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ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRANSPORTATION

REVIEW OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

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REVIEW OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

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REVIEW OF FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

Recommendations

Conceptual Basis

- 1. Transportation is a significant phase of the production processes of Canadian industry. Accurate and consistent information should be given promptly to the public to permit analysis of the efficiency of transportation services and their role in our economic life. The 1960's will be a decade of increasing competition in world markets, and Canadian industry will require efficient, low-cost transport in its drive to retain and expand exports. The 1960's will also be a decade of increasing competition and continuing technological change within the transportation industry itself. Therefore, the Government of Canada should devise a program to meet the statistical needs of a foreseeable future in which public attention will centre on competition in transport and competition in world markets.
- 2. In this environment, the public will require more information about transport services which are most likely to grow in significance trucking, air-cargo, and mixed-media traffic. Also, the public will need more information on the relative efficiency of the different means of transport, and the extent to which governments subsidize them.

 Greater emphasis must be placed on provision of comparable, internally consistent, historically continuous statistics of traffic by road, rail, water, and air.

Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey

3. A Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey, similar to the Census of Transportation now awaiting provision of funds by the United States Congress, would help to meet these needs. The Survey would be taken every three to five years from documents retained by shippers of

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freight. Appropriate techniques for sampling the required information could be developed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, initially for important industries with a manageably small number of respondents, and later for all mining, processing and manufacturing industries. From the Survey, statistics of the volume of traffic moving by each carrier could be developed, with a breakdown according to commodity, region of origin and destination of shipments, and revenue collected per ton-mile. Such information would make possible greatly improved analysis of traffic handled by competing carriers, and of the potential economies from through routing of traffic. For the first time traffic statistics would be available with commodity information uniform for all carriers and comparable with other statistical series, such as the international trade statistics, which are prepared according to the Standard Commodity Classification of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey would provide the statistical material required for further analysis of the role of transport services in the location of industry and in production processes. Statistics from the Survey would improve forecasts of traffic in important commodities, and estimates of carriers' future costs and appropriate rates.

Passenger Traffic Survey

A. In the interest of more efficient handling of passengers, a
Passenger Traffic Survey should be devised to provide statistics of
passenger flow between various regions by each means of transport.

The Survey, to be conducted every three to five years, would be based
on reports from carriers, hotels and motels, and from the passengers
themselves. Resulting information on passenger traffic patterns
would be useful to the carriers and to industries depending on travel
and tourists. Also, statistics from the Survey, in conjunction with
improved statistics of commercial truck traffic, would make it easier
to decide on the proper allocation of costs of highway construction and
maintenance to private and to commercial users.

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Index of Freight Rates

The pricing of transport services is so significant in competition among carriers, in public regulation of the industry, and in the costs of important manufacturing and primary industries, that an Index of Freight Rates should be designed to fill a gaping hole in our present statistics. Separate indexes should be published for rates charged by each type of carrier - rail, truck, airlines, and shipping companies - with appropriate sub-indexes for regional movements and for important commodity groups. For rail traffic, an Index for the years 1954 to 1960 could be prepared from the annual <u>Waybill Analysis</u> of the Board of Transport Commissioners. Subsequently, most of the information needed for constructing an accurate Index of Freight Rates for all media of transport would be available from a Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey.

Improvements to Existing Statistics

6. Existing statistical publications relating to transport should be re-examined from a conceptual standpoint by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If new information on traffic becomes available through an Industrial Freight Traffic Survey, it may be used to improve some existing statistics and to supersede others. Each statistical series published should fill a need in the over-all program. Unless re-examined periodically, statistical publications tend to immortality. A re-appraisal could eliminate redundant statistics, such as some of the tabulations published so late in Railway Transport, or result in the overhaul of a meaningless publication like Water Transportation which fails to give a clear picture of the Canadian shipping industry because amongst other defects it does not include a sufficient number of carriers.

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7. Most of the existing statistical series dealing with traffic should, however, be continued in basically the same form. Traffic statistics prepared according to the commodity classification of the Association of American Railroads will still be useful in comparisons among railways. The Waybill Analysis: All-Rail Carload Traffic, published annually by the Board of Transport Commissioners, is sufficiently accurate to be of value to a number of users of statistics in its present form. It should be continued, but the sample size should not be increased, as funds can be better spent on a Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey to give comparable information for all carriers. Although the method of preparing the publication need not be changed, responsibility for its publication should be shifted to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Speed of Service

8. Speed and frequency of service provided by different carriers is an important aspect of transport output. The need for speed explains the growth in air cargo, for instance. Yet no statistics exist which give any useful information on speed and frequency of service. Sampling techniques should provide a means of developing useful statistics on the time element in transport service.

Integrate Passenger Statistics

9. Statistics of passenger traffic now scattered through a number of periodicals should be integrated in one publication. In this publication should be incorporated the results of the Passenger Traffic Survey.

Equipment Inventories

10. Inventories of plant and equipment of railways, truckers, airlines, and shipping companies should be related to the investment or

expenditure involved. The cost of the dieselization program, for example, should be shown against the quantities of diesel equipment and plant acquired by each major railway. The investment in aeroplanes and other equipment by major airlines should also be published.

Technological Change

ll. Some statistical series, such as locomotive-miles, become outdated with technological change. Horsepower-miles would more accurately
provide a homogeneous measure of work done when the character of a
locomotive is changing. There are many different measures of output
and efficiency in the transport industry, and such statistics are
easily misused. An explanation of the uses and limitations of
statistics of output and of technical and economic efficiency could
usefully be included in the text of statistical periodicals containing
such data.

Labour in a Time of Technological Change

12. Continuous and detailed statistics of employment, hours, and wages in the transportation industry are particularly important when labour is affected by technological change and automation. Historical continuity in statistics of railway employees' earnings and hours was destroyed by a change in the occupational classes and in the method of reporting earnings and hours at the end of 1955. An "hours worked" basis was substituted for "hours paid for". The railways should make available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for publication information on hours paid for and average compensation per hour paid for on a basis permitting comparisons of earnings and hours in each occupational category with data published prior to the end of 1955. Also data should be available in this form to permit comparison with other statistics of hours and earnings published by Dominion Bureau

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of Statistics for other industries. Comparable statistical series of employment, hours, and earnings should also be published for other carriers - trucks, airlines, shipping, and urban transit. Statistics of unemployment of transport workers would also be useful.

Carriers' Costs

13. There is some demand for publication of the cost to carriers of handling freight and passengers between specific points. Statistics of the cost of particular transport operations are usually subject to the difficult problem of allocating sizeable joint costs. A formula could be devised by the Board of Transport Commissioners for making an arbitrary allocation of expenses to passenger and to freight service, or to intercity and suburban passenger traffic. Certainly it is important that the carriers themselves and the Board of Transport Commissioners have as accurate information as possible on the specific costs of moving passengers and freight in particular cases. It is not, however, advisable to give shippers of freight a weapon for completely undermining the "value of service" principle in railway ratemaking. If shippers knew exactly the costs of the carriers, they could use the information in raising objections to all rates above the "cost of service". Therefore, while improvements in cost determination by the carriers and the regulatory authorities should be encouraged, it is not in the public interest to publish estimates of "out-of-pocket" or variable costs of carriers handling particular types of traffic. The same objections do not, however, apply to the prices of transport services, for which more statistics are needed.

Specialized Industries

14. Certain specialized types of transport are likely to become increasingly important, and they could well be treated as distinct industries meriting publication of special statistics. Trucking of

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milk, automobiles, and livestock, tanker fleets, furniture moving, and freight forwarders all fall into their own distinct categories, and it would be useful to begin publication of some statistics on the operations of each of these groups. In the warehousing and storage of goods, there are also some distinct categories which merit separate treatment, one example being customs sufferance warehouses.

Subsidies to Transport

15. While considerable information is now available on subsidies to railways, statistics of direct and indirect subsidies by governments to other forms of transport should be published. Sufficient information should be developed on traffic flows of commercial trucks and private motor vehicles and passengers to permit better studies of the extent to which different forms of highway traffic either are subsidized or pay their share of road costs through taxes and fees to governments. Also, it would be valuable to develop statistics showing the extent to which services utilized by airlines are subsidized. A subsidized carrier has an advantage in competition with other carriers. There is a cost in terms of efficiency in encouraging traffic by subsidies to move through channels it would not otherwise use. In view of the importance of handling traffic wherever possible by the most efficient means, the public should know the extent of subsidies to different media of transport and to specific companies.

Accidents

16. In addition to the existing accident statistics for each means of transport, it would be useful to include the cost of damage to persons and property and also the expenditures by governments and other organizations for prevention of specific types of accidents.

Time Lags

17. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics should study the time lags in the production of annual publications dealing with transport. The average delay in publication of annual transport publications after the close of a year is more than six months. Long delays in publication reduce the usefulness of the information published, and any speeding of publication enhances the value of the statistics. Introduction of improved data processing equipment is not the only answer to long delays in publication, because the delays happen anyway. Administrative problems of securing prompt publication should be attacked vigorously.

Cost of Program

18. The cost of this Program of Transportation Statistics is extremely difficult to determine - impossible, in fact, until the new and improved statistical series are designed and methods worked out. The exact design of the program is a matter for statistical experts in sampling and statistical methods in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cost of the program will also depend upon whether changes are introduced all at once or over a period of time.

Responsibility for Publication

19. Responsibility for the publication of statistics by the Government of Canada belongs primarily to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If a well coordinated statistical program is to be administered by the Government, it should in all important respects be carried out by this statistical agency of government. It is true that individual government departments and boards must prepare statistics for their own internal use tailored to their specification. This is true also of business firms in regard to transport statistics. The published statistics are never quite adequate for every use, and so private statistics for internal use become necessary. The danger

is that the statistics produced by a board or department will supersede those of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A board or department may argue that it has greater technical ability at its disposal than the Bureau. This may be true, but the statistics produced for public use by another body apart from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics may be less satisfactory from the standpoint of statistical validity and from the standpoint of comparability with other series. It is recommended, therefore, that Dominion Bureau of Statistics publish all of the transport statistics issued by the Federal Government in the form of periodicals. The annual Waybill Analysis now published by the Board of Transport Commissioners may be processed in its present manner, but the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should take responsibility for publication of this and all other regular statistical series.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 1

USES OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

To what extent do the transportation statistics published by the Government of Canada serve the uses which they might be expected to serve? This volume attempts to answer that question. The first necessary step in the accomplishment of this aim is to describe the uses of transport statistics, and the second is to describe what the existing statistical series contain. It should then be possible to match the present with the ideal situation and to speculate on what statistical feats are necessary to bring the two closer together. In matching ideal with actual situations, it is usually realistic to take a long view. In the case of transportation statistics a long view (of 20 years or so) provides the particular advantage of allowing time for full blossoming of advanced techniques for collection and processing of data with the use of high-speed electronic computers and related devices. The applications of this technology by the carriers and the statistical agencies of government are now only in bud, not in full bloom.

Transport as Part of the Production Process

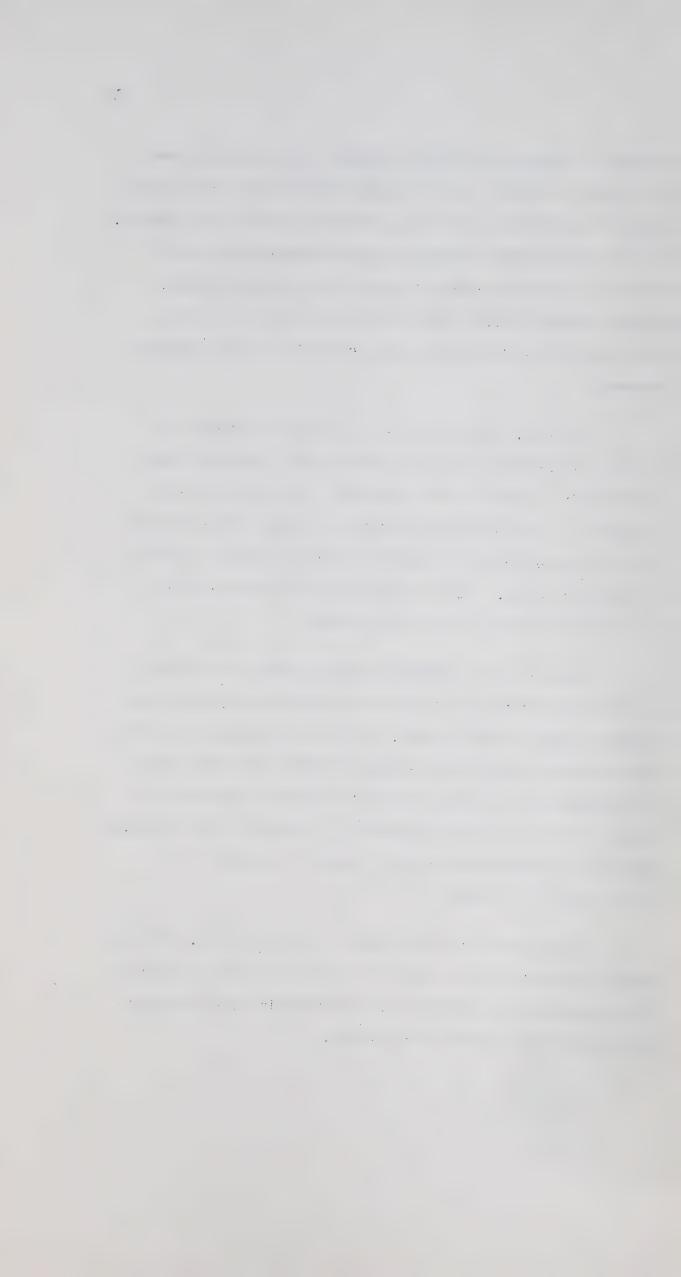
The uses made of transportation statistics relate to a great variety of needs, but we can sum them up by saying that statistics are needed for an understanding of the transportation industry in itself and, almost more important, to clarify relationships between the transport component and other components of the economic process of production and sale of goods. Transportation has no separate life of its own. Transport carriers are instantly affected by any improvement or decline in the fortunes of every other industry. The close mutual

dependence of other industry upon transport, and of transport upon other industry creates a use for statistics which reflect the significance of transportation in the total production process of an industry. And also this dependence creates a need for industrial statistics which can be related to carriers' traffic and pricing of service. Existing statistics will be found to err on the side of treating transportation as an independent entity unrelated to other industrial processes.

Therefore, there is no harm in stating emphatically the importance of transport costs in relation to total production costs (especially in a country of vast distances), of transport charges in relation to costs and pricing policies of business firms, and the effect of transport costs on industrial location relative to markets and sources of supply. Published transportation statistics should be applicable to studies of such relationships.

Also, transport statistics should be (and are) available to relate transportation in a general way to total production of the economy and gross national product. Statistics of traffic or activity in the transport industry should appear in forms which permit their use as barometers of economic activity in particular industries and regions. And for all of these purposes it is important that comparable statistics of transportation "output" should be available for the different modes of transport.

At this point it is necessary to be more specific. Uses of transport statistics must be spelled out, both in regard to statistics of the transportation industry itself and statistics tying transportation in with other sectors of the economy.



Pricing of Transport Services

One of the significant aspects of transportation service for which published statistics should be available is pricing. The price of transportation service is of vital importance to industry and consumers who must bear the cost. The price obtained by the carrier for transportation service significantly affects the revenue position and financial welfare of the carrier. Furthermore, the price of transport service is to a large extent regulated by the Government for good economic reasons such as the prevention of ruinous competition among firms with a heavy investment in fixed plant, and the prevention of unjust discrimination where the public might be at the mercy of a monopolistic carrier. Therefore, the pricing of transport service is something in which a remarkably large number of people have an important interest - almost all business firms, the consuming public, the regulatory agencies of government, and the carriers themselves whether they be truckers, railways, shipping companies, pipeline companies, or airlines. The price of transport services is of key importance in the affairs of the transportation industry itself and in its relations with the rest of the economy.

As a result of this, one might expect that there would be considerable information in the published statistics dealing with freight rates and the average revenue per ton-mile (or some other measure of transportation output) collected by the carriers. One would anticipate that some statistical measures would be available for comparing, for instance, the post-war increase in freight rates charged by trucks or railways for moving automobiles from plant to market and the increase in market prices of automobiles. As we shall see in the next chapter, there is no means of making such a comparison

with present statistics. Also, statistics dealing directly with freight rates relate almost exclusively to grain. And there are extremely serious gaps in the statistics dealing with revenue collected per unit of railway output. The great importance of the pricing of transport services is so far not reflected in published statistics.

Price is one of the focal points in competition among carriers. Price is one of the means by which an efficient carrier with low handling costs can divert traffic to himself. Consequently it would be useful to have a substantial amount of information on the price of freight service and passenger service offered by different carriers. It would be useful to have an index of the price of various transport services which could be related to the many other wholesale and consumer price indexes published by the Federal Government. And it would be useful to have information on freight charges for specific products moving between specific regions so that transport costs could be related to other processing costs.

Economic Efficiency of Transport Services

Another need which should be met by an ideal programme of transportation statistics is the need to measure efficiency of transportation services. There are two aspects of efficiency for which statistics should be provided - technical efficiency and economic efficiency. Technical efficiency relates to the performance of trains, trucks, terminals, and the many mechanical operations involved in provision of transport service. Economic efficiency brings in the dollar sign; it implies the provision of optimum service at minimum cost. Improvements in technical efficiency are bound to improve economic efficiency through a more economical use of resources. The measurement of economic efficiency involves the relationship between output or service and inputs of labour, materials,

plant and equipment, expressed in terms of dollars. Cost per ton-mile, for example, is one of the statistics which may be used to measure economic efficiency, provided that the nature of the service rendered and the location of the movement of freight are properly specified.

Economic efficiency is not a simple thing to measure. For example, the goal of economic efficiency cannot be established simply as minimum total transport costs over a given period of time, or a minimum proportion of gross national expenditure for transportation. A larger outlay might provide a much improved service which would tend to increase the gross national product. More freight might under some circumstances be sent by air, for instance; even though the transport cost per ton-mile would be much greater, the speed of service might be so great as to enlarge greatly the market for a perishable product. Nor can economic efficiency properly be judged by the condition of a carrier's income statement. Under some circumstances the provision of non-remunerative services by carriers may stimulate output of manufacturing or primary industries in an advantageous way.

The proper measurement of economic efficiency may require a considerable array of statistics which delineates costs of service, amounts of service or output (and its location), and also some yardsticks of what efficient performance is. The possibility of making valid comparisons between carriers' costs of providing similar services is necessary for the analysis of efficiency.

Many of the statistics needed for the measurement of economic efficiency are already published. There are statistics of output in terms of railway gross ton-miles, net ton-miles, and tons of freight. Comparable statistics are published for railway

for example), of distance, of speed, and of special services. Some combinations of different aspects of output are possible, such as "ton-miles" which measure both volume and distance. But there is no single unit of output which can be devised to cover every aspect of output. There is no way of getting around the complex variety of statistics needed for proper measurement of output, and existing statistics probably do not go far enough in providing the variety needed. At the same time, current statistical publications might be improved by more explanation of what is represented in figures of tons and ton-miles and some of the more sophisticated concepts like "gross ton-miles per train-hour". The layman sometimes does not know whether he can use a particular concept for his purpose or not, and the risk of misuse is considerable. More interpretive text in the Covernment statistical publications would provide some chart through difficult seas like measurement of railways! output.

Then there is the added difficulty of measuring carriers' costs in relation to output or services. There are difficult problems of allocating joint costs. An arbitrary formula could be devised by the Board of Transport Commissioners for separation of freight and passenger costs, or for separation of intercity from commuter passenger costs. The resulting figures of cost would still be arbitrary, however wise the designer of the formula. Still, trends in the allocated costs might provide useful indications of whether passenger expenses, for example, are increasing more rapidly than freight expenses. Progress is not impossible, but the statistical results will always require the most educated and intelligent interpretation. The answer to what traffic is remunerative and what traffic is not will not be revealed with crystal clarity.

The problem of proper interpretation raises the question of what information should be published and what should be available only to the carriers themselves or the regulatory authorities. The misuse of published statistics can be mischievous. And some statistics easily lend themselves to improper interpretation. It is clearly in the interest of the Board of Transport Commissioners, for instance, to have all statistics of cost and output which may throw light on the efficiency of different carriers. This does not mean that the information must be published. Also, it is in the interest of competing carriers to know each others costs. knowledge of other carriers' costs provides a useful yardstick for a railway or a trucker's own operations and pricing policy. From this standpoint, if some carriers' costs are published in meaningful form, then it is only fair that they should all be published - for trucks, ships, airlines, and pipelines as well as for railways. The error in this case could be in partial publication which could be to the advantage of the carriers who were allowed to keep their costs secret. Finally, it is clearly in the interest of shippers and business firms generally to know what the carriers' costs are for handling traffic between specific points. If this information is available, shippers have a weapon to beat down the freight rates on products for which rates are higher than the carriers' cost of service.

Publication of carriers' costs of providing specific services would assist shippers in undermining the "value of service" principle in rate-making as regards the products they ship. It is in the public interest that transport service be provided at low cost to shippers, but it does not follow that the elimination of the value of service principle is in the public

In conclusion, there is a need for statistics which measure and promote economic efficiency in the transportation industry.

Comparable statistics of the varied services or outputs of different modes of transport should be publicly available. Although a business machine may be packaged differently and so weigh differently when sent by air or by water, a ton or a ton-mile of freight is roughly comparable for different carriers. Gaps in such statistics should be filled.

Secondly, cost information which can be related to functions or services should be available to the regulatory authorities so as to promote realistic rate-making and efficient transport. The carriers themselves seem to be increasingly cost-conscious in today's competitive environment, and this development tends to improve efficiency in transportation. Actual publication of carriers' costs for specific services, however, is a different matter. Publication of such information may damage the carriers financially through increasing pressures for rate reduction.

The third recommendation in regard to statistics relating to economic efficiency is that a substantial amount of information be publicly available on revenues collected or prices charged by the carriers for their services. The information should not be entombed in a book of rates, but should appear in regular statistical publications in tables showing movements of freight (volume, distance, region, and commodity) against revenue collected, and also in tables relating to revenues from special services.

Finally, some interpretation of the uses and limitations of data relating to carriers' output may increase the usefulness of the published statistics.

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Technical Efficiency

The variety of technical operations in movement of freight and passengers through and between terminals results in a corresponding variety of statistics of carriers' performance. Appropriate statistics must be designed in the case of railways for utilization of motive power, loading of freight and passenger trains, adherence to schedules, terminal handling, car allocation, consumption of fuel and materials, and utilization of manpower. For air operations, the statistics should relate to airports and aeroplanes and the special equipment and problems of the airlines. For water shipments, harbours and canals enter the picture. Each means of transport has its own special equipment and character, and accordingly its own statistical requirements.

Many of the statistics relating to technical efficiency are used for internal supervision of performance. These are not necessarily the statistics which the public requires. Analysts of the transportation industry will, however, derive useful information from statistics of performance. Measures of output, such as gross ton-miles, measures of utilization of equipment, such as the percentage of serviceable locomotive days to total locomotive days, and other measures of capacity and "inputs" will be useful not only to the carriers themselves but also to outsiders who wish to study the transportation industry.

Forecasting Traffic

Statistics of carriers' output do not derive all their significance from the need to measure economic efficiency or technical efficiency. Detailed information about traffic, by commodities and areas, is of considerable use in market research.

Forecasts based on traffic statistics can detect developing trends in industry, and assist firms in predicting business conditions and potential sales.

Also, forecasts of traffic are useful in estimating future costs of carriers. Costs of transport are related to volume and location of traffic. Forecasts of demand for transportation service can assist carriers and regulatory authorities in realistic pricing of transportation services. New trends in transport service and the degree of public acceptance of such services as piggyback, fishyback, and containerized freight shipment can be studied if proper statistics are available. Both carriers and shippers will plan more effectively if data are available for forecasting and for appraising trends.

Although freight traffic has particular significance for the economy, the usefulness of studies of passenger traffic patterns should not be overlooked. Forecasts of passenger traffic trends are of value not only to airlines, railways, shipping companies, and bus companies, but also to the tourist and hotel industries. Published statistics of passenger traffic in adequate detail serve an important purpose.

Subsidies to Carriers

Pricing policies of carriers, traffic volume and composition, and carrier efficiency are all related to the financial condition of firms in the transportation industry. In practice, the financial position of many Canadian firms engaged in providing transport services has been improved through the payment of subsidies by the Government.

Because the public must pay both the freight charges and the subsidies, they have an interest in the publication of financial statements by the carriers. Financial statements, the next chapter

will show, are already available in considerable detail for rail and water carriers, but much less information is available for truck and water carriers. Also, the public has an interest in the amount and form of subsidies to transport firms. The most adequate information on subsidies is now available for rail carriers. Serious gaps exist in public information on subsidies to highway traffic, airlines, and pipelines. In some cases, the reason is that the element of subsidy is disguised or difficult to determine. In regard to highway traffic, there is a lively controversy on this continent concerning the extent to which commercial trucking pays through licence fees and other taxes for its share of the cost of building and maintaining highways. A clear answer to this question depends upon an analysis of the composition of traffic on particular highways. In Canada there is insufficient solid statistical fact to make possible an analysis of commercial trucking and other traffic in relation to highway costs.

Where direct subsidies are paid to the transportation industry, such information merits inclusion in the published statistics. Sometimes, as in the provision of airport, harbour, and canal facilities owned by the Government, the element of subsidy is uncertain or difficult to determine. Where subsidies are indirect, it is in the public interest to provide statistics which make possible estimates of these subsidies.

Accident Statistics

Another area of public concern is accidents related to transport. Highway accidents are of particular importance in view of their frequency and seriousness. Airline and rail accidents also arouse public concern. Therefore, it is useful to publish statistics of accidents in the transportation industry, with appropriate detail

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concerning location and cause, and also statistics showing the cost of accidents. Present accident statistics are quite detailed, but give little information on the cost in terms of damage to persons and property. Another important part of the accident picture is the extent of government spending for the prevention of accidents and for safety measures.

Labour Conditions

Public interest also focuses frequently on labour conditions in industry. The transportation industry is no exception. It is desirable to have detailed statistics of hours, wages, employment, and unemployment in the transportation industry.

Statistics of hours and wages, with information concerning paid holidays and overtime, should be published regularly for each region and means of transport. Furthermore, such information should be comparable with similar statistics for other industries, so that inter-industry comparisons will be possible. Such information should also be available historically, over a substantial period of time.

In a time of rapid technological change in the transport industry, information regarding the effects of such change on employment (and unemployment) in particular occupations is useful public information.

Urban Economics

So far, the transportation industry may appear to be considered an inter-urban rather than an urban industry. There is, however, no intention to omit accidents on city streets or labour conditions in urban transit companies from the category of useful transportation statistics. In addition, urban transportation is not

only a significant industry in itself, but also is in some cases hardly separable from inter-urban transportation. Railways provide commuter services in large metropolitan areas, and so do inter-urban bus companies. Local cartage companies provide not only urban transport but also services which are tied in with inter-urban movements of rail freight. Taxicabs offer mainly an urban service, but will also carry passengers between cities as well. For a complete picture of the transportation industry, it is necessary to have statistics of urban transport as well as of inter-urban transport.

In addition, statistics should be available to permit studies of the role of transportation in the economy of the large municipality. Traffic problems grow in seriousness with the growth in large agglomerations of population. Solutions to problems of urban congestion can be found only through a thorough understanding of the economics of urban transportation. Alternatives to expensive road construction programmes may be found in improved railway and bus commuter services, or subsidized extensions of mass transit facilities. Analysis of such problems and alternative courses of action depends upon the availability of adequate statistics of urban transportation. The kinds of statistics needed relate both to traffic patterns of public and private vehicles, costs and revenues of urban transit companies, and public expenditures on roads.

National Defence

Up to this point, only peacetime uses of transportation statistics have been considered. In wartime, comprehensive planning of transport movements to take account of war priorities

demands adequate statistics of traffic and equipment for each means of transport. In a future war or defence emergency, electronic data processing might well secure a more efficient utilization of the nation's transportation capacity. Past statistics of inputs (plant, labour, and materials) could be related to output detail so as to calculate production functions for the transport industry. Resulting input-output tables could be of great assistance in programming traffic for maximum results in an emergency. The necessary statistical base cannot be worked up in an instant. Extension of our peacetime statistics, further analysis of traffic patterns and costs, and applications of new data-processing techniques to secure fast results will all improve our chances of effective mobilization of transport resources in a sudden national emergency.

Timeliness and Historical Continuity

In all statistics for whatever use, an important consideration is timeliness of the information when it is published. If statistics of transportation covering 1960 are not available until 1962, much of their usefulness may be destroyed. On the other hand, a rush to publish statistics without time for checking accuracy or securing delinquent reports may result in inaccurate information. Or fast publication may be secured at excessive cost. The importance of fast availability of statistics varies according to the use made of them. For forecasting traffic or economic trends, prompt availability of information is of considerable importance. For analysis of situations which change slowly, immediate accessibility to data has less importance. The statistics should be timed so as to meet the important needs within a reasonable time. Sometimes the provision of monthly or weekly data in less detail improves the timeliness. In other cases, detailed annual data may be significant even if not available promptly at the end of the year, whereas general data published monthly may not meet a real need.

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Through inquiries for information and comments on existing publications, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gathers an impression of the importance of timeliness in publication of particular statistical series.

A further important dimension in statistical services is the element of historical continuity. For some purposes, availability of a historical series is not important. In other cases, the absence of a continuous time series renders fruitful analysis impossible. Historical analysis of statistics of traffic, finances of carriers, labour employed, and price of services is likely to be sufficiently common and important to warrant an effort to preserve continuous time series.

Sometimes it is difficult to preserve genuine continuity in a statistical series over a long period of time. A locomotive today is not the same as a locomotive ten years ago either in appearance, consumption of fuel, or performance. Accordingly, a locomotive-mile or even a train-mile today is not quite the same thing as it was in 1950. A long historical series of train-mile statistics may look homogeneous, but it is not. Technological change has interfered. Likewise, commodities change as time goes on, and today's automobile is not quite the same product than an automobile was in 1940. Also completely new products are added. New types of equipment and plant can introduce hidden discontinuities into statistical series. huge investment in hump yards or diesel locomotives can result in a sharp decline in labour cost of yard switching or hauling a to of freight, and the historical series of labour cost is misleading unless related to depreciation costs of yards and locomotives over the same period of time. For all these reasons, historical continuity cannot be guaranteed.

At the same time, if the basis of a statistical series is changed to make it more accurate or useful in a modern context, it is usually possible to preserve historical continuity through continuing the series for a while on the old basis. Discrepancies then show up. Difficulties arise when the basis of a statistical series is shifted, but no bridge is provided between the old and new series.

Usefulness of statistical information is therefore dependent frequently upon the speed with which it becomes available, and upon the possibility of comparisons with past years. This aspect of present transportation statistics will be considered in the appraisal of existing statistics in the next chapter.

Appraising the Usefulness of Statistics

Many of the uses of transportation statistics have been described in this chapter. Other uses exist, undoubtedly, which have not found a place in this description. Not all uses which statistics come to serve can be easily foreseen either. Sufficient has been said, however, about the needs which transport statistics serve to provide some criteria for judging existing statistics.

How do we decide then whether a given statistical series (present or proposed) is useful or not? Is not usefulness largely a matter of opinion? It is certainly true that there are difficulties in deciding when a statistical series meets a real need. Some experienced statisticians have found that the best way to get an answer is to quietly stop publication of a series. If no one complains, the statistics are useless and can safely be discontinued. If there are loud complaints, the statistician simply resumes publication and apologizes for the delay!

The method suggested is a little crude. It yields no information about the reason for a statistical series not being needed. It tells nothing about whether the statistics arrived too late to be useful, or whether they were too complicated, or poorly

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presented, or simply irrelevant to any need.

Logic will carry us only part way in deciding whether a given statistical series meets a need. Some statistics may be so inaccurate as to appear useless, but even so there are situations in which businessmen make accurate decisions using imperfect information. statistics may appear inadequate and yet be better than nothing. there are many border line cases where a series might be useful, but where nothing is really known about its actual use. The number of paid subscriptions to a statistical publication is some indication of usefulness, but some organizations and libraries subscribe to all government publications in the interest of having complete files. The publications may not all be actually used. Then too, a small number of subscribers may actually make highly significant use of a publication. A trade association may use one copy of a government publication as a basis for a valuable piece of analysis distributed to 1000 members. Or a university professor may use some obscure statistical series in writing a useful book.

The next chapter begins with an appraisal of present transportation statistics using another method - a questionnaire to a sample of industrial firms which may be expected to have a use for transportation statistics.

Up to this point, we have described a number of needs for transportation statistics and have outlined kinds of information which could usefully be published. Among the uses for such statistics is the integration of transport cost and traffic data with information about other steps in the production of goods and services. Information on the pricing of transport services was also found to serve a presumed need. Statistical measures of output, of economic efficiency and

technical efficiency should also be of value. Financial reports of carriers, and statements of government subsidy should be published. Finally, the special needs of defence planning should be taken into account through development of advanced statistics of transportation inputs and outputs. In most instances, there is a need for comparable information for all the many different modes of transport. This is a complex industry, affecting every region of the country, and therefore an almost bewildering variety and detail of transport statistics appear to be needed. In terms of the outline of uses here developed, we shall now analyze the existing published statistics with particular attention to important gaps and ways of filling them.

CHAPTER 2

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTATION

Questionnaire to Traffic Officials

In July 1960 a questionnaire went to 25 traffic officers employed mainly by large manufacturing firms to ask them "How useful are the Federal Government's transport statistics to you?" The cuestionnaire is reproduced and the 23 replies are summarized in Table 1. Questions in this questionnaire asked about the usefulness of existing statistics of transportation and also about the value of several suggestions for new statistical series.

Replies indicated a greater demand for statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on rail and truck transportation than for those dealing with other means of transport. Eight replies classed rail statistics as "very useful" and seven replies placed truck statistics in the same category. Only one respondent classed pipeline or urban transit statistics as "very useful" and four considered them of no use. Of course, it might be anticipated that industrial traffic officials would have less reason to use urban transit statistics than statistics of intercity transport. One question

Replies were received from the following organizations: Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited; Bathurst Power & Paper Company Limited; The British American Oil Company Limited; Canada Cement Company, Limited; Canadian Carners Limited; Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.; Canadian Industrial Traffic League; Canadian Industries Limited; Crown Zellerbach Canada Limited; Duplate Canada Limited; DuPont of Canada Limited; Federated Co-operatives Limited; The Glidden Company Limited; Hiram Walker & Sons Limited; Husky Oil & Refining Ltd., Kraft Foods Limited; Lever Brothers Limited; Manitoba Transportation Commission; Northern Electric Company Limited; Robin Hood Flour Mills Limited; Standard Brands Limited; Swift Canadian Co., Limited; Union Carbide Canada Limited.

QUESTIONNAIRE, WITH SUMMARY OF REPLIES FROM 23 ORGANIZATIONS

How useful are the Federal Government's transport statistics to you?

	Very useful	Occasional us	e No use	
Truck	171	4	. [2]	
Rail	8	[3]	2	
Air	131		3	
Water	[3]	14	[2]	
Canal	3	5_	12	
Pipeline		5	4	
Urhan transit		[2]	4	
o you use the annual rai of Transport Commissioner Not used: 5 replie Useful in detail	s? If so, is it:			
o you subscribe to all p n all fields? Yes	rublications of the Nc 19	Dominion Bureau	of Statistics	
Now many of your employee Dominion Bureau of Statis			tion to the	
Full ti	me <u>l</u> ; Part ti	me 56 (Total	s reported by all respondents)	
o you develop from your for your own use? Yes: l Please give details:	own company records 6; No: 5.	s traffic and tr	ansport statisties	
Vould any of the following Federal Government) meet				
(a) Truck carloading f	igures similar to m	rail carloadings	already published	8
(c) Cost to carriers of	ruck III; Air 4	; Water 9 cs between speci	fic points by:	
(a) Index of freight r	Parameter State of the State of	; Water [1]; Pi		
(e) Piggyback and Tishy	9			

1 and the second of the second Traffic, a publication of the Board of Transport Commissioners containing statistics of tons, ton-miles, average haul and revenues classed according to commodity and type of freight rate. (See Exhibits 16 and 17 in the Appendix). Six of the 23 respondents found the detail in this publication useful, although it is based on a small sample (1%) of domestic carload traffic. Four found the more general or total statistics useful, six considered the publication of little use, and five did not use it at all. (Two other respondents did not answer this question. Broadly speaking, the replies to questions concerning existing statistics indicated that truck and rail statistics (including the Waybill Analysis) are very useful and that at least a quarter of the traffic officials polled make "occasional" or more frequent use of the statistics in all categories of intercity transport.

A large majority of the firms sampled also prepare their own internal statistics of transportation. The nature of internal statistics varies from firm to firm. A number of companies prepare detailed statistics of freight loaded and unloaded, or shipped by each mode of transport. Tonnages shipped to warehouses and distribution points are commonly recorded. Some firms record loss and damage claims or demurrage charges or cost of local cartage services utilized. The need for internal statistics of these types could never be met by published statistics which are not intended to reveal the operations of individual industrial firms.

None of the respondents actually complained about the burden of reporting information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Provided the replies are comprehensive, a total of one full-time employee and 56 part-time employees were engaged in reporting statistics for 23

firms. These numbers do not appear excessive - fewer than three per firm.

A large proportion of the traffic officials replying supported a need for additional statistical services. Greatest demand was for "cost to carriers of handling shipments between specific points" truck (17 replies), rail (16), and water (14). There was also a substantial demand for information on pricing of transport service; 13 replies indicated a need for an index of rail freight rates, 13 for an index of trucking rates, and 11 for a water rates index. Nearly half of the respondents wanted statistics on volume of rail and truck traffic by main commodities and by origin and destination. Also there was support for more data on some of the new developments in freight traffic -- containerized traffic (12 replies) and piggyback and fishyback (10). More than one-third of the replies showed a desire for earlier publication of present statistics.

All of these precise questions about needed statistics cover information not now published — gaps in the existing statistics.

There is clearly a demand for information to fill these gaps in pricing of transport service, cost to carriers of providing service, details of traffic by commodity and by origin and destination, and detail of new types of freight movement. Amongst traffic officials, as indicated by this sample, there seems to be a fair degree of acceptance of present statistics, but also a demand for some new series.

Traffic officials are not the only users of transportation statistics by any means. A wider group of potential users -- market analysts, government officials, and economic consultants -- could also be approached with the same questions. The traffic officials were questioned because they are a specialized industrial group working in

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transportation. Their interest in transport statistics, and therefore their probable response to the questionnaire, was judged to be greater than that of a more diverse group.

Coverage of Transport Periodicals

Several types of government publications may contain information on transportation. Some periodicals specialize in transport statistics. Such publications may be annual, like Railway Freight Traffic, or monthly, or even more frequent, like Carloadings, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues four times a month. Most of the government periodicals dealing entirely or chiefly with transportation are produced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but one notable exception is the annual Waybill Analysis: Carload All-Rail Traffic issued by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The specialized statistical publications almost always deal with a single mode of transport, and few with more than one except, for example, where truck operations of major railways are included in rail reports. Two exceptions, publications dealing with several modes of transport, are the periodicals Travel between Canada and the United States (monthly) and Travel between Canada and Other Countries (annual). Apart from these few examples there are no publications which successfully tie together the various means of transport. Existing statistics do not integrate the parts of the whole transportation industry, in large measure because statistical series published for the different means of transport are not comparable.

Included among the special publications on transportation for our purpose, are periodicals dealing with warehousing and storage, and with production of transportation equipment. Warehousing and storage are closely linked to transport in actual practice. There is also a close relation between industrial inventories and transportation service.

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And production of transport equipment -- whether railway rolling stock or boats or bicycles -- is important in the relationships between transport and the rest of the economy.

In addition to publications dealing specifically with transportation, there are many which deal only incidentally with transport. For example, the annual <u>Grain Trade of Canada</u> prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics contains information on water and rail freight rates, on movements by water, rail and truck to grain elevators, and on quantities of grain stored in elevators. So much information relating to transportation and particularly storage is contained in the periodicals which deal chiefly with grain that these are listed in this study among publications in the Warehouse and Storage category.

The statistical content of all the publications dealing mainly or substantially with transportation is summarized in the Appendix, and exhibits representing exact reproductions of tables in these periodicals illustrate the form of presentation.

Annual Reports of Government Agencies

Also annual reports of some government departments contain statistics of transport in the form of distinctive series -- not just a rehash of the ordinary statistical publications. An important example of this is the Annual Report of the National Harbours Board containing important statistics of traffic inbound and outbound from ports under the Board's jurisdiction. The Annual Report of Board of Transport

Commissioners for Canada contains very detailed information on expenditures for protection at highway crossings and also detail of grade separations approved and contributions from the Railway Grade Crossing fund for automatic protection and improvements to view. For this and certain other information the Board's annual report is a source of

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detailed statistics not found in the regular periodicals of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Another important report is the Annual Report of the Canadian Maritime Commission, containing material on ships in the Canadian merchant fleet, and charter rates. Statistics of Canadian-flag participation in carriage of Canada's overseas trade are included and also information on operations of Canadian shipyards.

The Board of Grain Commissioners also publishes a number of statistical tables based on reports received from all elevators licensed under the Canada Grain Act. Useful information on transport may appear incidentally in other reports of government agencies -- such as details of subventions on coal paid under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. Then too, there are included in annual reports of government agencies financial statements of government bodies dealing with transportation -- The Department of Transport, the Board of Transport Commis sioners, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and the National Harbours Board. Amongst government agencies we may include the Canadian National Railways. Actually the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific both include statistical sections as well as financial data (balance sheets and income statements) in their annual reports. Annual and historical statistics of rail-line operations include much material found also in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications on traffic and revenues and expenses. A few statistics such as average speed of freight trains appear only in the annual reports of the two major railways.

The annual reports of government agencies are for the most part though only an incidental source of information on Canadian transportation. Main reliance must be placed on the specialized statistical

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series published regularly by the statistical agencies of the government, chiefly the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Accordingly this report does not make any recommendation about the statistical content of annual reports of government agencies. It is considered that all important data should be provided in the regular statistical periodicals, whether or not there is some duplication with the departmental reports. Only the Annual Report of the National Harbours Board is described in the Appendix (and Exhibit 47). Material on National Harbours Board ports might well be extended to include other ports as well and appear in the regular Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports dealing with water transportation. And some of the information on charter rates from the report of the Canadian Maritime Commission might also usefully make its way into regular specialized transport publications.

Relation of Transport to the Rest of the Economy

In addition to the specialized reports on transport and the annual reports of government agencies which serve more than just a statistical purpose, there is considerable useful information on transportation in Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government publications which deal either generally with the whole economy, or mainly with some other subject -- with only incidental reference to transportation. These publications are significant in that they relate transportation to the rest of the economy.

One example is <u>Taxation Statistics</u>, published annually by the Department of National Revenue. Not primarily concerned with transportation this publication shows financial data on taxable companies in the categories of railways, urban transportation and taxicabs, bus and other transportation, grain elevators, and storage and warehouse. The airlines may not like being lumped in with "Bus and other transportation",

but on the whole the information in the publication is useful in relating taxable transport companies with corporations in other industries.

A number of publications dealing with employment contain incidental references to transportation, or some transportation category in the tables of statistics. A monthly employment index for transportation and for each of the important modes of transport appears in a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Employment and Payrolls. The same publication also states the average weekly wages and salaries and the number of employees reported in each of these categories. The information is provided in regional detail as well —by provinces and selected urban areas.

Information on average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly wages appears in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly and annual periodicals, Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings. Employees in "transportation equipment" and "electric and motor transportation" are covered here. Hirings and separations in transportation, storage, and the transportation equipment industries are reported in the semi-annual publication, Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries.

This is not a comprehensive list of transport data in publications dealing chiefly with labour and employment. Most of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' publications on labour and employment contain a transport category. There are some gaps though. It is recommended that in the Man-Hours publication railways, trucks and shipping be included. Employees in each of these categories should be shown separately, along with employees in transportation equipment and electric and motor transportation. who are already covered.

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Statistical publications dealing with prices contain monthly consumer price indexes for: transportation; automobile operation; new passenger cars; gasoline; local transportation; and street car and bus fares. Price indexes for freight rates are a noteworthy omission from the <u>Prices & Price Indexes</u> publication.

Also the annual <u>National Accounts</u> publication includes information on transport subsidies by the federal government, provincial taxes on gasoline and motor vehicles, and on the contribution of transportation and storage to the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, to corporation profits, and to other national aggregates.

Transportation is also included — in the categories
"transportation, storage, and trade" and "transportation equipment" in
the input-output table in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' study of
the inter-industry flow of goods and services, 1949. It would be worthwhile to include specific information eventually on transport alone and
even individual modes of transport in such input-output studies of the
whole economy.

Finally, transportation data are included in a number of publications used by people who are not specialists in transportation at all. General users of statistical information, or specialists in fields other than transport, may often find the degree of detail in the chapter on transportation in the Canada Year Book of Canada 1959 sufficient for their purpose. Material on transport in these publications and in the monthly Canadian Statistical Review is usually similar to that available in greater detail and sooner in the specialized transport publications. On the other hand, information in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Daily Bulletin may draw the attention of any user of this service to a specialized publication on transport

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which has just been issued that day, and give him a summary of the statistics as well. Also, in the May 17, 1960 issue, Dominion Bureau of Statistics published for the first estimates of intercity ton-miles by each mode of transport, as well as a percentage distribution, with separate series for the years 1938 to 1958 for rail, road, water, air and oil pipeline. While not a specialized publication, the <u>Daily Bulletin</u> may from time to time prove useful to any user of transport statistics.

Summary of Coverage in Specialized Transport Periodicals

Enough has been said to indicate the great volume of statistical data published with reference to transportation in a variety of publications. At this point it is desirable to say more about the exact nature of the transport statistics now being published. It will then be possible to work toward more precise recommendations for improvement once the gaps and weaknesses in present statistics are more clearly defined. We will deal specifically only with the specialized publications on transport. That is where improvement must start.

A broad summary of the coverage of the specialized publications on transport (including all the publications described in the Appendix) is presented in Chart 1. Classification of statistical data for use in Chart 1 is by (1) mode of transport and (2) by subject or function with which statistics may deal. The chart shows the extent of coverage -- considerable detail; incomplete coverage; smattering of data; or no data at all. Areas in which statistical material is now

Judgments concerning the extent of coverage in each square in the chart were based on a detailed description of the statistical material available under each subject for each means of transport. This detailed material is not reproduced in this report, but is included in the working papers in the files of the Royal Commission on Transportation.

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PERIODICALS
IN TRANSPORTATION
A
COVERAGE
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SUMMARY

		KEY	CONSIDERABLE DETAIL		INCOMPLETE	OR FARITAL COVERAGE	SMATTERING OF DATA		NO DATA		NOT APPLICABLE					
	Ware-	house & Storage														
	Pipe-	Line														
	Air															
	WATER	Canals, Har-														
		Shipp- ing	i	 												
	URBAN	TRANST		Z.		N.A.										
		Motor Vehicle		N.A.	N.A.		Z.B.			N.A.	N.A.	1		1		
	ROAD	Inter City & Rural		Z.A.										1		
		Truck-														
		Commu- nica-		N.A.		N.A.	N. D.									
	н	Ex-	Wall by	A. A.		N.A.										
	RAIL	Bridges Tunnels Ferries														
		Rail-								/1.1 2			甜			
Mode of	Subject	Function	TRAFFIC (OUTPUT): 1. Total Volume & Distance	Volume & Distance by 2. Commodities	Frequency & Speed of 3. Service	PRICING OF OUTPUT: 1. Freight Rates	Passenger Rates 2. Storage Charges	INPUTS (and pricing of Inputs):	Materials and Fuel 2. Consumption	3. Labour & Wages	FINANCES OF CARRIERS Balance Sheet & In Income Statement	2. Taxation	Government Aid & 3. Subsidy	Government Regulations	ACCIDENTS: 1. Number & Cost 2. Safety Measures & Expense	for Prevention

CHART 1



concentrated become apparent from the chart and it is then possible to appraise the significance of the gaps.

The subjects in the left-hand column of Chart 1 relate to aspects of transport operations and financing concerning which there might be a need for public information. The analysis in Chapter 1 demonstrated a need for statistics dealing with pricing of carriers' outputs -- freight rates, passenger fares and storage charges. Replies to questionnaires supported a need for an index of freight rates. Also there was a demand for statistics dealing with the amount of output (traffic) of carriers. The replies to questionnaires supported a need for statistics of traffic by commodity and by origin and destination. Statistics measuring economic efficiency in Chart 1 usually fall under the heading of traffic -- total volume -- because they combine certain cost information (or sometimes carriers' revenue) with measures of output, for example "freight train revenue per train mile". Statistics relating to technical efficiency are not classed separately, but are included in the output or "total volume and distance" category. The classification in Chart 1 is not related explicitly to use but rather to the nature of the subject matter of the statistics. Uses may not always be ascertainable objectively, whereas subject matter of a statistical series is more precisely definable. So the classification emphasizes certain aspects of transport. One aspect is output or traffic (volume, distance, speed) and the commodity data necessary for integrating these with data for other industries. One distinct subject is the pricing of outputs (rates). Another aspect is inputs -- the inventory of plant and equipment, materials and fuel, and labour necessary for producing transportation service. Then there is the financial aspect. It may sometimes be difficult to integrate the financial data with input and output data, but they form

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part of a single piece -- the fabric of transport service in Canada. Government regulations and accidents are additional aspects of transport service. Regulations may entail cost, and so may safety measures, and in this way these features of transport service tie into the same piece of material. So the subject classes are broadly related to different uses that may be made of statistics, but subjects and uses, while reconcilable, are not identical. It is not necessary that all of the classes fit together. Each class of statistical material has distinct uses of its own regardless of any need for bringing all series together. A good program of statistics is concerned with maximum usefulness of the statistics in each class as well as an adequate coverage and coordination of all classes of published transport data. The classes in Chart 1 do not cover every subject, nor relate to every use. But they do serve to categorize the statistical series available, and an appraisal of their usefulness readily follows.

We can see from Chart 1 that more detailed statistics are available for rail and truck than for other means of transport.

Particularly great detail is provided for rail transport. Even for rail, though there are gaps. One is the complete absence of information on government regulations though there is much detail on this subject for trucks. A smattering of data is published on frequency and speed of rail service (none on frequency actually). And existing information on freight rates and passenger fares and on materials and fuel consumption is judged to be incomplete or to cover the subject only partially.

On trucking, information on traffic by commodities provides only partial coverage, and there is nothing on storage charges of commercial trucking firms or on frequency and speed of service.

Urban transit is only partially covered by current statistics, except where accidents are concerned. Statistical reporting on the minor carriers, like express or ferries and bridges or canals, is spotty. The most noticeable gaps are: (1) nothing on air traffic by commodities; (2) very little on volume of goods stored -- most of it is on grain; (3) nothing on air, pipeline, or warehouse rates, while water rate information is confined to grain; (3) nothing at all on government subsidies to water, air, pipeline, warehousing, and only a smattering on subsidies to urban transit; (4) coverage of airline statistics is only partial on a number of subjects -- inputs of plant and equipment inventory, materials and fuel consumption, and labour. Gaps in bridges, tunnels and ferries, in express and in railway communications are possibly not of great importance. More data on harbours and canals, however, might be useful.

Judgment of these matters however, must await a more detailed consideration of the contents of the statistical series represented by the squares in Chart 1. The content of each statistical periodical is described separately in a catalogue in the Appendix, illustrated by exhibits. The publications appear in this catalogue according to the type of transport to which they refer -- rail, road, urban transit, water, air, pipeline, warehouse and storage, or transportation equipment. In the text of the report, however, we shall follow the order implied in Chart 1. The statistical series, without much detailed reference to the periodical in which they are found, will be classed according to carrier and subject, and the adequacy of statistics in each of these classes will be appraised.

Traffic: Volume, Speed and Distance

The large amount of data published on total volume of traffic for each of the major carriers is indicated by Chart 1. Such statistics relate to volume, distance, and speed or frequency of service. "Tons"

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and "carloads" measure volume, "average haul" measures distance, "ton-miles" or "car-miles" combine measures of volume and distance. Statistics regarding frequency of service seem to be non-existent, and there are no data at all on the speed of service, except in terms of average speed of railway freight trains (in miles per hour) and "on-time performance" of passenger trains. Since terminal handling can be a time-consuming factor in freight movement, it might be advisable to sample the time between actual loading of freight at origin and actual unloading and destination, or alternatively between making out bill of lading and notification of arrival of freight at destination. Volume, speed, and distance are the main aspects of transport output -- but special services such as refrigeration, milling-in-transit, assistance in loading and unloading are also part of the transport service. The special service features vary markedly from carrier to carrier, and there is little indication of the extent of such services in the published statistics of traffic. Traffic statistics serve a wide variety of uses in measurement of economic efficiency of transport, in forecasting traffic, sales business conditions and in calculating carriers' costs.

Another important feature of traffic statistics is the possibility of analysis by commodity and by region. Without this type of breakdown, it is difficult to relate the data to specific industries or areas of the country. In some ways, each region of the country has its own distinct economic problems which entitle it to be treated as an economic entity. Analysis of many questions of regional economic policy — Dominion—Provincial relations, for example, — demand availability of regional data. And transport is frequently an important issue in regional economic analysis. Significant regional data are available through statistics of traffic, and where there are important omissions

in this respect, they will be noted. Gaps in commodity data are of sufficient importance, however, to warrant a separate line for "Traffic by Commodities" in Chart 1. For all major intercity transport, statistics of volume of output are published in considerable detail.

Information on railway carloadings is available four times monthly (see Exhibit 1) with a breakdown for 47 commodities and less than carload traffic. The regional breakdown is very broad -- eastern and western divisions of the country -- and therefore not particularly useful. There is no corresponding information on truckloadings. Such statistics would be of value because the two together would provide a useful economic barometer, available in print, one would hope, shortly after the close of each period. On a monthly basis, more detail of traffic is available for all carriers, and the greatest detail of all is available annually, though often many months after the close of the year.

For rail traffic, tons of freight appear in the monthly issue of Railway Freight Traffic, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The commodity classification used is that of the Association of American Railroads, and so does not coincide with that used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for other statistical series, such as international trade. The same information is available also in the annual issue. Tons originated and terminated are shown (see Exhibit 10), but there is no link between origin of a shipment and its destination, which greatly limits the usefulness of the series. Additional limitations are the fact that imports by water are not separated from rail shipments originating at Canadian stations, and that exports by water are included with other traffic terminating at Canadian stations. No clear separation of domestic and international shipments is possible. These same limitations

apply in the annual publication, <u>Railway Transport</u>, <u>Part V: Freight</u>

<u>Carried by Principal Commodity Classes</u>, which gives similar information for each of 22 Canadian railways.

The annual Waybill Analysis, Carload All-Rail Traffic, published by the Board of Transport Commissioners, also utilizes the commodity classification of the Association of American Railroads. But there are more data included than merely tons of freight. Number of carloads, revenue tons, ton-miles, car-miles, and average haul are all messures of railway output recorded by commodity in this publication. These data are supplemented by statistics of average revenue per ton-mile, a rough measure of pricing of output, and by information on type of rates (see Exhibit 17). The regional breakdown is quite broad. Traffic originating and terminating in eastern, western, and maritime regions is shown separately, but again statistical tables suffer from the weakness of no link between origin and destination of shipments. Furthermore, the fact that the basis of the data is a 1% sample of carload waybills renders the data unreliable, particularly in details. The degree of accuracy was, however, sufficient apparently to warrant 6 of 23 respondents to the questionnaire (Table 1) reporting that the publication was useful to them "in detail".

Other limitations of the Waybill Analysis include the omission of traffic over the American border and the omission of less than carload traffic (attempted only once by the Board and then dropped because of the labour involved). Also, the publication gives no indication of mixed-media traffic, such as combined lake and rail movements. It would be particularly helpful to have traffic data which could be related to exports and imports. And availability of mixed-media traffic data (lack of which is one important general criticism of present transport statistics) would assist in the promotion of through routing and

coordination among all modes of transportation. Appropriate combinations of media can promote economic efficiency in transport. 1/

Nowhere in present traffic statistics is there an analysis of piggyback traffic (now stated in total without commodity breakdown) fishyback traffic, or containerized freight. Statistics relating to joint movements by rail and truck, or rail and water, and specifically relating to these new developments in freight service, would be quite advantageous, as in indicated by the replies to the questionnaire.

In addition to the published tonnage and ton-mile statistics by commodity, there is a variety of other information on rail traffic for which there is no commodity breakdown. Gross ton-miles, car-miles, train-miles, locomotive-miles, passenger-miles, are published in various forms annually and monthly in <u>Railway Operating Statistics</u>. Also, the publication contains a variety of averages — measures of revenue per unit of traffic (per freight train-mile or per ton-mile, for example), and measures of operating performance such as average ton-miles per loaded car-mile. Such information is shown separately for the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, and the total of 22 Canadian railways. (see Exhibits 12 and 13). Similar information for each of the 22 railways appears in <u>Railway Transport</u>, Parts I and IV (see Exhibits 5 and 9). Properly used, many of these averages are indicators of technical efficiency or economic efficiency of railways. Yet the statistics of this type require considerable

^{1/} A study of American transportation policy by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Federal Transportation Policy and Program, (March 1960) recommends encouragement of through routes and joint rates between several forms of transport -- p. 8.

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intelligent interpretation before they can be used for that purpose.

More interpretation of the limitations and uses of these statistics might
be profitably included in the text at the front of these publications.

Measures of output of other phases of rail operation are contained in separate publications which deal respectively with express, communications, and also with bridges, tunnels and ferries. The express publication tells nothing of importance about the quantity of express traffic -- only the value of financial paper issued (see Exhibit 18). Express car-miles in f reight and passenger service by type of motive power, and in work train service appear in Railway Transport, Part IV (Exhibit 9), but not in the publication Express Statistics. This latter publication could be made more comprehensive by the addition of statistics of volume of express traffic. The statistics of output of telegraph and cable companies are more adequate, containing detail of telegrams sent and received, cablegrams sent and received, and money transfers. Traffic over bridges, through tunnels, and on ferries, with totals for each category is counted in terms of passengers, trucks, buses, motorcycles, and so on.

Traffic by Commodities

The main gap in statistics of truck traffic is the paucity of commodity data. Commodity data are limited to six broad categories — agricultural; animal; mine; forest products; manufactures and miscellaneous; and N.O.S. general freight. Only traffic by for-hire trucks is recorded. The substantial category of private trucking is omitted from the commodity breakdown, and so are urban trucks. Commodity totals are given by province of registration (Atlantic provinces grouped together), separately for international and interprovincial class, and interprevincial intericty class of traffic (see Exhibit 25 for commodities in each class). A much more detailed commodity classification preferably

the Standard Commodity Classification used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, would greatly improve the value of the data. The inclusion of a breakdown by commodities for private trucks and urban truck movements, would also be most useful. Also traffic flows of each commodity by origin and destination would be valuable information.

The most useful material on truck traffic is included in the annual publication Motor Transport Traffic, with seven separate volumes for national estimates and for provincial (see Exhibit 21 to 26). No data are published monthly on truck traffic at all. The other main source of trucking information is an older series, Motor Carriers -- Freight (see Exhibits 19 and 20), which contains financial, traffic, equipment, and other statistics for each of four classes of carrier, depending upon size, with least detail for the smallest firms. The trucking statistics all somehow give an impression of unnecessary complexity. The inclusion of different amounts of data for different classes does not make for quick comprehension of the statistics. In the Motor Transport Traffic publication, the numerous classifications of truck according to interprovincial and international, intraprovincial, intercity, private, for-hire, farm trucks, urban trucks, and vehicle weight groups make each publication a maze to the uninitiated. The fault may be in the presentation, but in any event the statistics are frighteningly complicated at first glance.

Just as the truck statistics are deficient in commodity breakdown, so the air cargo (freight and express) statistics would benefit from an extension in this direction. There are no commodity data at all for air cargo, which is an area of great potential in North America in years to come. A study of air cargo by Boeing Airplane Company predicted that domestic air cargo traffic in the United States,

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would rise from about 470 million ton-miles in 1957 to 2 billion ton-miles in 1965 and 5,500 million in 1970. The trend in world air cargo traffic is similar. Between 1946 and 1957, world air cargo traffic expanded over 20% annually. The time to begin gathering statistical series is not after a marked growth has occurred, but before it occurs. Statistics of air cargo by commodity, and origin and destination would be of growing use. Such statistics would be useful addition to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, Civil Aviation.

In regard to water traffic, tons by commodity are now available but not ton-miles. In fact, aggregate estimates of ton-miles by water have only recently become available. The monthly publication, Shipping Statistics, shows some commodity tonnages for coastwise shipping and foreign shipping, and the annual Shipping Report contains such data in considerable detail (see Exhibits 37 to 40). Weaknesses of these data are (1) the fact that in coastwise shipping the amount loaded frequently does not correspond with the amount unloaded; (2) absence of ton-miles, or data linking origin and destination; and (3) the large size of the "general cargo" category. In coastwise traffic, more accurate statistics of cargo tons by commodities are contained in the Traffic Report of the St. Lawrence Seaway published annually by Seaway Authority, not Dominion Bureau of Statistics (see Exhibits 45 and 46). But the data are only partial in coverage in the sense that only Seaway traffic is included.

Except for a great amount of data on grain in storage in elevators, as reported by weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual publications by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dealing with

^{1/} Boeing Airplane Company, Forecast of Free World Passenger and Cargo Air Traffic (1965-70-75) pp. 18-23, (published 1959).

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the grain trade, there is nothing on storage and warehouse by commodities. For details in Grain Trade of Canada, published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics see Exhibits 51 and 52. Grain products are not the only ones of importance insofar as storage is concerned. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics should take a comprehensive conceptual look at the storage statistics. One result might be separation of particular types of storage, or a linking of storage with particular special industries engaged as well in transportation such as the furniture moving industry. Recently the Globe and Mail published an article entitled "Staff moves are becoming costly factor in business". Such an article would gain from the availability of specific data on furniture moving and storage industry.

Passenger Traffic

Up to this point we have been mainly concerned with freight. Gaps also exist in the passenger statistics which are scattered through many different publications. In the rail traffic statistics, much detail is provided on passengers, passenger-miles, passenger train-miles and passenger revenue per passenger train-mile, for each individual rail-way. In the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, Passenger Bus Statistics, there are statistics of passengers, miles run by buses and revenue vehicle miles for Group 1, 2 and 3 motor carriers. The traffic is classed according to chartered and regular routes (intercity and rural; urban and suburban). Separate data are published for each province. But in addition to this, data on buses are included in five other Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications. For water passengers,

^{1/} August 30, 1960.

^{2/} Railway Transport, Part IV contains motor bus-miles for each of 22 railways; Motor Carriers--Freight contains detail of passenger and miles run by buses; Motor Transport Traffic contains detail of mileage per bus, average journey, passengers, passenger miles, capacity seat-miles, and so on; Urban Transit contains information on revenue passengers carried for urban transit operations of intercity and rural passenger carriers; Travel Between Canada and the United States monthly and Travel between Canada and Other Countries annually carry information about travellers crossing the Canadian-American border by bus. Private automobile traffic and trans-border air and rail also are included in two publications dealing with trans-border travel.

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of Canal Statistics monthly, as well as in the Traffic Report of the St. Lawrence Seaway (published by the Seaway Authority). Civil Aviation contains great detail on travel by air. The Air Transport Board in a publication which is not for general distribution,

Origin and Destination Statistics: Mainline Scheduled Traffic of Revenue Passengers, 1955-1959, published for September and March in each of five years the number of passengers by origin and destination between Canadian stations and also between Canadian stations and of terminal points of Trans-Canada Air Lines in the United States (see Exhibit 49).

The passenger statistics create a spotty impression. There is no uniformity in them and the data are sandwiched in a variety of publications. It would be useful to have a more methodical survey by origin and destination of passenger travel by all modes of transportation. Passenger travel is one area in which the failure to coordinate statistics by different media of transport is particularly striking.

Recommendations for Traffic Statistics

Not every statistical series or publication relating to transport has been covered up to this stage, though the Appendix is quite comprehensive. Nevertheless, the discussion has gone far enough to indicate some structural weaknesses in the present array of transport statistics. The following are the chief weaknesses, with recommendations pointing the direction of improvement:

l. A general need is for comparable data relating traffic handled by different modes of transport. This need is specially great in a time of keen competition among carriers. Also, where data sre deficient for certain modes of transportation, existing statistics should be extended to fill gaps. Railway traffic data are needed on

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The second secon a basis comparable with other carriers on the same commodity classification. This necessitates conversion of present statistics or more likely introduction of a new series using the Standard Commodity Classification rather than the classification of the Association of American Railroads. In the case of trucking commodity statistics are non-existent for urban and private trucking, and the commodity classification is not detailed enough for "for-hire" trucking. Air commodity statistics do not exist. Water statistics by commodities exist for tons, but not ton-miles. Accuracy of the coastwise statistics is very questionable and the canal and St. Lawrence Seaway statistics do not cover all the traffic. These deficiencies should be remedied. One method of doing so is suggested in Chapter 4, "A Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey".

- 2. In regard to traffic statistics, another need is to link origins and destinations to show as far as possible actual movements of traffic. Care in designing such statistics would be necessary so as to avoid going too far in revealing operations of any particular company to its competitors. In the water statistics, tonnage data are given by ports but the loadings and unloadings are not sufficiently closely related to each other. Sometimes freight is unloaded in coastal trade which, so far as the statistics show, has never been loaded. Rail traffic reports do not distinguish domestic and foreign goods originating at or destined for Canadian stations. Truck statistics are shown only by province of registry of truck. For all carriers we need proper origin and destination statistics.
- 3. The small size of sample in the rail carload <u>Waybill Analysis</u> is often criticized. But replies to questionnaires do not indicate the small sample really is useless on this account. It is possible to be more critical of some of the omissions: less than carload traffic; mixed-media; piggyback; containerized traffic and trans-border. These omissions should

through-routing, and in order to promote comparability of transport with other industrial statistics. Also, better analysis of competition among the different media of transport would be possible with a more comprehensive coverage of traffic. Moreover, the commodity classification used in the Waybill Analysis is a railway classification, not comparable with other carriers. Further discussion of the Waybill Analysis and traffic statistics follows in Chapter 4.

- 4. Another omission from present traffic statistics is details of volume of traffic benefiting from special services like refrigeration, carrier assistance in loading and unloading, milling in transit, and so on. Such information might usefully be published on a comparable basis for all carriers.
- 5. There is a general need to improve traffic analysis through provision of data on traffic, by commodities origin and destination. Statistics of tons, ton-miles, average haul per ton, revenue per ton-mile should be published on this basis. A proposal along these lines is set forth in Chapter 4.
- 6. Also, in part because of its potential usefulness as a general economic indicator, it would be worthwhile to supplement the existing rail <u>Carloadings</u> report, published four times a month, with a similar report on truckloadings.
- 7. Data on speed of service are almost entirely missing from government statistics. Train-hours in freight service is about the only time measure appearing in all the government statistics. This information appears in Parts I and IV of Railway Transport (see Exhibit 5). These are no statistics at all on frequency of service by any carrier.

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There is a definite need to develop series of statistics comparable for different carriers on this subject. Even sample data indicating speed and frequency might well be sufficient.

- 8. Express Statistics should contain measures of express output, so as to make the data comprehensive in this special subject.
- 9. The categories or the presentation of trucking statistics should be simplified.
- 10. An explanation of the uses of railway output data and degree to which economic and technical efficiency are measurable by each of them should be included in each issue of the appropriate periodicals.
- ll. Commodity statistics for storage and warehousing of goods other than grain should be provided.
- 12. There are many freight traffic publications relating to rail transport. The publication, <u>Railway Transport</u>, appears only after a sizeable delay. The various volumes appeared 8 to 14 months after close of the year 1958. Also it largely duplicates earlier series. Some volumes of it probably could be omitted.

Actual rail freight rate information is confined to data for grain, published in <u>Grain Trade of Canada</u> annually. There is nothing published on truck rates, or urban cartage charges, or air rates. Water freight rates on grain from Fort William and Port Arthur to various points on Great Lakes are shown in <u>Canal Statistics</u> (see Exhibit 43), and also in <u>Grain Trade of Canada</u>. Nothing is published on pipeline rates or warehouse and storage rates.

For road and truck, however, there are statistics of average revenue per ton-mile. Usually revenue per ton-mile is an average of several rates, except where the commodity designation coincides exactly

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with that used for rate-making purposes.

In regard to rail, the 1% sample of carload traffic in the Board of Transport Commissioners' <u>Waybill Analysis</u> provides a close approximation to rate information because average revenue per ton-mile is published for individual commodities. Revenues per car-mile is also stated, which is a less useful indication of price of service or rate. The information in the Waybill Analysis is particularly useful because information about traffic moving on different types of rate is given — class rates, commodity rates, statutory rates, agreed charges and so on (see Exhibits 16 and 17).

Less useful is the average revenue per ton-mile of freight for all traffic for separate railways published in several other publications.

For trucking, average revenue per ton-mile appears for "for-hire" trucks only (since private truckers do not levy charges on their own freight). Information is given only for six broad commodity groups and for intercity movements. Also published is information on revenue per truck and revenue per mile travelled. Such statistics are presented in the national and provincial issues of the annual Motor Transport Traffic publication.

Existing published information on pricing, even of railway services, is insufficient for production of an index of freight rates. Such an index would be useful for comparison with other price indexes. Also, it would be worthwhile to publish more information on prices charged for specific movements of freight and for rates on traffic

This information appears in monthly and annual issues of Railway Operating Statistics, in Railway Transport, Parts I and II, in Canadian National Railways 1923-1958 and in Canadian Facific Railway Company 1923-1958.

by length of haul (by mileage blocks). Pricing information is important in analysis of the transport industry and competition among carriers, and also in relating transport to other phases of industrial processing. A proposal for an index of freight rates, for each carrier, and also for specific commodities is examined in Chapter 3 -- "An Index of Freight Rates". Chapters 3 and 4 will demonstrate that the provision of more explicit pricing information could be joined with a proposal for more detailed statistics of flows of traffic, by commodity with origin and destination related. Also it would be useful to have some information on storage charges, now non-existent.

Passenger Fares

Urban Transit contains details of passenger fares charged for each of 13 major transit systems. This is the only information relating directly to passenger fares in all the government statistics. There is nothing at all on taxicab fares.

Rail average revenue per passenger mile appears in monthly and annual issues of <u>Railway Operating Statistics</u> for each of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific and total of 22 Canadian railways (see Exhibit 12). Also these statistics appear in <u>Railway Transport</u>, Part II. The same type of information and also data on average revenue per passenger (as well as per passenger-mile) are published in <u>Railway Transport</u>, Part I, and in the publications Canadian National Railways, 1923-1958, and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1958.

For bus traffic, the only figures on average passenger revenues are included in <u>Motor Transport Traffic</u>. Revenue per mile, revenue per bus, and revenue per passenger-mile are recorded there for the various provinces, but nothing of this sort is published in <u>Passenger Bus Statistics</u>.

A certain amount of additional information can be found in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, Price Indexes, where there are consumer price index series for transportation as a whole, for automobile operation, new passenger cars, gasoline, local transportation, and street car and bus fares. The pricing of passenger service is not as significant for the economy as freight rates.

Nevertheless, it might be useful to bring together material on traffic and pricing of passenger services into one publication where it can be more readily used.

Inventory of Plant and Equipment

So far we have considered the output side of transport service, and will now deal with the inputs -- plant and equipment, fuel and materials, and labour. Publication of statistics on inputs facilitates analysis of technological changes in transport, and their effect on demand by carriers for products from other industries. Also, information on employment makes it possible to appraise the effects of technological changes and investment in new capital equipment on employment in transport. Data on wages and hours may prove useful in wage negotiations and in outside studies of wage demands.

A substantial amount of detail on plant and equipment is available for road, rail, pipeline, and water carriers, and on warehouse and storage capacity. In regard to plant and equipment, there is not the same possibility or need for standardization among carriers. Each means of transport has its own peculiar items in an inventory of plant and equipment.

In the rail statistics, substantial amounts of detail are published regarding mileage of track, car equipment, motive power, rail and ties, and so on. Capacity and type of equipment are recorded.

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And the state of t in the second of The main sources of such information are Reilway Transport, Part III, which deals exclusively with equipment, track, and fuel statistics, and Part I of the same publication which contains "Comparative Summary Statistics" (see Exhibits 6 and 7). Part III for the year 1958 appeared (as Table 2 later in the chapter shows) nine months after the close of the year, and Part I, 14 months after the end of 1958. The delay is not as serious a matter as a similar delay in traffic statistics would be, as there is not generally the same need for analysis close after the event.

One apparent weakness in these statistics relates to the need that they should reflect clearly changes in technology. For instance, with dieselization the nature of motive power has changed considerably, and a locomotive now is very different in its capacity to do work. With technical improvements in diesel locomotives, the change could continue. It would be useful, therefore, to publish information about horsepower of diesel units in service. Locomotive-miles, for example, become meaningless if a locomotive is not a standard piece of equipemnt. It is desirable to search out some factor common to all locomotives (horsepower, for example) and to express capacity and work aone in those terms. Some advances could be made here. Also, it would be useful to have in these publications related material on dollar investment in plant and equipment, for instance in the dieselization programs of major railways.

Statistics of plant and equipment for bridges, tunnels and ferries consist of a smattering of information on two companies -- the Van Buren Bridge Company and the International Bridge and Terminal Company in Railway Transport, Part III. If bridges, tunnels, and ferries are of any separate significance, it might be useful to have a more

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adequate description of their plant and equipment in the publication dealing with that subject -- International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry

Companies. For communications, existing statistics of wire and cable mileage, channel and circuit mileage, and pole line mileage probably suffice. In the publication, Express Statistics, the number of express offices is stated, and details of route mileage are published according to type of carrier -- rail, water, air, motor, and miscellaneous (see Exhibit 18). It is useful to have comparable information for the express routes of different modes of transport. Availability of express traffic information on a similar basis would round out the publication. As it is, the publication seems incomplete.

Most of the information on truck equipment, stated by capacity, type, and kind of fuel, is found in Motor Carriers -- Freight, (see Exhibit 20) with additional information on the truck population by gross vehicle weight group in Motor Transport Traffic. Also there is a great deal of information on registrations of taxicabs, buses, trucks and other motor vehicles in the annual publication, The Motor Vehicle (see Exhibit 27). The statistics are given for provinces and for municipalities. Passenger Bus Statistics contains detail of bus equipment, ty region, model year, and seating capacity. Urban Transit also contains information on revenue equipment classed by seating capacity (see Exhibit 36). Detail of highway and rural road mileage and of urban street mileage appear in Road and Street Mileage and Expenditure. Trucks associated with firms offering public warehousing and storage are reported in the annual publication, Warehousing. Related material is scattered through a number of publications, and yet this may be inevitable since each of the publications relates to some distinct aspect of road transport.

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For oil pipelines, information is available for each of 32 companies on pipeline mileage separately for gathering and trunk lines, and by pipe diameter. Also there is information on pumping stations on trunk lines by rated horsepower. The statistics are published in the annual issue of Oil Pipe Line Transport (see Exhibit 50). No comparable data are available yet for gas pipelines, but the publication Gas Pipe Line Transport (monthly only) is of very recent origin and an annual publication is planned which should improve the range of information provided.

Storage capacity is stated in detail for grain elevators, according to the kind of licence, in <u>Grain Trade of Canada</u>. For other types of storage, information on net occupiable space in cubic feet according to the kind of storage appears in <u>Warehousing</u>.

A very large amount of statistical material appears on the number and registered net tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from Canadian ports. In the annual Shipping Report, such information in great detail is published separately for international seaborne shipping and coastwise shipping. Details of country of registration are also provided (see Exhibit 38). Similar material for ships arriving at and departing from National Herbours Board ports is published in the Board's annual report (see Exhibit 47). Also there are useful statistics in that publication on cargo tonnage inward and outward by foreign ships and by Canadian ships. Such data are useful in analysis of government policy toward the Canadian merchant marine and foreign shipping. From this standpoint, in addition to what is now available, it would also be valuable to have statistics relating specifically to Canadian shipping operators giving the number of ships by type and size which these operators own and the number that they charter.

Specifically in regard to type of vessels operating through canals and the St. Lawrence Seaway, there is considerable information published in monthly and annual issues of <u>Canal Statistics</u>.

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The publication which is supposed to deal with the Canadian merchant marine is not of much use -- Water Transportation. Experts in shipping metters declare it is not worth the paper it is written on. The publication contains information on vessels owned or chartered by Canadian marine operators according to type of vessel and location (see Exhibit 41). Apparently the difficulty is that not all Canadian carriers are included, and foreign carriers are omitted entirely. It is not possible to use the statistics in this publication to obtain a total picture of the water transportation industry. The report needs a thorough overhauling and examination from a conceptual standpoint.

Finally, in regard to the plant and equipment of air carriers, information is published in the monthly, preliminary annual, and annual issues of <u>Civil Aviation</u> on the average number of aircraft owned and leased by airlines. Data on airport licences in force and on aircraft registered by type appear in the annual issue only. Information on the investment in different types of aircraft might usefully be related to the types of equipment operated by the various carriers. The statistics on plant and equipment of airlines are not as detailed or comprehensive as those published for railway, road or water transport.

Recommendations for Plant and Equipment Statistics

l. Especially in rail statistics it is important to design statistics of plant and equipment in such a way that technological changes will be evident in the statistics. Capacity of locomotive should be stated in terms of horsepower, and locomotive-miles in the more homogeneous unit of horsepower-miles.

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- 2. In regard to all important carriers -- rail, truck, air, and shipping -- it would be useful to relate equipment inventory explicitly to the dollar investment in it. This type of information would be useful both in analysis of technological change in the industry and of competition among carriers.
- 3. There should be a more adequate description of the plant and equipment of bridge, tunnel, and ferry companies, and it should appear in the publication, <u>International Bridge</u>, <u>Tunnel and Ferry Companies</u>.
- 4. Statistics of pipeline mileage and pumping station capacity should be published for gas pipelines similar to that now available for oil pipelines.
- 5. To facilitate analysis of problems of the Canadian merchant marine, it would be useful to have statistics of shipping owned and chartered (according to type and size) by all Canadian operators. Provision of such statistics should form part of a conceptual re-examination of the publication, <u>Water Transportation</u>.

Materials and Fuel

In the regular periodicals dealing with each mode of transport, there is a considerable amount of information on fuel used by the carriers. Other materials used in operations of carriers are hardly considered at all. Unless there is a demand for such information, however, it does not appear worthwhile to undertake any costly extension of statistics in this direction.

Labour

Earlier in this chapter, reference was made to information on wages, hours, and employees in publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dealing chiefly with labour throughout all industries.

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Information on average weekly wages and salaries, employment (an index), and number of employees is provided for transportation as a whole, for railways according to such broad categories as maintenance of equipment and maintenance of way, for water transportation, and for truck transportation. Similar data are provided for employment in the production of transportation equipment.

This information is comparable with that provided for ther industries outside the field of transportation. These data on employment in transportation, however, do not relate to individual occupations.

Employees by type of occupation are included, however, in the statistical coverage of the specialized publications dealing with each mode of transport. The number of employees man-hours worked, and earnings by category of employee are reported in the annual oil pipeline periodical. Number of employees and earnings also appear in the annual issue of <u>Civil Aviation</u> for airlines, in <u>Water Transportation</u> for employees of some Canadian ship operators, and in <u>Urban Transit</u> for each of 13 major urban transit systems. Regular and casual employees of warehouse and storage firms are covered in <u>Wareshousing</u>.

Bus company employees are reported by category of job in Passenger Bus Statistics and truck employees in Motor Carriers -- Freight. General officers, office clerks, drivers, mechanics, working proprietors, and others are separately classified according to the size class of the trucking firm. Information on number of employees and the salaries is published, but not on the total hours worked. Railway employees engaged in highway transport and cartage operations are reported in the sixth volume of Railway Transport which deals solely with employment statistics. The number of employees, time on duty, total compensation, and average per hour and per year are recorded -- more detail than is published on other employees engaged in trucking.

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The amount of material on employment in rail transport is considerably greater, and is published mainly in <u>Railway Transport</u>, Part VI (see Exhibit 11). For each of 79 categories of employee, information is presented on number of employees, time on duty in hours, average hours worked, total compensation, and average wages and salaries.

Up to the end of 1955, the railways reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics details of employment by various groups and the hours paid for. Now the railways report the hours actually worked, making no allowance for overtime, holidays, and vacations. The result is that the wages per hour appear higher than they did on the old basis. As a result, the average wage per hour in this publication for failway employees is not comparable with similar figures in other government publications relating to other industries. Nor can any comparison be made with statistics of average wage per hour for railway workers prior to the end of 1955. Historical continuity has been destroyed. No provision was made for linking the new and old series so that statistics prior to the end of 1955 could be compared with more recent figures. Moreover, the railways also changed the occupational grouping so that historical continuity is completely broken.

Recommendations for Labour Statistics

1. It is recommended that the railways be required to furnish statistics of hours paid for and average compensation per hour paid for on a basis which will permit comparison of present earnings in each occupational category with those prior to the end of 1955.

The statistics of earnings of railway employees would then be on a basis comparable with earnings per man-hour in other industries.

If it should prove impracticable to revert to the old basis of reporting,

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the railways should be at least required to provide statistics for a single year (1960 or 1961) on the old as well as the new basis so that historical continuity can be re-established.

2. For truck, water, air, and gas pipeline employees, statistics of man-hours paid for should be published, together with averages of earnings per man-hour.

Finances of Carriers

Financial statistics give a picture of the profit or loss position of companies in an industry or branch of industry. Over time, changes in items in an income statement or balance sheet indicate growth, stagnation, or decline. Any properly constructed accounting statements will show up whether an industry or a company is doing well or not. Financial information in varying degrees of detail and completeness are published for rail transport, trucks and buses, urban transit, Canadian shipping companies, airlines, pipelines and warehouses.

In amount of detail, the railways are most favoured. Railway Transport, Part II contains only financial statistics, balance
sheets, income statements, and statements of capital stock and funded
debt for each of about 30 companies. The report for 1958 appeared 13
months after the close of the year. Other publications presented
railway financial statements to the public some months earlier but
in less detail. Operating revenues and expenses,
broken down into main categories, and also net rail operating income
appear in the monthly issue of Railway Operating Statistics and later
in the annual issue. Statements of income and capital account for the
Canadian National and Canadian Pacific are published in the two publications
of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics respectively bearing the names

of those railways. In addition, <u>Railway Transport</u>, <u>Part I</u>, the summary volume issued more than a year after the close of the period 1958, included information on disposal of net income, investment in road and equipment property, railway capital, and the depreciation and reserves of railways in total (see Exhibit 4).

In spite of the very large amount of financial information published, all of it in accordance with the "Uniform Classification of Accounts for Class I Common Carriers", it is quite difficult to relate the financial picture to the information on carrier inputs and outputs in any specific way. The financial statistics are prepared according to an accounting classification which is not related to functions or inputs or outputs. Revenues may be classed according to broad categories like "freight" and "passenger", but expenditures are not classed the same way, and could be only through an arbitrary splitting of joint expenses. Even where operations are fairly distinct, like storage, wharves, elevators, telegraph and telephone, the revenue categories for such items frequently do not seem to be comparable with the expenditure categories. And often it is difficult to distinguish what non-rail operations may be included or excluded from a given statement. Also, there does not seem to be anything about hotels at all, though these should be a fairly distinct category both as regards revenues and expenses. It would be hazardous to judge railways' efficiency from the financial statements. It would be absolutely impossible to examine any very specific aspect or location of rail operations using the published financial statistics. Another weakness of the railway financial statistics is the inclusion of obscure and relatively meaningless companies who rate first-class accomodation in these periodicals, like the Napierville Junction Railway Company.

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The periodicals which contain information about railways also contain financial data on express and communications -- operating revenues and expenses, with varying degrees of breakdown by companies. Bridge, tunnel and ferry companies are included too.

Railway Transport, Part II contains the income and total operating expenses of each of three Pullman, tunnel and bridge companies, the capital stock of two bridge companies, and the current assets and liabilities of one bridge company. It is not immediately apparent why some items are omitted for some companies but not for others. Data on capital, investments, taxes, and interest are provided for total ferry companies and for total bridge and tunnel companies in the periodical International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies.

The financial statistics of all carriers, voluminous as they are, are probably more impressive to an accountant than they are to a traffic executive or an economist. The questionnaire to users of statistics (Table 1) indicated a demand for information on "cost to carriers of handling shipments between specific points".

Such a demand could not be met at all through the present accounting data on expenditures. This is one of the severe limitations of all of the published financial statistics. They do not carry one very far in analyzing efficiency or any aspect of specific operations.

Trucking company financial statistics, subject to exactly the same limitations as the rail statistics, are published mainly in Motor Carriers -- Freight. Statements of property account and income are published for each size group of trucking firms. Separate statements are given for the Atlantic region and for each of the other provinces (see Exhibit 19). Similar information for buses appears in Passenger Bus Statistics. The periodical Motor Transport Traffic contains

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only totals of revenue from different truck movements and gross vehicle weight groups. There is nothing on expenses in this publication at all.

Balance sheets and income statements for 13 major urban transit systems are published in the annual issue of <u>Urban Transit</u> and total revenues of Class I carriers are reported in the monthly issue (see Exhibits 33 and 34).

Financial statements of certain Canadian shipping operators are shown in total in <u>Water Transportation</u>, but the statistics are of little use because they relate neither to the entire Canadian shipping industry nor to the operations of any single company. Apart from these statistics, the only financial data relating to water operations are toll revenues of the St. Lawrence Seaway (published in the Seaway Authority's <u>Traffic Report of the St. Lawrence Seaway</u>), also information about the revenues and expenses of railways in their water operations (in <u>Railway Transport</u>, <u>Part I</u>), and finally some statistics on capital expended by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways for steamships — in the two publications relating respectively to these railways.

For airlines, detailed statement of property account, balance sheet, and revenues and expenditures are published annually in <u>Civil Aviation</u>. The monthly and preliminary annual editions of this periodical contain statements of revenues and expenses only. Separate statements for each of six or seven major airlines appear in the various Civil Aviation publications (see Exhibit 48).

Considerable detail of the financial position of each of 32 oil pipeline companies is set forth in <u>Oil Pipe Line</u>

<u>Transport</u> each year. In the monthly issues, however, only quarterly

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operating revenues for each of five companies are published. In the relatively new monthly publication, <u>Gas Pipe Line Transport</u>, total operating revenues are stated for each of 16 natural gas transmission companies. When the proposed annual issue of this publication is produced, more extensive detail of the financial situation of natural gas pipeline companies can be expected.

The main source of financial data for warehousing and storage is the annual publication, <u>Warehousing</u>. Unlike the rail, air and pipeline statistics, however, the warehousing statistics do not provide statements for any individual company's operations. Details of property account, operating revenue and operating expense are given for the total of 213 firms which offer public warehousing and storage with a breakdown for firms in each province.

Some additional financial information concerning warehousing and storage appears incidentally in other publications. For example, the balance sheets and statements of income and expense of the Port Colborne and Prescott grain elevators appear in the Annual Report of the National Harbours Board. In Railway Transport, Part I, operating revenues of the total of all railways from wharves, grain elevators, rents of buildings, storage of freight, and storage of parcels and baggage are published. In Part II of the same publication, operating revenues for approximately the same storage items are published for each of 31 railway companies or subsidiary companies. On the expense side, however, operating expenses are reported for the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific only, and for only coal and ore wharves and grain elevators. Since the expenses and revenues do not relate to the same items, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about the relative magnitude of revenues and expenses of storage items. Maybe this situation is inevitable in accounts of minor operations of the railways, but it is still difficult to see

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what purpose is served by the publication of some of this detail.

Because railway statistics are prepared according to an accounting classification which ensures comparability with the accounts of American railways, the existing published reports are useful in their present form. Also, comparisons among Canadian railways can be drawn from these financial statements. Even so, a lot of needs are not fulfilled by the present financial statements, but tinkering with the present accounting classification would not likely help very much. The elimination of separate accounting statements for some of the smaller railway companies like the St. Lawrence and Adirondack and Roberval and Saguenay would be no great loss, but no great economy either. And only a very complete overhaul of the method of reporting expenditures data would permit analysis of costs of specific rail operations in specific localities. Shippers want to have information about the cost to carriers of handling freight between specific points, and the financial statements yield nothing of this sort. A functional approach rather than a financial approach to accounting would be necessary to obtain this type of material. The basic data would be obtainable from the costing departments of the railways rather than from the accounting departments.

From the standpoint of economic analysis, there are great limitations in the usefulness of the financial reports concerning all of the different modes of transport. The present classifications of accounts do not lend themselves readily to measuring the cost or profitability of particular operations or do not lend themselves readily to the requirements of controlling efficiency of operation. They are intended to reveal the financial position of enterprises and are valuable in that sense. The needs of the transport economist and the industrial traffic officer must be met in another way, not through balance sheets and income statements prepared by accounting departments.

Recommendations for Financial Statistics

- 1. Publication of railway financial statistics on a basis permitting comparisons with American railways should continue.
- 2. The need for statistics to measure carriers' costs of specific operations cannot be met through the means of company financial statements.
- 3. Financial statements of some of the small subsidiary railway companies do not seem to have much potential use. Yet the statements have to be prepared anyway and the cost of publishing them is likely quite small. While the railway statistics seem to include extremely insignificant companies, the statistics for other carriers sometimes omit significant companies. The grouping together of a substantial number of firms in the shipping and warehousing reports limits the usefulness of the financial statements for these industries. This same criticism applies to the Water Transportation report which does not include all of the Canadian operators and so does not present a comprehensive picture of the industry. The warehousing firms might usefully be classified according to their type of operation. Also, the addition of more companies in the Urban Transit report would help to give a more comprehensive picture of the financial situation of the urban transit industry.

Taxes, Subsidies and Government Regulations

Competition among carriers is bound to raise the question of how much each means of transport (and each company) is subsidized by the various levels of government. Where a given means of transport is subsidized while others are not, the operations of the subsidized carriers tend to expand to a greater extent than they would under a

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laissez-faire policy of government toward the industry. If the subsidized carrier receives some form of capital subsidy, it can expand its investment and lower its depreciation costs. It will then be in a more favourable position than it otherwise would be to attract traffic from its competitors through more extensive service and a lower price of service. If the subsidy takes the form of a subsidized reduction in rates or charges, then more traffic moves by the subsidized carrier than would be the case if there were no subsidy. Wherever there is a subsidy, there is a tendency toward misallocation of resources inasmuch as a boost is given to service which could not otherwise pay its way, (Usually it is the inefficient and costly services which receive subsidies). There is, therefore real risk of diverting economic resources to inefficient operations when subsidies are paid. The price of so doing is disguised because the subsidy is paid through the tax rate. While there are many arguments for subsidies to bolster regional economies or to assist Canadian industries to meet foreign competition, it is well to measure and be aware of and the element of distortion which a subsidy introduced into the economy.

Accordingly, it is in the public interest to know what the subsidies are and how much they cost. Statistics showing both direct and indirect subsidies by governments to the transport industry should be published in as clear a form as possible. Also, it may be useful in the same connection to have statistics of the taxes paid by carriers to the government. Often the element of subsidy necessitates a study both of the particular tax burden on a carrier and the special subsidies he receives, because it is at least possible that the special taxes on a carrier (not paid by other carriers) could exceed his special benefits.

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Cash subsidies and expenditures on construction, and land grants by the different levels of government to the Canadian Pacific Railway and other companies now part of that system are stated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual periodical, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1958. Government loans and appropriations, federal contributions to the deficits of the Canadian National, and government subsidies to lines now part of the Canadian National System are reported in the similar publications for that railway. Aid to the railways and government guarantees of the bonds of the Canadian National are recorded in Railway Transport, Part I (see Exhibit 3). In addition, detail of railway tax accruals by level of government and by type of tax appears in Part II of the same publication. Taxes paid by express, telegraph and cable, and international bridge, tunnel and ferry companies are published in much less detailed form in the periodicals relating to those operations, but there is no information on government subsidies to such companies.

Subsidies for urban street expenditures and for highway and rural road expenditure by level of government are published in Road and Street Mileage and Expenditure (see Exhibit 32). Government revenues from motor truck licences and fees and also taxes on gasoline and other motive fuels, by provinces, are published in The Motor Vehicle (see Exhibit 28). Also, there is information on operating taxes and licences and income tax paid by totals of each of Class I and Class II motor carriers according to province in Motor Carriers -- Freight (see Exhibit 19). In Passenger Bus Statistics, there are comparable data for bus companies.

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All of this information does not make it possible, however, to arrive at any very definite conclusions regarding subsidies which may in effect be paid by governments to commercial trucks through heavier and more extensive highway construction necessitated by trucks. The problem is one of separating the expenses of road construction and maintenance required for private automobiles from the expense accounted for by the presence of trucks on the roads. To arrive at a better estimate of the proper allocation of costs, it would be necessary to have better statistics than we now have regarding the amount of commercial and non-commercial traffic on highways, with detail according to the gross weight of commercial vehicles. Such information could be provided through more information on origin and destination of truck movements and a survey of passenger travel by motor vehicle. Better traffic statistics in these forms would assist the study of government subsidization of highways, which has aroused intense public interest particularly in the United States.

a large extent these subsidies would be indirect. Statements of airport costs relative to user charges to the airlines, and of any other indirect or direct subsidies to airlines would be a useful addition to present statistics. General taxes and income taxes are published separately for different categories of air carrier and for each of six or seven major Canadian airlines. Details of total taxes and any special taxes and licences paid by Canadian airlines would facilitate analysis of the subsidization of air traffic.

Regulations imposed by the government may have a sufficiently important effect upon the economic position of an industry to warrant inclusion in published statistics. This is the case with trucking.

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes quite extensive information on size, weight, safety, and licence regulations in each province. Such regulations may limit the capacity of equipment which may be used, or may impose special fees or expenses on the carriers. Regulations affecting trucks and buses are skilfully and clearly published in The Motor Vehicle: Preliminary Report of Registrations and Size, Weight and Safety Regulations and also for trucks only in Motor Transport Traffic (see Exhibits 25 and 29).

But road transport is unique in respect to publication of government regulations affecting the industry. It would be worthwhile to study what material on regulation of railways, airlines and other carriers might be published. The passenger equipment of railways, for example, is designed partly from the standpoint of safety rather than economy, and it might be useful to incorporate in some of the railway transport publications regulations which affect the types of equipment which are permitted to be used.

Recommendations for Statistics on Subsidies and Government Regulations

In conclusion, it is recommended that additional statistics of government subsidies, particularly to road, air and urban transit carriers should be published so that a clear picture of direct and indirect subsidies to transport will be available. Also, it is recommended that a study be made of information which might usefully be published on government regulation of different aspects of transport affecting the economic position of carriers. In order to throw further light on the question of the extent of government subsidies to commercial trucking, it is suggested that this is one function which could be usefully served by statistics showing origin and destination of truck

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traffic and statistics illustrating the pattern of passenger traffic, particularly by automobile.

Accident Statistics

Statistics on accidents are quite well developed for all carriers. There is a specific publication dealing with road accident --
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, but otherwise the accident statistics are included in the special reports for different modes of transport.

The only suggestion for improvement is that statistics be provided which show (a) the cost of damage to persons and property as a result of different types of accidents, and (b) expenditures by government and private bodies on prevention of specific types of accidents.

Transportation Equipment

In addition to statistical periodicals dealing with each means of transport, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues a series of nine publications containing statistics of the manufacture of transportation equipment. The content of these periodicals is described in the Appendix, and a sample table is reproduced in Exhibit 53. The Standard Industrial Classification used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics provides for a separate transportation equipment group, consisting of a number of sub-industries -- aircraft, shipbuilding, bicycles, boat building, motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, railway rolling stock, and miscellaneous equipment. Statistics on these industries are comparable with those published for other manufacturing industries, and so the manufacture of transportation equipment can easily be compared with other industries in regard to employees and earnings, capital and repair expenditures, inventories, fuel and materials used, and value added by manufacture. This is a very useful series of publications from the standpoint of integrating transport with other industry data.

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Timeliness of Published Statistics

Even with increasing mechanization of data processing, the value of useful statistical series is often reduced by delays in publication. The problems in securing the earliest possible publication of statistical series consistent with minimum cost is a challenge to the administrative ability of officials in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to a greater extent than to the computing equipment.

Table 2 shows, for each annual publication, the time lag in production of statistics. To arrive at the time lag, we compare the month of publication with the period covered in the publication. (On monthly periodicals, the month of publication is not shown). Many publications appear more than a year after the close of the period covered. Delays of six to nine months in publication are more frequent than lesser delays. The table contains only one recent example of each periodical, but probably represents fairly accurately the general picture of time lags in production of transport publications.

Examina carefully the causes of delay. The problems are not entirely those of securing reports from carriers and other members of the public, of checking, designing the form of statistical tables, of processing, printing, and proof-reading. There are also problems of insufficient experienced staff, of high turnover in some occupations, and priorities of different publications over the whole range of government statistics. The annual issues of quite a few transport periodicals are supplemented by monthly editions. But the degree of detail in the monthly issues is usually much less than in the annual publication. Therefore, any effort to solve the problem of

TABLE 2
TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
	1. RAIL				
52-001	Carloadings	June 1-7,			\$3 per year
52-002	Railway Freight Traffic	January 1960	-	etoo	\$2 per year
52-205	Railway Freight Traffic: Year ended December 31, 1958	1958	July 1959	7 months	\$1
52-207	Railway Transport 1958 Part I: (Comparative summary statistics 1954 to 1958)	1958	Feb. 1960	14 months	50¢
52-208	Railway Transport 1958 Part II: (Financial statistics)	1958	Jan. 1960	13 months	75¢
52-209	Railway Transport 1958 Part III: (Equipment, track and fuel statistics)	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	50 ¢
52-210	Railway Transport 1958 Part IV: (Operating and traffic statistics)	1958	Dec. 1959	12 months	50¢
52-211	Railway Transport 1958 Part V: (Freight carried by principal commodity classes)	1958	Nov. 1959	11 months	\$1.50
52-212	Railway Transport 1958 Part VI: (Employment statistics)	1958	Aug. 1959	8 months	25¢
52-003	Railway Operating Statistics, March 1960	Financial - March 1960 Operating - Feb. 1960	_	-	\$2 per year
52-206	Railway Operating Statistics, Year 1959	1959	-	_	25 ¢

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TABLE 2
(Continued)
TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
52-201	Canadian National Railways, 1923-1958	1958	Aug. 1959	8 months	50¢
52-202	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1923-1958	1958	Aug. 1959	8 months	50 ¢
-	Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, Waybill Analysis, Carload All-Rail Traffic, 1958	1958	Aug. 1959	8 months	50¢
52-204	Express Statistics	1958	June 1959	6 months	25¢
56-201	Telegraph and Cable Statistics 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	50 ¢
53-202	International Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Companies 1958	1958	June 1959	6 months	50¢
	2. ROAD				
53-205	Motor Carriers - Freight 1957	1957	Sometime in 1959	12 / months	50¢
	Motor Transport Traffic				
53-207	National Estimates	1958	June 1960	18 months	75¢
53-208	Atlantic Provinces	1958	April 1960	16 months	50¢
53-209	Province of Quebec	1958	Feb. 1960	14 months	50¢
53-210	Province of Ontario	1958	Dec. 1959	12 months	50 ¢
53-211	Province of Manitoba	1958	Dec. 1959	12 months	50¢
53-212	Province of Saskatchewan	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	50¢
53-213	Province of Alberta	1958	July 1959	7 months	50¢
53-214	Province of British Columbia	1958	Dec. 1959	12 months	50¢
53-203	The Motor Vehicle 1958	1958	Feb. 1960	14 months	75¢

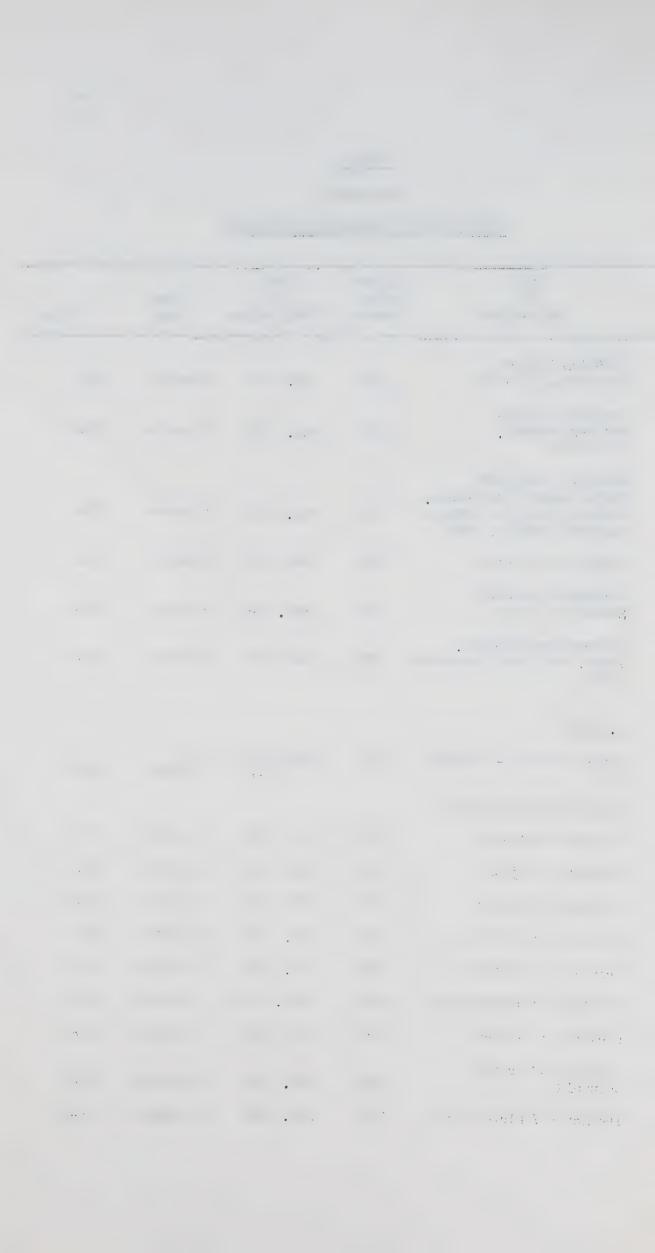


TABLE 2 (Continued)

TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
53–204	The Motor Vehicle: Preliminary Report of Registrations and Size, Weight and Safety Regulations, 1958.	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	50¢
53-001	Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October- December 1959	October to December, 1959	-		\$2 per year
53-206	Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	75¢
53-002	Passenger Bus Statistics	April, 1960	-	~	\$1 per year
53-215	Passenger Bus Statistics	1958	March 1960	15 months	50 ¢
66-001	Travel between Canada and the United States, May, 1960	May, 1960	-	-	\$2 per year 20¢ per copy
66-002	Volume of Highway Traffic entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permi September, 1959	Sept. 1959	-	600	\$1 per year 10¢ per copy
66-201	Travel between Canada and other Countries, 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	\$1
53-201	Road and Street Mileage and Expenditure 1958 (formerly Highway Statistics)	1958	April 1960	16 months	50¢
	3. URBAN TRANSIT				
53-003	Urban Transit, March	March 1960	440	9000	\$1 per year
53-216	Urban Transit 1958	1958	Nov. 1959	ll months	50¢
53-201	Road and Street Mileage and Expenditure 1958 (Formerly Highway Statist	1958	April 1960	16 months	50 ¢



TABLE 2
(Continued)

TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
	4. WATER				
54-002	Shipping Statistics February 1960	February 1960	-	-	\$2 per year
54-202	Shipping Report 1958 Part I: International Seaborne Shipping	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	\$1.50
54-203	Shipping Report 1958 Part II: International Seaborne Shipping	1958	Oct. 1959	10 months	75¢
54-204	Shipping Report 1958 Part III: Coastwise Shipping	1958	Nov. 1959	ll months	75¢
54-205	Water Transportation 1958	1958	Dec. 1959	12 months	50 ¢
54-001	Summary of Canal Statistics, December 1959	Dec. 1959	-	-	\$1 per year
54-201	Canal Statistics 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	75¢
	St.Lawrence Seaway Preliminary Toll Traffic Statistics, April 1960	April 1960	May 1960	1 month	-
Catalogue No. TS2-259	Traffic re Port of the St. Lawrence Seaway, 1959	1959	-	~	50¢
-00	Annual Report of the National Harbours Board, for Calendar Year 1959	1959	March 1960	3 months	25 ¢
	5. AIR				
51-001	Civil Aviation, December 1959	Dec. 1959	-	-	\$2 per year
51-201	Civil Aviation, Preliminary Annual, 1958	1958	June 1959	6 months	50¢



TABLE 2
(Continued)
TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
51-202	Civil Aviation, 1958	1958	Nov. 1959	ll months	50¢
	Air Transport Board: Origin and Destination Statistics: Mainline Scheduled Traffic Survey of Revenue Passengers 1955-1959	1959	May 1960	5 months	-
	6. PIPELINE				
55-001	Oil Pipe Line Transport April, 1960	April 1960		-	\$2 per year
55-201	Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1958	1958	Nov. 1959	ll months	50 ¢
55-002	Gas Pipe Line Transport, May, 1960	May 1960		-	\$2 per year
	7. WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE				
63-212	Warehousing, 1958	1958	Feb. 1960	14 months	50¢
22-004	Grain Statistics Weekly	July 13,1, 1960	_	mai .	\$3 per year
22-005	The Wheat Review June, 1960	June 1960	- >	mò.	\$3 per year
22-001	Coarse Grains Quarterly, May, 1960	March, April May, 1960	1 -	-	\$2 per year
22-201	Grain Trade of Canada, 1957-58		7 to 58 Sept. 1 95	69 14 months	\$1.50
	8. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPME	<u>NT</u>			
42-201	Transportation Equipment 1957 General Review	1957	June 1959	18 months	50 ¢
42-211	The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1958	1958	Oct. 1959	10 months	50¢
42-209	The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	50 ¢

TABLE 2

(Continued)

TIMELINESS OF TRANSPORT STATISTICS

D.B.S. Number	Title of Publication	Current Period Covered	Month of Publication	Time Lag	Price
42-210	The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, 1956	1956	wide.	498	50¢
42-204	The Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1958	1958	Sept. 1959	9 months	25¢
42-206	The Shipbuilding Industry 1958	, 1958	March 1960	15 months	25¢
42-205	The Boat Building Industr	y, 1958	March 1960	15 months	50¢
42-203	The Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1958	1958	Jan. 1960	13 months	50¢
42-212	The Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry, 1958	1958	Nov. 1959	ll months	25¢
42-002	Motor Vehicle Shipments, June, 1960	June 1960	ente	***	\$1 per year
42-001	Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, June, 1960	June 1960	~	-	\$1 per year
63-007	New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, May, 1960	May 1960	-	-	\$1 per year
63-208	New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, 1958	1958	July 1959	7 months	50¢

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earlier availability of transport statistics would pay great dividends in increased usefulness of the statistics.

A Statistical Program

Existing transport statistics are definitely used by the public. They are reasonably priced, as the prices listed in Table 2 indicates. Also, one can judge their usefulness partly by their circulation. Even though the various volumes of Railway Transport appear from 7 to 14 months after the close of the year, the press run required to fill the demand is around 700 copies. About 450 to 500 copies of the monthly transport periodicals are usually run off. About 1,000 copies of the volume of Motor Transport Traffic which contains the national estimates are printed, and 700 for each of the provincial volumes. The circulation of Motor Carriers--Freight also is sufficient to warrant printing 700 copies. There is also a substantial demand for the publications dealing with other means of transport. About 900 copies of Urban Transit are printed and 750 copies of the annual Shipping Report. The press run of the annual edition of Civil Aviation is about 750, and the press run of the annual Oil Pipe Line Transport periodical is 800 and steadily increasing.

Not every publication printed is used. Around 100 subscribers receive every one of the publications but might not use them all. About 75 to 100 copies go to official users, who may or may not use them. There is, however, a substantial body of additional subscribers who have to pay for the publications individually, and so may be presumed to use them now and then if not constantly.

The usefulness of existing transport statistics is corroborated by the replies to the questionnaire summarized in Table 1.

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Those polled preferred some statistical publications to others, but they were a specialized group of users and the replies reflect this fact. Other users might show a preference for some of the publications which the traffic officers did not favour.

It is not a serious criticism of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to say that there is room for improvement. The assessment of existing statistics in this chapter has pointed to some weaknesses in the structure of existing statistical publication, and yet officials of the Bureau are as familiar with many of these weaknesses as anyone else. Often it is a matter of the time, staff, and funds necessary for the highly specialized and technical task of designing improved statistical series. Also, there must be a demonstrated need and public demand for improvement. In view of the importance of the transport industry and the importance of a proper analysis of its problem, the Government should extend and improve its statistics in this field. Almost every week the newspapers carry news of some urgent transport problem. The next three chapters, therefore, in the light of the gaps and weaknesses in present statistics in the face of pressing needs, outline a program for improved Canadian transportation statistics.

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CHAPTER 3

AN INDEX OF FREIGHT RATES

Description of an Index

An index of freight rates is a means of measuring changes in the price level of freight service. The level of freight rates in a "base" period is taken as 100%, and the level of rates in some other period is expressed as a percentage of the "base" rates or price level. An index of freight rates, therefore, is like any other price index - the consumer price index or wholesale price index, but the prices to be measured are the prices for transport of freight.

An index of freight rates indicates changes in the price of freight service from month to month, or year to year, depending upon the frequency with which the index is calculated. The index will not show the absolute level of rates, but will tell us by what percentage the level of rates has changed as compared with the base period. Separate indexes can be calculated for different kinds of freight rates. Indexes can be computed on a regional, commodity, or rate-type basis. In fact, an index of freight rates for each of several commodities and regions makes possible a comparison of changing prices of freight service in different industries or parts of the economy. Separate indexes for rail and truck and other types of carrier could give useful information about competition between carriers in pricing of service.

There are several different ways of formulating an index of prices for freight service. A very crude way is to base an

index solely on horizontal rate increases granted by the Board of Transport Commissioners for traffic in general. In this form, the index would be 100 in the base year, and if there were a 10% across—the—board increase in freight rates the next year, the index would rise to 110. There is little difficulty in preparing such an index, but it can be quite misleading. A significant amount of traffic is usually excepted from general rate increases — grain moving under statutory rates, and agreed charge traffic being two cases in point. Also new subsidies which lead to lower rates are not easily taken into account in such an index. For these reasons, this form of rate index is too crude for incorporation in statistical publications.

Another concept of a freight rate index is an index based on the average revenue per ton-mile earned by railways from handling freight. The revenue collected per ton-mile amounts to a price charged by the railway for carrying a ton of freight one mile. The ton-mile is only one measure of a railway's output, speed of transit being one other factor in service for which a shipper may be willing to pay. The revenue per ton-mile basis for a price index gives no recognition to the fact that speed of service, type of handling, or special privileges and service may affect the price charged. The bulkiest commodities exert an influence on the index which may be out of proportion to their total value and importance. With all these disadvantages though, an index which reflects changes in average revenue per ton-mile from year to year still is more accurate than one which is based only on horizontal rate increases. At least average revenue per ton-mile is based on the actual traffic.

If the pattern of traffic shifts from year to year though, the changing composition of traffic may affect the index more than

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changes in the rates do. For example, a shift toward increased traffic in television sets which earn a high revenue per ton-mile would raise the index of average revenue per ton-mile even though the actual freight rates for television sets and other goods remained unchanged. Therefore, the average revenue per ton-mile reflects not only the freight rates charged, but also the quantity of goods moving under each rate, and the average length of haul (wherever the average revenue per ton-mile is different for long and short hauls).

The same difficulty applies where an index is based simply on average revenue per ton. Unless the average haul is constant, the revenue collected by railways from handling a ton of freight will change depending upon the distance the shipment travels. Again, there will be changes in the index which are not related to changes in the price of service (freight rate).

The difficulty can be overcome by careful "weighting" of the average revenue in every category of traffic according to its importance in tons, and by using the same weights in each year the index is calculated. "Base year weights", which are based on the tonnage moving in each category in a typical year, freeze the traffic pattern used in the index from year to year. Any change in the index number as time goes on will then be the result solely of changes in freight rates.

The index of Average Freight Rates on Railroad Carload
Traffic, published by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the
United States, is calculated in a way which minimizes the influence
of changes in traffic as regards commodity, and average haul. The
average revenue per hundredweight (per ton would amount to the same
thing) is calculated for each "traffic category" as a first step.

The "traffic category" contains traffic which is homogeneous as determined by commodity class, short-line length of haul (mileage block), type of rate, and territorial movement. The average revenue in each traffic category is then weighted by the tonnage shipped in that category in the base period. The weights (for early years of the index) stayed the same for each year that the index was calculated. This assumption that traffic in the base year was typical of the "given" years as well, ensured that any changes in the index arose from price changes and not from other causes.

In more recent years, however, the weighting eystem was changed to take account of an additional difficulty. The problem is that the pattern of traffic in the base year may soon cease to be typical. The importance of different freight rates may shift as some commodities become more important and others less important in total traffic. If this happens, then an index calculated for, let us say, a given year 1960 on the basis of the traffic pattern in base year 1950 may be unrealistic from the standpoint of what rates are most significant in 1960. The answer to this difficulty was found in the "chain" method of constructing indexes for the given years. From 1951 on, this method has been used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in constructing its index of freight rates.

The "chain" method involves a shift in the weights from year to year to take account of changing traffic patterns. A moving average of tonnage in each traffic category is used as the weight by which the average revenue per ton it the given year is multiplied. This two-year average of the tonnage shipped in each category ensures that the traffic pattern in the given year will affect the index, as well as the traffic pattern in the previous

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year. When the weighted average revenue per ton has been calculated for, say, 1950 and 1951, using the same weight for each year (namely, the average tonnage in each category in those two years), the next step is to calculate average change in rates from 1950 to 1951. So the percentage change in the weighted average revenue per ton is calculated. If we start from 100% in 1950, and this percentage change were 2.0%, then the index for 1951 would be 102.0. The index for 1952 would be calculated from the percentage change in weighted average revenue per ton between 1951 and 1952, "chained" onto the index number 102.0. In the calculation of the change in weighted average revenue per ton from 1951 to 1952, we would use as weights the average of the tonnage in each traffic category in the two years 1951 and 1952.

Through shifting the weights from year to year in this way, we eliminate the problem of calculating the index of freight rates on the basis of a traffic pattern which may be out of date. Yet the method still ensures that the dominant influence on the index numbers from year to year will be changes in the average level of rates and not changes in composition of traffic. Four methods of calculating an index of freight rates have been discussed up to this point -

- (1) an index based on general rate increases;
- (2) an index based on an unweighted average revenue per tonmile in each year;
- (3) an index based on the average revenue per ton in each homogeneous traffic category with base year tonnage in each category as the weight; and
- (4) an index like that produced by the third method but with a moving average of tonnages in each traffic category as the weight.

The fourth, the "chain" method is the best. It copes successfully with the problems of handling exceptions to general rate increases

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and taking account of changing traffic patterns without allowing the price index to be dominated by factors other than changes in freight rates.

Canadian Experience

A less sophisticated method was used in calculation of an index of freight rates which was published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on three occasions in the 1930's. The index was greatly hampered by lack of data which are now fortunately available.

Beginning with the year 1913 and using 1926 as a base year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published in 1936 an index of railway freight rates up to 1933. Two years later the index was brought up as far as 1936. Later in the same year (1938), the index was corrected and brought forward to August 1938.

The final index, in tabular and graphic form, together with a table showing the weights used in the index, are reproduced in Chart 2 and Tables 3 and 4. The method used was based not on average revenue per ton as in the present American index, but rather on a selection of actual freight rates for selected hauls and representative commodities. The first step was to prepare a list of commodities representative of the 76 commodity classes for which the railways reported tonnages each year. A total of 48 commodities actually entered into the final index published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, It was assumed that this list of commodities was a fair sample of all carload freight carried by the railways. Then selected hauls were chosen representative of the actual movement of each of these commodities. Then freight rates for the selected hauls for these commodities were compiled for a series of years from the tariffs filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners. The rates for the various selected hauls for each

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commodity were combined by taking the geometric mean of these rates. Then these geometric means, representing the freight rates for each commodity, were in turn combined through the use of weights based on tonnage reported by the railways for these commodities in 1926. Separate indexes were prepared for five commodity groups - Agricultural products; Animal products; Mine products; Forest products; and Manufactures and miscellaneous. No indexes were prepared for regions or individual commodities. The Canadian index was, therefore, much less detailed than the present American index which gives separate indexes for numerous commodities and also for territorial movements of these commodities.

The method used in the Canadian index was crude and its authors seemed to recognize its serious limitations. The averaging of selected rates for different hauls of the same commodity through use of a geometric means was a particularly haphazard device. And in the introduction to "Index of Railway Freight Rates 1913-1938" the author stated:

"Unquestionably all hauls should be weighted so that changes in rates for hauls with heavy traffic would have a greater influence on the group index than changes in rates for hauls with light traffic. The difficulty has been to secure data on the volume of traffic moving over the various routes. From the Bureau's reports of production and distribution of grain and coal, however, sufficient data were available to compute fairly satisfactory weights for the principal movements of these commodities, which, in tonnages are by far the most important commodities carried by the railways." (page 2)

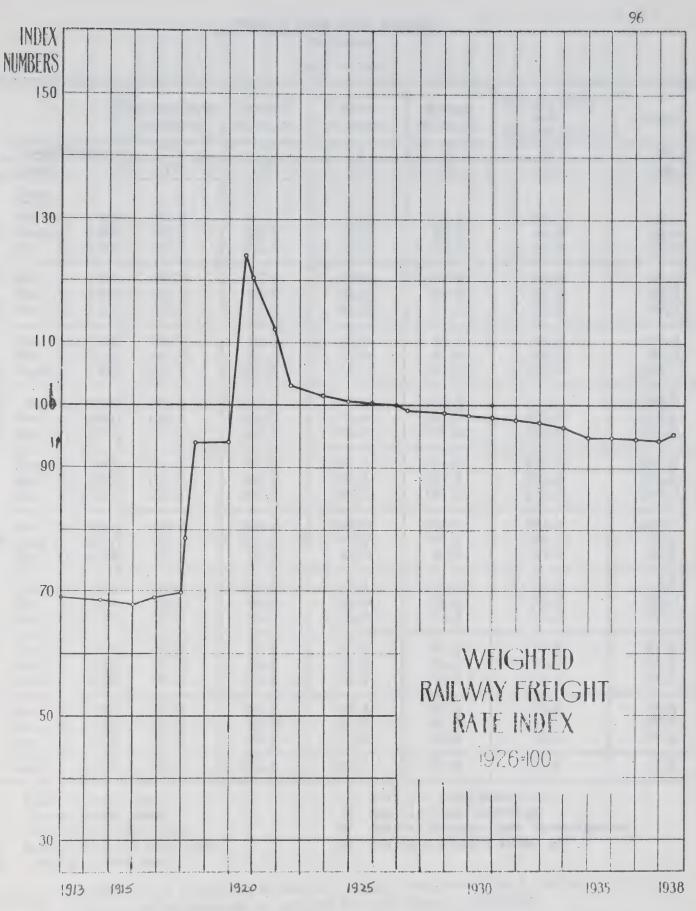
The importance of coal and grain in total traffic has steadily declined since the time of this publication, and so, many of the commodities important in rail traffic today are included in the commodities for which the authors of the Canadian index were unable to find much information on the volume of traffic.

Other criticisms could be levelled at the old Canadian index of freight rates. It is questionable whether the tonnage weights used, based on 1926, were representative of traffic patterns at the two extreme given years of the index - 1913 and 1938. The reason for choosing 1926 as the base was evidently that it served as a base year for other indexes computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This does not mean that it was a typical year for freight traffic throughout the period of the index. The fixed base year weighting was unrealistic in that it did not allow for any changes in composition of freight traffic as time went on.

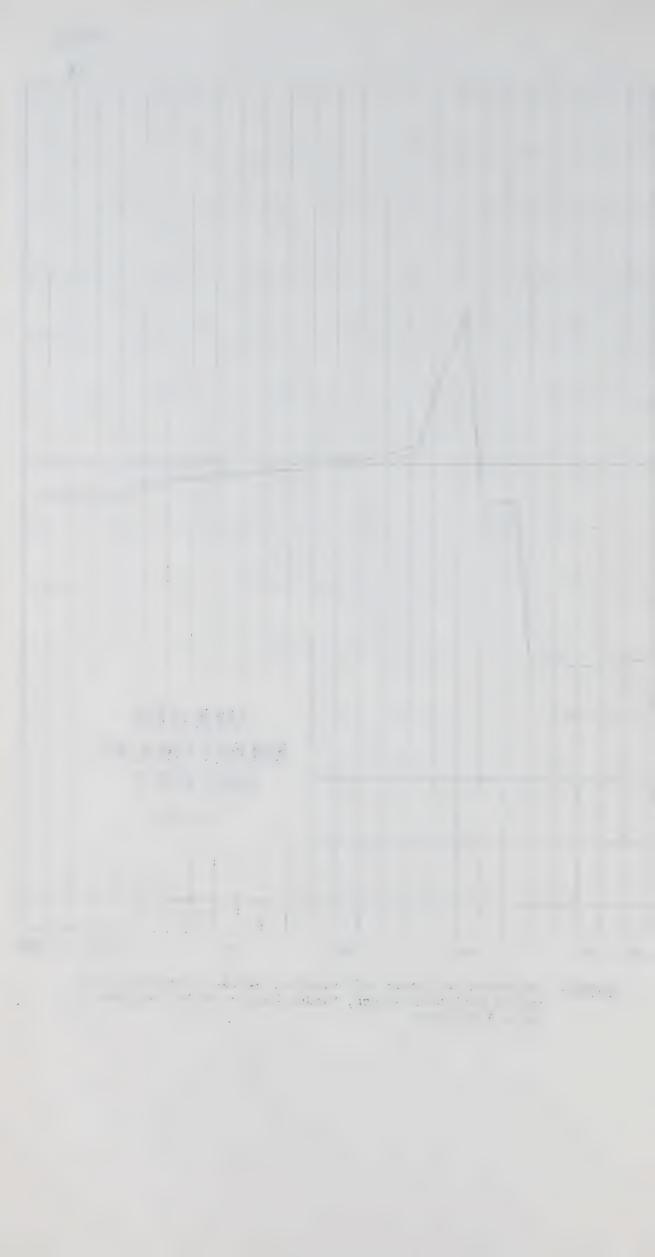
Furthermore, the process of selecting hauls for each commodity is open to question. If data on the average revenue and average haul for all traffic in a commodity were used, there would be less room for exercise of judgement as to what is representative of actual traffic. The statistics would accordingly be more complete and reliable.

Finally, more precise and numerous commodity classifications than were available in the 1930's would facilitate construction of an accurate index. In broad commodity categories it is difficult to get homogeneous rate characteristics in each category, and factors other than changes in level of rate can affect the index. In the American index there are about 30,000 traffic categories, determined by commodity class, short-line length of haul (mileage block), type of rate, and territorial movement. Data were not available to the authors of the Canadian index which would permit such a careful sorting of traffic according to rate characteristics.

The weaknesses of the Canadian index were recognized at the time to the extent that the preparation of an index of freight rates was discontinued after the third publication on account of the lack of suitable data.



SOURCE: Department of Trade and Commerce, D.B.S. Transportation & Public Utilities Branch, "Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates 1913-1938".



FREIGHT RATE INDEX NUMBERS (Revised)

1926 = 100

	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Mine Products	Forest Products	Manufactures and Miscellaneous	Total
Commodities	10	9	9	4	16	48
Rates	112	92	88	49	159	500
Date Jan. 1, 1913 84.8 1/ Sept.1, 1914 83.4 Dec. 31, 1915 83.4		65.7 65.9 66.0	71.9 72.7 69.3	65.9 63.5 63.5	60.4 60.0 59.9	68.9 68.4 67.7 68.7 69.6 78.5
2/ Dec. 1, 1916 Dec. 31, 1917 3/ Mar. 15, 1918	ec. 31, 1917 85.5		70.8 71.4 81.0	64.0 65.4 75.3	60.8 61.5 69.8	
4/ Aug. 12, 1918	110.4	90.3	97.4	86.4	85.9	93.9
Dec. 31, 1919	110.4	90.3	97.4	89.4	85.6	94.0
5/ Sept.13, 1920	145.3	123.8	114.7	124.5	116.8	124.1
5/ Jan. 1, 1921	143.4	116.8	112.5	117.5	113.1	120.4
7/ Dec. 1, 1921	130.1	106.4	110.4	110.4	104.5	112.1
8/ Aug. 1, 1922	103.0	102.7	103.3	104.2	102.5	103.0
Dec. 31, 1923	101.2	100.3	100.6	101.0	102.6	101.6
Dec. 31, 1924	101.2	100.2	100.6	101.3	100.2	100.6
Dec. 31, 1925	100.1	100.2	100.5	101.3	100.0	100.3
Dec. 31, 1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7/ July 1, 1927	99.1	100.0	98.7	96.9	99.6	99.1
Dec. 31, 1928	99.1	99.2	98.0	96.9	99.6	98.9
Dec. 31, 1929	98.6	99.2	97.1	96.9	99.0	98.4
Dec. 31, 1930	98.6	99.0	96.0	96.9	99.0	98.1
Dec. 31, 1931	97.3	98.7	96.0	96.9	98.7	97.7
Dec. 31, 1932	97.8	99.6	95.6	96.9	97.3	97.2
Dec. 31, 1933	97.0	99.2	94.9	95.3	96.8	96.5
Dec. 31, 1934	96.2	99.2	93.7	95.3	93.9	94.9
Dec. 31, 1935	95.7	98.2	95 .3	94.5	93.8	94.9
Dec. 31, 1936	94.5	98.2	95 . 5	94.5	93.5	94.6
Dec. 31, 1937	94.9	98.5	95 . 6	94.9	92.4	94.3
Aug. 1, 1938	96.1	100.0	97.2	94.9	93.2	95.3

Western Rates Case.

Eastern Rates Case.

Fifteen per cent Case.
Twenty-five per cent Case.
Forty per cent Case.

Five per cent Reduction.

Ten per cent Reduction.

7/8/ General Freight Rate Investigation.

Maritime Freight Rates Act.

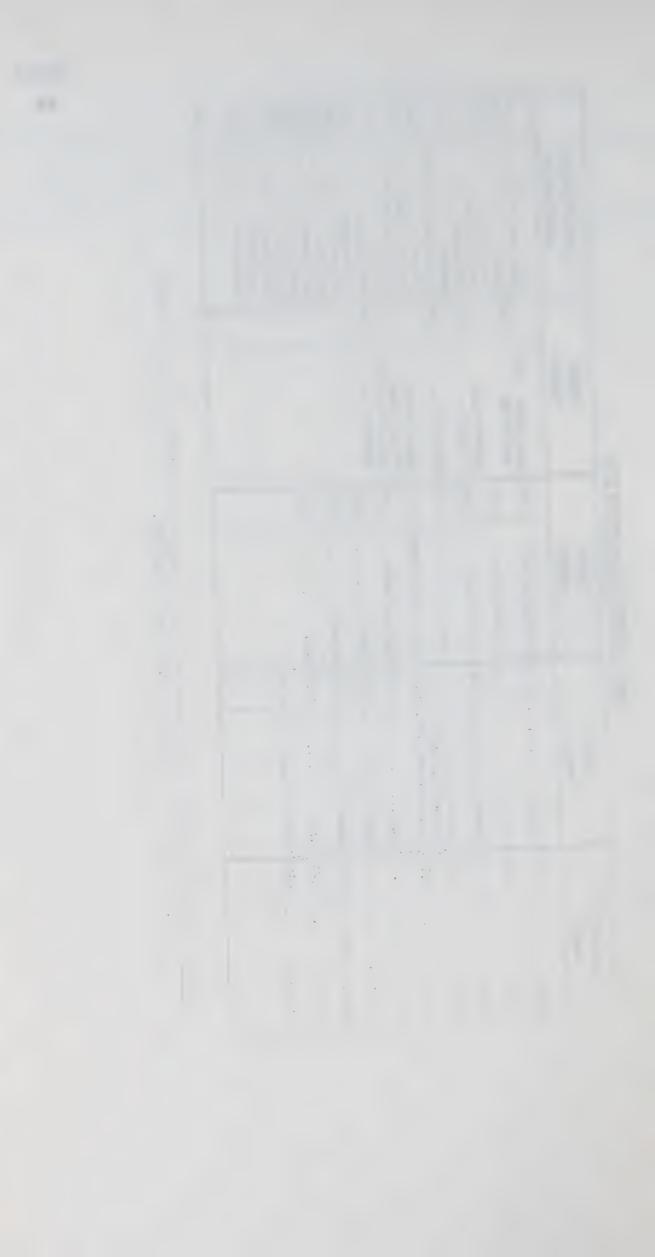
SOURCE: Department of Trade and Commerce, D.B.S. Transportation & Public Utilities Branch, "Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates 1913-1938".



TABLE OF COMMODITIES AND WEIGHTS USED

MINE FOREST MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS PRODUCTS MISCELLANECUS	Authracite Coal 5.26 Logs, Posts, Poles Petroleum Products 2.40 and Piling 1.40 Sugar 0.50	Lignite Coal 2.50 Firewood and Steel Cement Community of Cement	3.78 Lumber, Timber.	Sand and Gravel 4.70 Grate & Cooperage Stone Stone	Automobiles 0.23 Furniture Fertilizers	Salt 0.34 Newsprint Itsh (fresh, frozen	Canned Goods 0.36
IINE	5.86	2.50	3.78	4.70			
PROI	0.09 Anthracite		0.53 Ores & Conc	0.15 Sand and Gr.	0.11 Asphalt	ह न	
ANTMAL PRODUCTS	2.65 Horses	1.62 Dressed Meats (fresh) 0.46	(cured) and other packing house pdts. 0.53 Ores & Concentrates	EES.		Wool Bides and Leather 0	
AGRICUL TURAL PRODUCTS	12.65	1.62	92.0	0.16	0	0.63	
	Theat		April 10 Apr	X BY	Hey and Strew	Apples	

Department of Trade and Commerce, D.B.S. Transportation & Public Utilities Branch, "Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates 1913-1938". SOURCE:



Requirements for a Good Index

If an index is to be satisfactory, the effect of factors other than changes in freight rates must be small as compared with the effect on the index of rate changes. Each "traffic category" (to use the American terminology) must be chosen with care. Traffic within any given category must respond in a similar way to any change in rates. Appropriate data must be available for weighting the relative importance of the different traffic categories so that they can be combined into an index which accurately reflects the importance of different traffic. As far as possible, the index must be based on all rates and all traffic, rather than on a selection of rates deemed to be important. Much more data must be available than were at the disposal of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the preparation of its index of freight rates in the 1930's.

Fortunately, much more accurate and detailed information about traffic is now obtainable. The Annual Carload Waybill Analysis of the Board of Transport Commissioners is based on a 1% sample of all earload freight traffic moving by rail within Canada. A 1% sample of American carload traffic is used by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the basis for the American index of carload freight rates. Of course, a 1% sample of American traffic contains several times as many carloads as a 1% sample of Canadian traffic, and so a more detailed breakdown according to type of rate, region, and commodity is obtainable in an American index of freight rates. The same breakdown in a Canadian index would be based on such a small number of shipments in many cases that a reliable result would not be obtainable.

Nevertheless, the waybill analysis of the Board of
Transport Commissioners, first published in 1949, would form a basis
for an index of freight rates far more accurate than the original

Canadian index. The data used to prepare the waybill analysis have been retained on I.B.M. punch cards since January 1954, and would form the basis for an index of freight rates from that time on.

Looking ahead, one can hardly say, however, that an index based solely on these data would be ideal. One obvious deficiency is that the index would be entirely restricted to railway freight traffic. Truck, airline, water and pipeline freight rates would be excluded. In fact, the limitations are even more severe than that. The waybill analysis of the Board of Transport Commissioners omits traffic across the American border, less than carload traffic, and combined rail and water movements of freight. The omission of international traffic is an especially serious limitation. Exports and imports are sufficiently important to the Canadian economy to form an appreciable share of total freight tonnage. All of the limitations of the waybill analysis, if that were the basis for an index of freight rates, would be carried over into the index itself.

In order to spot further shortcomings of such an index, it is desirable to consider what uses an index of freight rates may have, and what the form of an ideal index would be.

Like other indexes of prices, an index of freight rates would be useful in demonstrating trends in prices. Comparisons between prices of freight service and of other goods and services would be useful to economists and others interested in price levels, inflation, and related matters of government economic policy. Furthermore, comparisons of trends in freight rates and in wholesale and retail prices of particular goods possibly with regard to particular regions of the country, may help to throw light on the extent to which price changes in goods themselves are related to changes in transport costs.

The pricing mechanism is vital in the economy, as the attention governmental regulatory bodies give to prices and pricing practices illustrates. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares information on the prices paid by consumers for children's wear, shoe repairs, cereal products, men's haircuts, newspapers and a variety of other goods and services. In transportation, the only consumer price indexes published are for automobile operation, new passenger cars, gasoline, local transportation, and street car and bus fares. Wholesale price index numbers are published for soap, fertilizer, explosives, carpets, coal, pig iron and over 100 other products, but nothing at all is published in the form of an index of freight rates.

If economical transportation is a goal in a country where transport problems loom large, then information on pricing trends for transportation service is surely as worthy of publication as price indexes of most of the goods and services mentioned, for which a price index is now available.

In the replies of 23 companies or organizations to a questionnaire regarding use made of federal transportation statistics (summarized in Table 1), a substantial number of respondents showed interest in an index of freight rates. The respondents were all people associated with freight traffic in private industry. Of the 23, 13 said they would be interested in having an index of railway freight rates, 13 wanted a similar index for trucking, 7 wanted an index of air freight rates, 11 wanted an index of shipping rates, and 6 expressed interest in an index of pipeline rates. This sample of opinion is not large, but it does show that an interest in an index of freight rates exists, and that it would be used if published.

Just as the wholesale price index and consumer price index are prepared in detail rather than in the form of a single

index, so it would be useful to have a breakdown of an index of freight rates. An overall index tends to conceal different trends in the prices (or freight rates) of specific commodities, or in specific areas.

Therefore, along this line of argument and with the American index as a precedent, if a new Canadian index were constructed, it might well be in the form of separate indexes for different commodities in different regions.

In the American publication dealing with rail freight rates, separate indexes are calculated for each of five broad commodity groups, and for more than 60 commodity classifications in which there are approximately 1,000 carloads of freight in the sample. Also there is a separate index for "forwarder traffic", whatever the commodity.

In addition, separate indexes are prepared for each commodity group in 20 regional classifications. Regional classifications are based on movements within and between the five rate territories - Official; Southern; Western Trunk Line; Southwestern; and Mountain-Pacific. Again, unless 1,000 cars or more appear in the sample, a separate index is not published: the sample would not be large enough for reliable results.

Also in the American freight index publication, separate indexes of average freight rates are calculated for interstate rates and for intrastate rates, both by commodity group. All of these indexes apply to rail carload traffic only.

If a Canadian index were to be based on the principle of publishing a separate index only where about 1,000 or more carloads can be used as the basis, the number of indexes would be much fewer than in the Interstate Commerce Commission's publication. The total number of carloads in the 1% sample of traffic used by the Board of Transport Commissioners does not exceed 20,000. In the waybill

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analysis based on the sample, only a few commodity classifications contain 1,000 carloads or more - wheat, bituminous coal, gasoline, and "manufactures and miscellaneous, n.o.s.". It would not be possible on the basis of the present waybill analysis to provide a regional breakdown by commodities in an index of rail freight rates.

So far as rail traffic is concerned, if indexes are desired for regional and commodity movements, there is a need for a larger sample of traffic. Either the waybill analysis of the Board of Transport Commissioners could be expanded, or else some other method of getting traffic data should be used.

The waybill analysis is not a complete answer to the need for an index of freight rates also because it does not include truck, air, water, or pipeline traffic, or traffic by more than one medium of transport.

As time goes on, a larger sample of railway freight traffic will be facilitated by progress toward completing recording of all waybill information on I.B.M. cards. Then a 100% tabulation of tons, revenue, commodity, and origin and destination (giving mileage and regional data) would be readily available for all freight shipments. Where laborious procedures of checking mileages and rates would be excessively costly for 100% of traffic, sample checking should suffice to preserve reasonable accuracy.

Another means of obtaining more comprehensive data for a freight rate index would be through a sampling of traffic reported by shippers rather than by carriers. This device is commonly known as a "census of transportation". The advantage of this approach is that not only rail, but also truck, water, air, pipeline and mixed-media traffic data would be reported. By insistence on uniform reporting, comparability of data for rail and other carriers should

be an attainable objective. The absence of revenue data for water carriers, and the absence of reliable information on tons, mileages, and revenues of commodities travelling by truck, make it very difficult to find any existing statistical basis for an index of freight rates for water and truck. Commodity data are not available at all at present for airlines. The "census of transportation" approach would make it possible to fill all the gaps - international rail; truck; water; and airline data which could be used to build indexes of freight rates for these types of traffic. Also, if the sampling were large enough, it should make possible separate indexes for each main region and each important commodity, or commodity group.

For full availability of data for indexes of freight traffic by type of carrier, by commodity, and by region, the sampling of traffic reported by shippers has much to recommend it. The design of an appropriate index is a difficult matter calling for careful attention of experts in sampling and statistics. The actual design of an index will not be attempted here. It is suggested though, that an index of freight rates be considered with the following breakdown:

- 1. Separate indexes should be prepared for traffic moving by rail, truck, water, air, and pipelines, and for various combinations of these media of transport where sufficient traffic exists for a reliable index.
- 2. In addition, for each type of carrier, separate indexes of rates applying on traffic in the main commodity groups would be desirable. There are five of these groups agriculture; animal products; minerals; forest products, and manufactures. If enough traffic by any medium of transport falls into a general category which cannot be classified by commodity it might be desirable also to have a separate (as "general cargo" moving by water or "bulk" traffic by air), index for such traffic. Less

than carload traffic which consists of many small shipments, might be handled as one separate category of traffic not classified by commodity.

Also, where about 1,000 carloads (as a rough criterion) fall within a commodity classification, a separate index would be justified both by the importance of the traffic and the sufficiency of the data. Individual commodities for which a separate index could be calculated would be fairly numerous if indexes were prepared on the basis of information on all traffic rather than from a small sample.

3. Regional indexes should also be constructed for traffic handled by each type of carrier. Regional divisions which might be selected are: Atlantic provinces; Quebec and Ontario; Prairies and northwestern Ontario; British Columbia and Yukon. International traffic from each of these regions, if sufficiently voluminous, could form the basis of further regional indexes. It would be desirable to separate export from import traffic, and overseas from American traffic.

Again, where enough volume falls into a single commodity category or commodity group, further detail would be possible. For example, an index of freight rates might be prepared for grain moving by rail and ocean from the Prairie Provinces overseas. And there would likely be sufficient volume to permit an index of coal moving from the Atlantic Provinces to Central Canada, and another index for coal moving from the United States to Central Canada.

4. Finally, it could be useful to have separate indexes for traffic classified according to mileage blocks, or length of haul.

These specifications relate to an ideal index of freight rates - an overall index, and also separate indexes in the degree of detail just mentioned. It may be necessary to accept a less ambitious result, or to work toward an index of this kind as availability of data and funds permit. If the waybill analysis of the Board of Transport Commissioners is used as the basis for an index of freight rates, the degree of detail will be about as limited as that in the original Canadian index published in the 1930's, though the accuracy will be greatly improved. If a "census of transportation" is used, or a 100% sample of railway waybills, then the degree of detail possible will expand accordingly. A 100% sample of railway waybills, obtainable within the next few years as the major railways expand their use of computing devices and record all traffic on punch cards, will permit a detailed picture of freight rates charged by the railways. But it will not solve the problem of getting detailed indexes for other carriers, and it may be a long time before all the major trucking firms keep records in that form. One of the important advantages of a "census of transportation" or sample of traffic reported by shippers would be the availability of a fair amount of detail on traffic by all carriers, including traffic moving by more than one medium, as soon as the sample of traffic was established and yielding results.

An index of freight rates in reasonable detail and of fair accuracy would be useful to transport economists, industrial freight traffic departments, and to others concerned with the pricing of transport service. Such an index need not be strictly comparable

with the index published in the United States to be useful in relation to the Canadian economy. The index would gain in usefulness, and its detail could be expanded as time went on without any loss of historical continuity. Because of the deficiencies of the earlier Canadian index, no attempt should be made to link a new index with the old one. It might be best to begin with an index of modest detail for the years 1954 to 1960 using the waybill data collected as a 1% sample of domestic carload rail traffic by the Board of Transport Commissioners. A "census of transportation" would permit more adequate indexes to be started within the next few years for different types of carrier. If this plan were to be followed, the cost of a "census of transportation" would not be chargeable solely to the index of freight rates. The index would be only one statistical product of such a sampling of Canadian freight traffic.

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CHAPTER 4

A CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC SURVEY AND A REVIEW OF AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR A CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION

The U.S. Census of Transportation

In the United States, legislation was passed in 1948 authorizing a "Census of Transportation" to assist in overcoming the inadequacy of transportation data. The Census was to be conducted in 1949 and every fifth year thereafter. No such census has ever been taken, however, because Congress never has authorized the necessary funds. In spite of this fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce still backs strongly the proposed Census of Transportation so as to make available information not obtainable through reporting by the carriers to the Federal Government. Such a census would involve collection of data from shippers, vehicle owners, and private households through the medium of the regular census authority.

The proposal for a Census of Transportation envisages six sets of interrelated surveys. One survey would cover the commodity distribution of freight moved by land, air, and water. Movements of freight would be categorized according to mode of transport, region, market channel (retail, wholesale, interplant), and class of shipper. Initially, general statistics would be published for two major classes of shippers - manufacturers and agricultural assemblers, with detailed breakdowns for each of twenty representative industry groups. Through this survey, the U.S. Government and public would obtain

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information on the channels of distribution, markets, and means of transport of products of significant industries. Not only would such information throw new light on the role of transportation in industrial processes, but also it would make possible better forecasting of demand for transportation service. Such forecasts should not only assist industry, but would also make possible more accurate estimates by the carriers and the Government of the cost of transportation service.

Improved Determination of Carriers' Costs

Two recent publications of the U.S. Department of Commerce stress the importance of a Census of Transportation in improving determination of carriers' costs. One publication is entitled Federal Transportation Policy and Program, published in March 1960, and the other, Rationale of Federal Transportation Policy, is a fuller statement of the justification for the conclusions arrived at in the policy statement. The statement of policy recommends that funds be provided for the Census of Transportation, and points out that one of the numerous benefits will be "an improved basis for forecasting probable traffic volumes, which improves cost estimation because of the relationship between unit costs and demand for The explanatory pamphlet links the Census transportation service". of Transportation to the need, born of an increasingly competitive environment, for improved determination of specific transport costs. The relationship is stated as follows:

"With the adoption of a marginal cost pricing system, the estimation of future traffic will occupy a place of increasing importance in transportation costing, due to the close relationship between such costs and traffic volume. Since competitive rate actions by all types of carriers are justified only if they increase net income, and as this result is achieved only where response in volume lowers unit costs, accuracy in forecasting volume changes is an essential of meaningful costing for rates relating to the future. Projection of future volume is,

U.S. Department of Commerce, Federal Transportation Policy and Program, p. 20.

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however, largely dependent upon the availability of better information as to current geographical and industrial origins, weights, sizes and amounts of traffic, the distances it moves, the rates that move it, and the types of carriers involved. Such information can be comprehensively provided only by a census of transportation ..." 1/.

Improved determination of transport costs is, therefore, in the opinion of the U.S. Department of Commerce, one of the main advantages of the Census of Transportation, and it will result from the survey of commodity distribution. Five other sets of surveys are included in the proposal, but since they are less vital to the present study, they will be simply listed at this point and dealt with later. These surveys include a survey of passenger travel by land, air and water, and also surveys of truck and bus inventory and utilization. Air cargo commodity movements constitute another entity for study. And finally, developmental surveys will be undertaken to develop new methods and techniques for taking transportation surveys.

The survey of commodity distribution is, nevertheless, of prime importance, and will be considered here at some length as it is directly related to Canadian experience and needs.

Some of the conditions creating new statistical requirements for the American transportation industry have appeared also in Canada. Increasing competition with other media of transport, particularly trucking, has led Canadian railways to pay increasing attention to determination of transport costs. In the transportation business, each carrier is interested in both his own costs and those of his competitors, and if ratemaking is governed by the cost of service principle, the regulatory authorities become nearly as concerned with costs as the carriers. Improved forecasts of traffic made possible through a survey of commodity movements on a more comprehensive scale

^{1/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Rationale of Federal Transportation Policy, p. 39.

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than presently exists become important under these competitive conditions in Canada as well as in the United States. The inadequacy of both the Waybill Analysis of the Board of Transport Commissioners and the railway freight traffic publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have already been referred to in Chapter 2. And so a Canadian Census of Transportation would have advantages in facilitating improved cost determination in Canada.

From the standpoint of the public regulatory authorities, the beneficiary of an intensive survey of Canadian freight traffic would not be solely the Board of Transport Commissioners. Air freight rates fall within the jurisdiction of the Air Transport Board, certain rates on grain under the Board of Grain Commissioners, pipeline tolls under the National Energy board, and seaway tolls under the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. All authorities responsible for regulation of rates and services would stand to gain from better estimates of traffic flows and demands for transportation service. Consistent decisions of the different regulatory authorities might also be facilitated through an improvement in cost-finding processes.

Other Benefits from a Freight Traffic Survey

Improvement of costing techniques is not the only or necessarily the most important benefit which would result from a Canadian census of transportation. Comprehensive information on the volume of freight by commodity, by carrier, by region, and by industry and type of shipper would be useful in itself to those engaged in market research or solicitation of traffic.

An extremely important benefit would be the availability for the first time of commodity data on a comparable basis for all types of carrier. No data at all are available by commodities for air cargo.

Truck traffic is broken down into commodity groups but not into individual commodities. Commodity data for traffic moving by water includes a very large category of "general cargo". The railways' classification of commodities is based on that of the Association of American Railroads and is only roughly comparable with the Standard Classification of Commodities used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for other carriers and for its international trade statistics. All of these weaknesses of the present statistics have been dealt with in Chapter 2. All of them would be overcome if a detailed traffic survey obtained information from shippers according to one uniform commodity classification whatever the means of transport utilized. The availability of comparable statistics of traffic for all modes of transport would be an important advantage, making possible better analysis of competition among carriers, and filling significant gaps in present information.

Data would also become available to permit a consistent index of freight rates for all media of transport. It is also likely that other new series would become possible yielding valid comparisons between rail, truck, air, and water carriers.

General economic analysis based on transport data would likewise benefit from the availability of comparable information for all forms of traffic. Rail carloadings, for instance, were once a commonly used indicator of economic activity, but lost much of their significance as traffic was drained away from the railways by competing carriers. A comparable series for carloadings and truckloadings would restore the usefulness of the indicator.

Certain types of traffic that are not now clearly identifiable could be distinguished. A census of transportation would permit a clearer separation of export and import from domestic traffic than now exists (particularly in the case of rail and truck). Traffic moving by

more than one medium of transport could be identified and characterized. The true origin and true destination of shipments could be identified and linked one with the other, whereas in present statistics the origins and destinations are not necessarily original or ultimate (as the case may be) and are rarely connected to show the actual haul.

The greater detail of traffic flows would make possible a much better integration of transportation data with industry data. After all, transportation is only one phase in the economic process of production and distribution of goods for sale. Its main significance in the economy is in relation not to itself but to the production of goods. One would accordingly expect that a substantial function of published transportation statistics would be to permit analysis of producers' transport costs and services in relation to other aspects of the production process - purchase of materials, employment of labour and machines, promotion, distribution and pricing of the product. Here is one important field in which our present statistics fall down. A commodity survey similar to that in the American proposal for a Census of Transportation would meet this need. Not only would industrial users of statistics benefit, but also the prospects for integration of the transport industry into defence mobilization would be greatly improved.

For all these reasons, much more detailed traffic statistics would prove extremely useful. Canadian experience of this type of survey indicates that such surveys would be not only useful but practicable.

Experience with Confidential Survey

The Dominion Dureau of Statistics in July, 1956 began an Industrial Freight Traffic Survey to provide the Board of Transport Commissioners with information needed for equalization of freight

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rates. The newsprint industry through their association first conducted a detailed traffic survey and then asked the Board of Transport Commissioners to carry out similar surveys for other industries. The Board was given the results of the newsprint survey. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics subsequently surveyed a number of industries, different ones each year, and asked shippers accounting for the bulk of the traffic to keep records of shipments for a month (later one week in each month). Any water shipment over 20,000 pounds was included, and any carload shipment by rail or truckload shipment by truck, but small shipments (including any shipments by air) were omitted from the survey. The results of the survey were kept strictly confidential and were never published, but were judged by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Board of Transport Commissioners to be successful. Also, experience was gained in this type of survey.

Statistics from the survey were not put on a yearly basis by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, nor was any attempt made to obtain continuing reports from each industry from year to year. The Industry Freight Traffic Survey does not, therefore, provide much more than a test run for a continuing survey.

In addition to the Government survey, a private survey of traffic in canned goods yielded usable results, with data comparable for rail and truck carriers.

Support and Objections by Industry

A regular, comprehensive freight traffic survey would meet with both support and objections from private industry. The railways would likely welcome such information, because it would assist in the forecasting of traffic and provide useful tools for tailoring rates to costs so as to meet competition. Traffic officials in industry would likely also welcome information which facilitated forecasts of

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future business, and trends in the transportation industry. For example, in the questionnaire sent to traffic officials (see Table 1), the respondents generally supported the need for publication of statistics which a Census of Transportation would make available.

Of 23 respondents, 12 expressed a desire for statistics of containerized traffic, and 10 wanted statistics of piggyback and fishyback traffic. In other words, these replies indicated support for more information on some of the new trends in traffic. More significant, there was also fair support for the statistics which would mainly result from a census survey: "truck carloading figures similar to rail carloadings already published" (8 out of 23 favoured such data); "volume of traffic by main commodity and origin and destination" by rail (11 in favour), truck (11), air (4) and water (9).

On the other hand, opposition from some, if not many, shippers would be certain. Some firms customarily protest to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics about the great burden of reporting. In industrial firms, accounting departments which prepare the reports are more likely to protest than traffic departments or market research departments which find more use for the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The extent of opposition from business firms will depend in part too on what information is required. There would be much less objection to divulging information about tonnages shipped than there would to be revealing the type of rate applying on shipments or the amount of revenue paid to carriers for transport service. Firms are reluctant to let their competitors know their costs of shipping and might also be reluctant to reveal the information to the Government for inclusion in published statistics.

It seems, therefore, that a comprehensive traffic survey would meet with both approval and objections. So far as the burden

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of reporting is concerned, it would be greatly reduced if the survey were taken every three to five years rather than annually.

Design of a Canadian Survey

The design of a regular Canadian survey of industrial freight traffic would be a matter for statistical experts. Experience in Canada and in pilot surveys carried out by the U.S. Department of Commerce in connection with the proposed Census of Transportation indicate that a method of securing satisfactory results is available.

In broad outline, the procedure in a Canadian survey might be as follows. In the first place, it would be necessary to select industries for inclusion in the first survey. In view of the large scope of the undertaking, there is much to be said for choosing industries for the initial survey which are important in the economy, have a fairly high concentration of shipments in a manageably small number of reporting firms, and which ship fairly standard products. Industries with a large number of small firms and a large range of heterogeneous products will be more costly and difficult to survey, and may well be left for inclusion in later surveys when experience has been gained with the survey. There is no need to cover every industry, especially at the start, because results obtained for important industries will be quite useful even if all industries are not covered.

When industries have been selected, a mailing list should be compiled from records kept by the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Not every firm in an industry must be included in the survey. It should be sufficient to secure reports from firms accounting for a substantial share (70% or more) of shipments of sales in the industry. Firms chosen for inclusion should make

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available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics records of shipments in and out of the plant in the form of bills of lading, sales invoices, or other appropriate documents. In a pilot survey donducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the canning and preserving industry in August 1955, the Bureau used portable microfilm equipment to obtain records from the reporting firms. The experiment was a success and it was concluded that use of this equipment "substantially cut costs, reduced reporting effort, and increased the accuracy of results". A similar method might be used in a Canadian survey. One of the main objections to the survey by reporting firms is likely to be the burden of reporting. If the work of recopying documents is handled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the use of microfilm equipment, objections to the reporting burden would not be so significant. The collection of data for the survey should be based on a scientifically designed sampling procedure. The appropriate agencies for design of the sample and collection of the data would appear to be the Sampling Consultation Section and the Transportation Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the American Government, statistical processing is organized in such a way that the Bureau of the Census is the appropriate body for conducting the Census of Transportation, but in Canada the Census Division need not play any special part in the industry traffic survey apart from providing mailing lists of firms in each industry.

The Canadian industrial freight traffic survey should be conducted every three to five years, with a small sample survey annually to permit interpolation of traffic statistics for each year. Eventually, the survey should be broadened to include most if not all Canadian primary and manufacturing industries. The entire survey should be based on the Standard Commodity Classification so that results will be comparable for all carriers and also with other

^{1/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Program for a Census of Transportation: A Series of Transportation Surveys, (August 1956), p. 39.

statistical series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, such as the international trade statistics.

The data collected from the records of shipping firms should include: the tons and commodity in each shipment, the revenue paid to the carrier, the type of carrier, the class of rate, and the point (or area) of origin and destination. Also, to permit integration of the survey results with other industry data, shipments should be classed according to "into" or "out of" plant and according to market channel (manufacturer, wholesaler, or interplant). Also shipments should be classified according to the industry of shipper and consignee - something of an input-output basis. Small shipments should be excluded from the survey in the interests of reducing the burden of collection of data, but air cargo should definitely be sampled. Separate data should be obtained for special types of traffic - piggyback, fishyback, containerized traffic, and freight forwarder traffic. There may be a special problem in identifying the commodities in such traffic, and shippers may be unaware in many cases by what mode of transport their shipments are carried (if they are under contract with a freight forwarder, for instance). In such cases it may be necessary to approach the carriers or freight forwarders for information which will help to identify the commodities and means of transport in such shipments.

Also, it would be desirable to categorize separately urban and inter-urban traffic; export and import and domestic traffic; and to obtain information on the commodity breakdown in traffic moving by water in the "general cargo" category, by air in the "bulk transportation" category, and in private trucks. For these latter categories of transport, no commodity data are now published.

The cost of an industrial freight traffic survey cannot readily be estimated until its scope is determined and the sampling programme is designed. It would cost more if the survey were conducted for every industry annually than it would if only major industries were covered and complete surveys were taken only every five years. In practice, it is likely that not all industries would be included, or if they were, that full detail need not be made available for those industries where sampling and accurate reporting prove difficult. Possibly some idea of cost is conveyed by the budget requirement estimated for the American Census of Transportation in 1958. The entire programme for a year in which a comprehensive survey was planned (until Congress failed to appropriate the funds) was estimated to cost \$1,200,000. This amount covered all of the six sets of surveys. The budget allotment proposed for the "Commodity Distribution by Land, Air, and Water Transportation" (corresponding to an industrial freight traffic survey) was \$500,000. A Canadian survey could certainly be undertaken for less, and the appropriation would be required only once every three to five years when a full survey was conducted. Annual appropriations for sample surveys to secure data for interpolation between the "census" years would be substantially smaller.

certain statistical series now prepared by the Government on the basis of reports from the carriers. If the coverage of traffic were sufficiently broad, the Annual Waybill Analysis of Carload All-Rail Traffic prepared by the Board of Transport Commissioners would become superfluous. Also, the data on traffic in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications Railway Freight Traffic and Railway Transport, Part V might be scaled down. Since the commodity classification used in these publications is comparable to that used

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by the Association of American Railroads, some information might still usefully be prepared on the present basis.

The availability of advanced techniques for electronic dataprocessing and of a film optical sensing device for input to computers

("FOSDIC") has speeded up census tabulations in the United States.

These same modern techniques could be applied to process data for a

Canadian industrial freight traffic survey within a reasonably short

time after the close of the reporting period. Eventually, monthly

data might be published not too long after the end of each month

through the medium of such a survey, but the immediate objective

should be publication of comprehensive statistics of traffic every

three to five years with less detailed interpolations published

annually.

A survey of industrial freight traffic could usefully be patterned on the commodity distribution survey planned for the American Census of Transportation. But it is misleading to label a Canadian survey of this type as a "Census of Transportation". For one thing, the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics would have very little part in the proposed survey. Also, such a label might convey the impression that the survey of freight traffic was part of the regular census of population, while there is actually no connection. Finally, the five additional sets of surveys planned as part of the American Census of Transportation need not be linked at all with the Canadian survey of freight traffic. Accordingly, a preferred title for the Canadian survey recommended in this chapter would be "The Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey".

^{1/} See "Editorial" in Traffic World, July 30, 1960, p. 5.

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The other surveys to be included as part of the American Census of Transportation will now be considered briefly. While some of the needs which they are intended to meet also exist in Canada, the appropriate statistical method may be different in the two countries.

Air cargo commodity movements, one of the sets of surveys in the American census, can be sufficiently documented if air cargo is included in the "Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey".

Already Dominion Bureau of Statistics collects information on bus and truck equipment, and it is difficult to see any need for starting all over again with another method. Collection of this information from the carriers, as at present, should suffice. Highway statistics and passenger bus statistics may be improved as time goes on, but there is nothing inherently wrong with the present system of reporting and collection of data.

Finally, a survey of "Passenger Travel by Land, Air, and Water Transportation" was to be included in the American Census of Transportation. The need for a comprehensive study of domestic passenger traffic definitely exists in Canada. In fact, this is one of the important recommendations of the next chapter in this report. The methods used in such a survey would be quite different (and the sources of information would be different) from those employed in a survey of freight traffic. Accordingly, the two should not be linked together especially, and consideration of a passenger traffic survey is left for the next chapter.

In conclusion, it is recommended that a "Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey" be instituted immediately to meet the need for information which will: (1) permit better forecasts of traffic and

carrier costs, (2) make possible comparisons of traffic by commodity handled by different modes of transport, and (3) allow better integration of data concerning transportation of a product with data on its manufacture, distribution, and sale. Other benefits would include the filling of serious gaps in commodity statistics for transport by air, water, truck, and certain types of rail freight. A separate index of freight rates for each medium of transport could be compiled, by commodities, on the basis of information about rates, carrier revenues, and volume of traffic yielded by the survey. Finally, the data developed through a Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey would be of great value in any emergency where the economic resources of the nation had to be mobilized for defence. The needs are pressing, the methods are available, and the projected is highly recommended.

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CHAPTER 5

A PASSENGER TRAFFIC SURVEY AND OTHER PROPOSALS

Passenger Traffic Survey

The weakness of present statistics of passenger traffic is one of the important problems which a forward-looking program of transport statistics should meet. The existing statistics of passenger traffic are not coordinated and integrated in one publication, but are spread through a half dozen different periodicals. For some media of transport the coverage is much better than for others. Only for airlines has there been any material published on passenger traffic flows between specific points. More statistics are needed which explicitly relate traffic moving between major points by each carrier and by private vehicles. Our statistics of trans-border travel are much more highly developed than our statistics of domestic passenger travel. One method of remedying these defects and of providing information useful for analysis of a number of important economic problems would be through a Survey of Passenger Traffic.

Such a survey would serve a number of purposes. Competition is keen in passenger traffic, and the railways particularly face disturbing trends in their traffic and cost of providing passenger service. If the railways were able through a better, cheaper service to attract even a fairly small fraction of traffic from travel by private automobile, their financial situation would be definitely improved. Also, with increasingly heavy investment in expensive equipment and with the constant threat of rapid obsolescence through technological changes, the airlines need improved information on patterns of domestic and international passenger travel. The airline companies are not equipped to gather such information themselves. Then too, the tourist industry generally —

en de la composition La composition de la La composition de la hotels, restaurants, and travel bureaus -- would stand to gain from more complete data on the extent, pattern, and trends of passenger travel.

In addition, more information on traffic by passenger automobile, in company with more complete data on commercial truck movements between specific points and classed according to vehicle weight group, would improve greatly the possibility of assessing the relative use made of highways and roads by private and by commercial vehicles. Only then is it possible to throw clear light on the controversy over the extent to which commercial trucking pays its share of the cost of road and highway construction and maintenance. If the volume and nature of truck traffic is such as to occasion greater expenditures in respect to roads than can be met through special taxes and licence fees paid by commercial users, then commercial trucking is subsidized by other taxpayers. If the reverse is true, and trucks pay more than their share of highway costs, then commercial trucking is subsidizing private vehicle traffic. Answers to this question are inconclusive at present, and more adequate statistics of passenger and truck traffic would facilitate a more informed approach to this difficult problem. Material which could form the basis for a sound allocation of road costs would be of interest to railways, the trucking industry, and provincial governments who levy the taxes and pay the bills for highway construction and maintenance.

Finally, a Survey of Passenger Traffic could throw useful light on urban economic problems. One of the great problems posed by growth of large metropolitan areas like Toronto and Montreal is traffic congestion. The transport of people as well as goods in a large urban area is a crucial factor in the economy of the municipality.

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Large unseen costs arise from excessive delays in moving goods and people. Huge expenditures are incurred for improved roads to help move the ever-increasing traffic. Yet at the same time urban transit systems have such difficulty in covering expenses that they have commonly fallen into municipal ownership where their unhealthy state is only partly concealed by exemptions from taxation. Therefore, within the urban areas themselves, particularly the very large ones, more information is needed about the pattern of passenger travel to permit intelligent solutions to the transport problem.

To meet the challenges of urban transport, provincial and municipal governments and the public at large need to know more about passenger commuter traffic by bus and railway and about revenues and expenses of the carriers in providing this type of service. This is one instance in which publication of railways' costs of providing specific service would be in the public interest. Also we should know more about the pattern of travel by private automobile and by mass transit facilities. Each municipality needs special studies of its own peculiar problems, but the availability of comparable statistics of passenger traffic in all the large urban areas in Canada will make it easier for each community to know where it stands in relation to other cities with similar problems. Whether to spend vast sums on new throughways or to subsidize low fares to urban transit riders or to pay the railways and buslines to provide more commuter service -- these are some of the difficult decisions which can be made correctly only if adequate statistics are available. Such statistics can be developed on a comparable basis for all our big cities like Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Toronto through a passenger traffic survey carried out at the federal level of government.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is already planning a survey of passenger automobiles. It is hoped that the survey can be organized in 1961 and conducted in 1962. The present plan is to secure replies from owners of motor vehicles in order to get information on the use made of each automobile in the sample, the average gasoline used, and average mileage. It may also be possible to obtain answers to questions concerning trips over 100 miles in length. The material obtained in this survey would be useful in the allocation of road costs to highway and private vehicle users, and would also provide information on urban transport.

A survey of larger scope, however, would meet a larger need. In addition to data on passenger travel by private automobile, it would be useful to have material on travel by each mode of transport -bus, taxi, aeroplane, train, and ship. This comprehensive Survey of Passenger Traffic would then provide comparable statistics of travel by each type of carrier according to the distance travelled and the specific location. If such a survey were conducted every three to five years, it would then be possible to note changing patterns in passenger travel. The method of conducting the survey would have to be developed by sampling and statistical experts. Usable results could likely be obtained through hotels and motels, through transportation companies themselves, and through polling the passengers and automobile owners. Results obtained only through the questioning individuals about their trips might be weak because the human memory is not always very accurate. A combination of methods is likely to yield the best results.

The results of the Survey of Passenger Traffic might well be published in a separate publication, or integrated with other passenger traffic data now published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In addition to reporting passenger traffic movements by length of trip, by means of transport, and by geographic location, the publication might also contain information on the hotel and motel industry.

A survey of Passenger Traffic would meet such a large number of needs in relation to provision of efficient intercity passenger service and effective solutions to urban transport problems, that it is recommended as one of the key proposals in a program of improved transportation statistics.

A Program of Transportation Statistics

The chief recommendations for improving upon the present coverage of transport statistics are: (1) a Ganadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey; (2) an Index of Freight Rates; and (3) a Survey of Passenger Traffic. These recommendations form part of a program. The various aspects of the program affect each other, and they also affect existing published statistics. For example, the Industrial Freight Traffic Survey will provide information which is necessary for constructing an Index of Freight Rates for the different means of transport. Both the freight and passenger traffic surveys, conducted every three to five years, will make it possible to improve and extend existing statistical series dealing with traffic. We can expect that the publications, Railway Freight Traffic, Motor Transport Traffic, and the Shipping Report could all be improved as a result of the more precise information on commodity flows by origin and destination available from a Canadian Industrial Freight Traffic Survey. And some existing publications might possibly become redundant as a result of the new statistical series emerging from

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the new traffic surveys and the Index of Freight Rates.

All of the statistical tables published by the Government on transportation should form parts of a consistent whole. It is therefore important for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to undertake a conceptual review of all its transport publications. Unless a statistical periodical is reviewed once in a while, it tends to become a matter of habit, and is published even if its usefulness diminishes. A review of the functions performed by each periodical will have greater significance if it takes place within the framework of a concerted effort to make transport statistics serve the needs of the coming decade, not the decades past.

Such a comprehensive review is entirely appropriate in the 1960's, which are likely to be a time of keen competition within the transport industry and also keen competition in world markets in which much of the product of Canadian industry is sold. At such a time efficiency of transport service is important for each carrier and for other industries which must ship their products to highly competitive foreign markets or meet tough competition from imports. One way of promoting efficient transport service is to publish more information on the traffic and service of each mode of transport. Great improvements are needed in the provision of comparable statistics of traffic with detail by commodities and regional movements for road, rail, air, water, and pipelines. Better statistics are needed on the relationship between carriers' investment and their inventories of plant and equipment. More information is needed on subsidization of transport companies by governments. Also it is important to commence publication of a data concerning a variety of transport and storage operations which are assuming the character of distinct

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industries -- trucking of milk, livestock, and automobiles, freight forwarder traffic, and furniture moving. A reappraisal of the transport statistics in publications of the Federal Government should take account of these needs of the 1960's.

Some of the glaring gaps in present transport statistics can be filled by the International Freight Traffic Survey, by the Index of Freight Rates and by the Passenger Traffic Survey. Many existing statistical series can be improved simply by extending the coverage or speeding up publication. Use of material derived from the proposed traffic surveys will make possible in some publications more accurate and meaningful statistics. Other publications may be eliminated. Once a review of this kind has been decided upon, it is primarily the task of expert statisticians to design the improvements and to recommend the form in which new statistical series should appear. The design of methods and form of presentation of statistics is a highly technical procedure which can best be undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. To get the program of improved transportation statistics under way, the Bureau must have the assurance and instruction from the Government that this program is one of high priority on which time, resources, and money shall be spent. The problems of the transport industry and the urgency of efficient, low-cost transport in our times are so pressing that a high priority is indicated for modernization of our transport statistics.

Recommendations in Detail

In the text of this report, particularly in Chapter 2, there are many detailed recommendations for improvement of our existing transport statistics. These recommendations relate to gaps or weaknesses in our statistics of traffic, pricing of transport services, employment and earnings, investments in plant and equipment, government subsidies, and financial reports of carriers. It is recommended that the

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to Committee the second M. . particle to the property of the control of the second seco en de la coma page de la companya d Dominion Bureau of Statistics examine the reason for an average time lag of over six months after the close of the year in publication of annual transport statistics. All of these recommendations point to deficiencies or directions where improvement is needed.

The urgent need for improvement does not imply any criticism of the Transportation Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics whose officials are well aware of the advances which could be made if staff and funds were provided. The recommendation of prime importance in this report is that these officials be given both the instructions and the means to institute a program of modernization of the transport statistics. A review of existing statistics and design for improvements would cost very little. The program itself would cost more, depending upon the scope and methods used, but the public benefits would be many-sided and large.

Responsibility for Publication

If a program of statistics for publication is to be properly conceived and coordinated, it must be under one single authority.

Because of the statutory authority assigned in this field to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it must be the responsibility of this agency of government. As a practical matter too, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the only agency which is in a position to develop a broad and consistent program covering transportation and relating it to statistics of other industries and international trade.

The primary responsibility of the Dominion Bureau of
Statistics in the field of statistical publication does not rule out the
need for other government departments and boards to develop their own
statistics for internal use. The administrative requirements of the
Department of Transport, for example, require the processing of statistical

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material by the Department's own staff and with its own computer equipment. Also, the Board of Transport Commissioners, the Air Transport Board, the National Harbours Board, and certain other government agencies as well must develop transport statistics to suit their own requirements. The questionnaire sent to industrial traffic officials revealed that most of the companies polled had devised their own transport statistics for internal use. Major railways in Canada, including the government-owned Canadian National, prepare statistics for inclusion in their annual reports, along with financial statements. And various government departments and boards present statistical tabulations in their annual reports. All of this activity is entirely reasonable and in the public interest.

When it comes to the publication of periodicals dealing with transport statistics, however, the responsibility should be assumed entirely by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by no other agency of government. The annual Waybill Analysis: All-Rail Carload Traffic should accordingly be published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics even if the Board of Transport Commissioners continues to compile the data and have it processed by computers belonging to the Department of Transport. The power to decide upon publication of this information in periodical form should rest with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Unless this authority rests with the Bureau, there will be a tendency for other departments and boards to publish the statistics which they have developed initially for their own use, and then to duplicate or supersede the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in certain fields. The final result will be a proliferation of statistical agencies with varying degrees of statistical competence, and great difficulty in ensuring a consistent, comparable, and continuous body of statistical information. The Dominion Bureau of

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Statistics may not always be able to attract as many first class technical experts in the field of transport as it needs, but cooperation between technical boards and departments and the Bureau should overcome this difficulty. Therefore, it should be the task of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with such consultation as it considers necessary with other departments to develop as soon as possible a Program of Transportation Statistics to meet the needs of the 1960's and future decades.

September 8, 1960.

D. Eldon

CATALOGUE OF STATISTICAL SERIES PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERIODICALS RELATING TO TRANSPORT (WITH EXHIBITS)

The statistical content of every periodical published by the Federal Government relating to transportation is described in this Appendix. Also, the agency of the Government which is responsible for preparing the material for the publication is mentioned in each case. Since price of a publication may influence the extent of its use, this too is mentioned. In most cases, judged by standards of private publications, the price is low considering the length and content. Most of these publications are produced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but important periodicals also stem from the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and other agencies of the Government.

The publications are classed according to the medium of transport with which each mainly deals. The following are the classes:

Rail;

Road;

Urban transit;

Water;

Air;

Pipeline;

Warehouse and storage;

Transport equipment.

Each description of statistical content of a periodical is related to some specific recent issue. Content may vary somewhat from issue to issue, and reference is made to a definite date of

publication in the interests of precision. Since emphasis in this Appendix is on the kind of data published rather than on the time period covered by a given statistical series, however, the precise month and year to which series relate have been omitted. An impression on the time period covered can be gained from the Exhibits.

1. RAIL

D.B.S. 52-001. Four Times a Month. Price: \$3.00 per year.

CARLOADINGS, June 7, 1960.

This publication contains statistics of number of cars loaded:

- 47 commodities and l.c.l.;
 Also total piggyback and cars from connections;
- Eastern and western divisions;

 One issue each month includes a monthly summary of cars and tonnage loaded and index.

 3 pages; 3 tables.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(see Exhibit 1).

D.B.S. 52-002. Monthly. Price: \$2.00 per year.
D.B.S. 52-205. Annual. Price: \$1.00

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Data are classified according to the Freight Commodity
Statistics Classification of Association of American Railroads (used in Canada as of January 1, 1957).

Statistics are published of the tons of freight carried by total of 22 Class I and II, Railways in Canada.

- 1. Annual issue shows for each commodity:
 - tons originated or loaded (including imports
 at lake or ocean ports);
 - tons received from U.S. rail and destined to Canada; or destined to U.S.;
 - tons terminated or unloaded (including exports at lake
 or ocean ports);
 - tons delivered to U.S. rail connections.

Separately for Canada, for each province, for Atlantic Provinces, and for four Western Provinces.

- 2. Monthly issue shows for each commodity:
 - same data for Canada as annual issue;
 - for each province tons loaded and tons unloaded only.

 January 1960 issue contains 3 tables; 17 pages.

1958 issue: 13 tables and 2 summary tables; 85 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 2).

D.B.S. 52-207. Annual. Price: 50¢.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART I (COMPARATIVE SUMMARY STATISTICS 1954 to 1958)

- 1. C.N.R. railway bonds guaranteed, year ended December 31, 1958. (Detail).
- 2. Aid (Land Grants in Acres) granted to each of six railways (by level of government), 1942 to 1958.
- 3. Land Grants, cumulative total at December 31, 1958 by each government bonus grants and grants for right of way, etc. total to all railways.
- 4. For total Canadian railways (number unspecified) each year, 1954 to 1958:

- aid to railways cumulative total \$ to Dec. 31,
 by level of government;
- first main track mileage, by provinces and U.S.;
 also by gauge. Second main; industrial; yard track
 and sidings; mileage;
- investments (\$) in road and equipment property, year ended Dec. 31 separately in road, equipment, general, undistributed (C.N.R.; C.P.R.; others);
- railway capital stock; debenture stock; funded debt;
- depreciation and reserves of railways road and rolling stock; other properties; operating and deferred maintenance; insurance and casualty; investment; other;
- income account: Total railway operating revenues,
 expenses, tax accruals, other income and expenses and
 disposal of net income. (detail of operating revenues
 and expenses);
- operating statistics: Locomotive miles (steam and diesel and other) in freight; passenger; train switching; yard switching; work train service; train-miles-freight; passenger (locomotive and motor unit car); car-miles-freight (loaded; empty; caboose, etc.). Also passenger by type of car separately for locomotive and motor unit car); Averages per mile of road; etc.;

 Tons; ton-miles; gross ton-miles; train hours; average haul per ton; etc.;

Passengers; passenger-miles; average passenger per car; average distance per passenger, etc.;
Average revenue statistics;

- taxes, each province and by type of federal tax;
- tons carload freight by commodities; l.c.l. tons;

- freight cars in service (number and capacity) by type of car;
- passenger cars (by type);
- locomotives in service (coal; oil; and diesel electric
 by type);
- fuel consumed by locomotives (freight, passenger, etc.)
 and rail motor cars (by type) tons and cost. Other
 fuel consumption;
- rails laid (detail);
- switch and bridge ties placed in track (detail);
- cross-ties purchased; placed in track (detail);
- Accidents:

Persons (by category) injured in train and non-train accidents and dying after 24 hours;

Time lost by employees through injuries (detail);

Accidents resulting from movement of trains (by cause);

Persons (by category) killed and injured in train and non-train accidents, by cause; by class of victim;

Highway crossing accidents (by type of protection at crossing);

- highway crossings (rural and urban) by type of protection, for each province.

34 tables; 31 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance Division. (see Exhibits 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

D.B.S. 52-208. Annual. Price: 75¢.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART II (FINANCIAL STATISTICS)

Data are classified according to the "Uniform Classification of Accounts for Class I Common Carriers by Railway" (September 1955 issue - prescribed for C.N.R. and C.P.R. effective Jan. 1, 1956 and for all other roads Jan. 1, 1957).

1. Operating revenues and expenses:

- for each of 31 railway company items including U.S. lines in Canada and C.N.R. in Canada & U.S.;
- detail of operating revenues transportation railway
 line; incidental;
- detail of operating expenses with greater detail for C.N.R. and C.P.R.;
- revenue per ton-mile of freight; revenue per passengermile;
- total operating revenues and expenses joint facility, express, communications, and highway transport (rail).

2. Other income:

- detail for each of 32 railway company items;
- 3. Income and total operating expenses of each of 3 pullman, tunnel and bridge companies. Capital stock, funded debt, and detail of current assets and current liabilities of VAN BUREN Bridge Co.
- 4. Railway tax accruals:
 - detail for each of 29 railways, by province or country;
- 5. Capital stock, funded debt, for 33 companies, also subsidiaries.

Detail of current assets and current liabilities for 24 companies.

9 tables; 51 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 9 and 10 for style of presentation).

D.B.S. 52-209. Annual. Price: 50¢.

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RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART III (EQUIPMENT, TRACK AND FUEL STATISTICS).

- 1. For each of 27 to 30 railway companies:
 - number of cars and aggregate capacity in freight passenger, and company service by type;
 - number of motor vehicles;
 - number of units motive power and tractive power, by type of locomotive;
 - mileage (total and route miles) of first main track; second main track; industrial; yard tracks and sidings;
 - first main track mileage by provinces and territories and U.S.
- 2. C.N.R. changes in first main track mileage by provinces and states.
- 3. For total railways (number unspecified):
 - railway track mileage under construction at December 31;
 - rails laid (new and relay), tons and cost, by weight of rail;
 - fuel (coal, diesel, oil, fuel oil, gasoline) consumed by locomotives (in freight, passenger, switching, work service) and by rail motor cars;
 - amounts of Canadian and imported fuel (tons and gallons) delivered to fueling stations in each province, Yukon, and U.S.
 - 8 Tables; 13 Pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 52-210. Annual. Price: 50¢.

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RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART IV (OPERATING AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS)

For each of 22 Class I and II Railways in Canada:

1. Passenger;

- number of revenue passengers;
- passenger-miles;
- gross ton-miles;
- car-miles by type of motive power and type of passenger car; caboose car-miles.

2. Freight;

- tons, revenue; non-revenue;
- ton-miles-revenue; non-revenue;
- gross ton-miles;
- train-hours;
- car-miles by type of motive power, loaded and empty; caboose car-miles.
- Freight, passenger and caboose <u>car-miles</u> in work train service;

Train-miles; by freight, passenger and work train service by type of motive power;

Locomotive-miles- exclusive of switching, by freight, passenger, and work train service;

Locomotive-miles; train switching and yard switching.

4. Express;

Car-miles in freight and passenger trains by type of motive power;

Express car-miles in work train service.

Motor bus miles and motor truck miles.6 tables; 29 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 9).

Fig. 1. The Architecture of the State of the

D.B.S. 52-211. Annual. Price: \$1.50.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART V (FREIGHT CARRIED BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY CLASSES)

Data are classified according to the Freight Commodity Statistics Classification of Association of American Railroads.

Tons of freight carried by $\underline{\text{each}}$ of 22 Class I and II Railways in Canada:

- tons originated loaded at points in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports);
- received from U.S. rail connections;
- tons terminated unloaded at points in Canada (including exports at lake or ocean ports);
- delivered to U.S. rail connections;
- also carloads loaded at points in Canada.

Separately for each commodity and railway.

2 tables; 148 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 10).

D.B.S. 52-212. Annual. Price: 25¢.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT 1958 PART VI (EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS)

Data are classified according to the Canadian Classification of Railway Employees and their Compensation.

- 1. Separately for C.N.R., C.P.R., total 19 Class II Railways: For each of 79 categories of employee, and for communications, express, cartage, highway transport (rail) and outside operations:
 - number of employees (monthly average);
 - time on duty (hours);
 - total compensation;
 - average hours worked;
 - average salaries and wages per hour and per year.

- 2. For total Class III and IV Railways, and for all Railways:
 - for 4 groups of employees (falling into 79 categories not shown separately, and for communications, etc.;
 - also for pullman and international bridge company;
 - number of employees and other data same as (1).
 - 6 tables; 14 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 11).

D.B.S. 52-003. Monthly. Price \$2.00 per year.

D.B.S. 52-206. Annual. Price: 25¢.

RAILWAY OPERATING STATISTICS

- 1. Financial:
 - total operating revenues and expenses and net rail operating income for 22 Class I and II Canadian Railways. Breakdown into main categories of revenue and expense given for total 22 railways, C.N.R., and C.P.R.
- 2. Operating Statistics:

For total of 22 railways, C.N.R. and C.P.R.:

- miles of road operated;
- freight traffic tons (revenue freight); ton-miles
 (revenue and non-revenue);
- passenger traffic passengers and passenger-miles;
- gross ton-miles freight and passenger;
- train-miles freight, passenger and work service;
- car-miles freight, loaded and empty; passenger;
- number of employees railway;
- pay roll railway total and amount chargeable to railway
 operating expenses;
- averages per day per mile of road;
- averages per freight train miles;
- miscellaneous averages.

Derived from financial and operating data

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March 1960 issue contains 5 tables; 7 pages. (see Exhibit 12).
1959 issue: 5 tables; 6 pages. (see Exhibit 13).

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 52-201. Annual. Price: 50¢.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS 1923-1958

D.B.S. 52-202. Annual. Price: 50¢.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 1923-1958

"Uniform Classification of Accounts for Class I Common Carriers by Railway" (adopted Jan. 1, 1956). C.N.R. and C.P.R. accounts stated on bases as nearly similar as possible (see <u>C.P.R.</u> 1923-1958, pp. 8-9).

- 1. For each railway (in its respective publication):
 Each year 1923- to 1958:
 - income account; total operating revenues and expenses (in C.N.R. separated for Canadian and U.S. lines); fixed charges; net income;
 - capital account; receipts and expenditures (detail);
 - operating statistics:
 - miles of road;
 - revenue freight tons; ton-miles;
 - revenue passengers carried; passenger-miles;
 - freight, passenger, and passenger train revenue;
 - freight and passenger train miles;
 - averages per mile of road operated;
 - averages per freight train mile and passenger train miles;
 - average ton-miles per loaded car-mile;
 - average haul; average passenger journey;
 - average revenue per ton, passenger, ton-mile
 and passenger-mile;
 - employees and pay roll;
 - operating ratio.

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2. For C.P.R.:

- mileage and capital of leased railways, 1958;
- cash subsidies and land grants (detail), to 1958;
- securities outstanding each year 1922 to 1958;
- dividends, each year 1923 to 1958.

3. For C.N.R.:

- Government loans and appropriations each year 1923 to 1958.

D.B.S. 52-901. C.N.R. - 5 tables; 22 pages.

D.B.S. 52-202. C.P.R. - 6 main tables; 19 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 14 and 15).

Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada

WAYBILL ANALYSIS: CARLOAD ALL-RAIL TRAFFIC 1958 - Price: 50¢

1% sample of domestic Canadian carload freight traffic, showing:

- number of carloads;
- revenue;
- weight (tons);
- ton-miles;
- average revenue per ton-mile;
- average haul per ton;
- car-miles;
- average revenue per car-mile.

Classified:

1. By type of rate:

- class, commodity, multiple rates and mixed shipments at carload rates; U.S. related rates (official);
- competitive, non-competitive, statutory, agreed charge.

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Separately for traffic originating in each region (Maritime; Eastern; Western) and destined to each region (Tables 1-A, 1-B, 1-C).

- 2. By commodity Freight Commodity Statistics Classification of the Association of American Railroads:
 - all traffic (Table 2);
 - separately for traffic originating in each region and destined to each region (Table 3).

6 tables; 39 pages.

Prepared by Economics and Accounting Branch, Board of Transport Commissioners. (see Exhibits 16 and 17).

D.B.S. 52-204. Annual. Price: 25¢.

EXPRESS STATISTICS, 1958.

For each of 5 express companies:

- 1. Financial;
 - operating revenues (detail);
 - operating expenses (detail);
 - capital stock (detail);
 - investments in real property; equipment; miscellaneous physical property; other;
 - tax accruals by provinces and territories. Federal Government and other.
- 2. Value of financial paper issued (by type);
- 3. Equipment road and platform vehicles (by type) and road vehicles used in cartage services (by type);
- 4. Employees number and salaries full time and part-time; commissions;
- 5. Express offices;
- 6. Route mileage by type of carrier and province, territory,
 U.S. or ocean-going;
- 7. Accidents persons injured; killed.

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1 table; 7 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 18).

D.B.S. 52-201. Annual. Price: 50¢.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE STATISTICS, 1958

For each of 10 companies:

- 1. Cost of property and equipment.
- 2. Revenues accrued in Canada (detail); other income;
 Expenses (detail);
 Taxes income and other.
- 3. Telegrams sent; received (detail);
 Cablegrams sent; received (detail).
- 4. Money transfers by country of origin and destination.
- Wire and cable mileage (detail);
 Channel and Circuit mileage (detail);
 Pole line mileage (detail);
 Number of offices.
- 6. Employees number; salaries; commissions.

Also: Messages handled by Marine radio stations of Department of Transport, by province.

7 tables; 15 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 53-202. Annual. Price: 50¢.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, TUNNEL AND FERRY COMPANIES, 1958.

Separate totals for ferry companies; bridge and tunnel companies:

Operating revenues (detail);
 Operating expenses (detail).

- 2. Investments; capital; taxes; interest.
- 3. Employees (by type); number of full time and part-time; salaries.
- 4. Traffic (passengers; trucks; buses; motorcycles, etc.).
- 5. Accidents:
 - number of persons (by category) killed and number injured.
 10 tables; 11 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

2. ROAD

D.B.S. 53-205. Annual. Price: 50¢.

MOTOR CARRIERS - FREIGHT, 1957

Separately for total Group I carriers (largest); Group II; Group III; Group IV (smallest) by provinces (Atlantic Provinces total):

- 1. No. reporting:
 - property account;
 - total cost of property, vehicles, etc.;
 - accrued depreciation reserve;
 - operating revenues (freight and other). (Greatest detail in case of Groups I and II; less for III, still less for IV).
 - operating expenses;
 - maintenance; wages; fuel; insurance;
 depreciation; taxes; rents; bridge, tunnel
 and ferry tolls (greatest detail for Groups I and
 II; less for III and IV).
 - income taxes;
 - other income.
- 2. Traffic statistics (Groups I, II, III only):
 - tons freight;
 - fuel by type;
 - separately for intercity and rural; city:

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passengers- regular routes, also charter; miles run by buses - regular routes, also charter.

3. Employees:

- Group IV only; employees (number; salaries) and working proprietors (number; allowances);
- separately for Groups I, II, III:

 Number employees and salaries for general officers;

 Office clerks; drivers and helpers; mechanics
 maintenance; other. Also working proprietors (number and allowances).
- 4. Revenue equipment (number) Groups I, II, III only:
 - trucks (by capacity); road tractors; semi-trailers (by capacity); trailers (by capacity); buses (by capacity);
 - vehicles with diesel engines (trucks; road tractors; buses);
 - vehicles with liquefied petroleum engines.
- 5. Accidents (total of Groups I, II, III):
 - number of persons killed and number injured by type of person;
 - number of accidents resulting in property damage over \$100;
 - total property damage (\$).
 - 9 tables; 17 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 19 and 20).

MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, 1958

Price: National Estimates - 75¢; others - 50¢ each.

D.B.S. 53-207: National Estimates,

D.B.S. 53-208: Atlantic Provinces,

D.B.S. 53-209: Province of Quebec,

D.B.S. 53-210: Province of Ontario,

D.B.S. 53-211: Province of Manitoba,

D.B.S. 53-212: Province of Saskatchewan,

D.B.S. 53-213: Province of Alberta,

D.B.S. 53-214: Province of British Columbia.

One publication of estimates for all Canada; 7 separate publications of data for trucks registered in each province.

National Estimates

Graphs: Truck registrations by type of operation;) Also in each provincial Net ton-miles by type of operation;) publication (see Exhibit 21).

- tons carried by type of operation (each province);
- intercity traffic by Commodity group tons of goods carried.

Statistical Tables:

Truck traffic by Canadian registered trucks.

- 1. By gross vehicle weight, total Canada only.
 Separately for total truck traffic (for-hire; private intercity); Intraprovincial Intercity Traffic (for-hire; private intercity); Total International and interprovincial (for-hire; private intercity).
 - also by 6 commodity groups (agricultural; animal; mine; forest; manufactures and miscellaneous; N.O.S. general freight). (For classification of commodities, see Exhibit 25).

Separately for Intraprovincial intercity traffic (forhire; private intercity);

Total interprovincial and international (for-hire; private intercity).

For total Canada, the following statistics are given: (see Exhibit 23).

- tons (weight of goods);
- total miles travelled with load;
- total net ton-miles;
- average weight carried;
- average distance per ton;
- total revenue;
 revenue per ton-mile;
) For-hire only
- average annual population.
- 2. For Total All trucks by gross vehicle weight group, Total Canada. (see Exhibit 22).
 - also separately for: for-hire trucks; private intercity; private urban; farm trucks by each province.

The following statistics are given: (see Exhibit 24)

- (a) Mileage Total; Average yearly mileage per truck;

 Average haul per ton; % of mileage empty.
- (b) Fuel Gallons and miles per gallon-gasoline; diesel oil; other.
- (c) Tons Total; Average weight (= Ton-miles Miles
 travelled with load);
 Net ton-miles Total; Average per truck;
 Capacity ton-miles (= Actual miles travelled X estimated
 capacity or heaviest load, whichever larger)- Total;
 Average per truck; % of Capacity utilized;
 Gross ton-miles Total; Average per truck.
- (d) Average annual population.
- 3. For "for-hire" only, by each province:
 - Revenue Total; Revenue per ton-mile; Revenue per mile travelled; Average revenue per truck.
- 4. For Total international and interprovincial traffic only:
 - Tons goods carried by province of origin and destination (for-hire; private intercity). (see Exhibit 23, page 19).

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- 5. Average truck population in Canada, by gross vehicle weight.

 By each province.
 - separately for "for-hire"; private intercity; urban; farm.
- 6. Survey response, by each province.

Number of trucks selected in samples; number of questionnaires returned, etc. Separately by "for-hire"; private intercity; urban; farm. (see Exhibit 25, pp. 22-23).

- reliability of statistics sampling variability; range. (detail);
- copy of questionnaire. (see Exhibit 25, page 25).
- 7. Description of vehicle classifications by type of truck.

 Licence regulations in each province. (see Exhibit 25, page 24).

Atlantic Provinces

Same statistics and detail, where applicable, separately for total trucks registered in Atlantic Provinces; Trucks registered in Newfoundland; Prince Edward Island; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia.

No data on traffic by commodities for these individual provinces though. Data for Total Atlantic Provinces only.

Other Provinces

Same statistics and detail, where applicable, for trucks registered in each province. Data on traffic by commodities for each individual province are included.

Passenger Buses

These data are included in the following publications only:

Ontario;

Manitoba;

Saskatchewan;

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Alberta; (see Exhibit 26)
British Columbia.

For buses registered in the province:

By passenger seating capacity, separately for traffic performed by buses inside and outside the province; traffic within the province.

- Mileage Total; Average yearly mileage per bus; Average distance per passenger.
- 2. Fuel Gallons and miles per gallon-gasoline; diesel oil; other.
- 3. Passengers; Passenger-miles; Average number of passengers carried per mile.
- 4. Capacity seat miles; % of capacity utilized.
- 5. Revenue (\$) Total passenger revenue; Revenue per mile,
 Revenue per passenger-mile; Revenue per bus.

National Estimates - 17 tables; 27 pages; 4 graphs;

Atlantic Provinces - 19 tables; 18 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of Quebec - 11 tables; 12 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of Ontario - 13 tables; 13 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of Manitoba - 13 tables; 13 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of Saskatchewan - 13 tables; 13 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of Alberta - 13 tables; 14 pages; 2 graphs;

Province of British Columbia - 13 tables; 13 pages; 2 graphs.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 21 to 26).

D.B.S. 53-203. Annual. Price: 75¢.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE 1958

For each province:

1. Registrations of motor vehicles:

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- motor vehicle licences passenger; motor trucks; taxicabs; buses; motorcycles; trailers. (Detail)
- other licences (drivers'; dealers'; gasoline outlets; garage licences).
- 2. Average population per motor vehicle;
 Average population per passenger car;
 Average number of passenger cars per family.
- 3. Motor vehicle registrations by municipalities. Separately for passenger; commercial.
- 4. Provincial revenues from motor vehicle registrations and gasoline tax. (Detail by type of fee, tax, or licence).
- 5. Taxes on gasoline and other fuel. Regulations. (Detail by provinces).
- 6. Gasoline sales (\$)- Gross; Net. (Tables and graph).
 By months;
 Net sales of diesel oil.
- 7. State of unsatisfied judgment funds in each province.
- 8. Regulations. Summary of reciprocal highway agreements for trucking, September 1959.

14 tables; 3 graphs; 33 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 27 and 28).

D.B.S. 53-204. Annual. Price: 50¢.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE; PRELIMINARY REPORT OF REGISTRATIONS AND SIZE, WEIGHT AND SAFETY REGULATIONS 1958

For each province:

- 1. Registrations of motor vehicles:
 - motor vehicle licences passenger; motor trucks; taxicabs; buses; motorcycles; trailers. (Detail).
 - other licences (drivers'; dealers'; gasoline outlets; garage licences).

Also: Average population per motor vehicle;

Average population per passenger car;

Average number of passenger cars per family.

(Exactly same data as in D.B.S. 53-203, Annual, The Motor

<u>Vehicle 1958</u> (see Exhibit 27) but published earlier with unrevised figures).

- 2. Size and weight regulations for commercial vehicles in effect March 31, 1959. (Detail)
- 3. Safety regulations for commercial vehicles in effect March 31, 1959. (Detail)

3 tables; 13 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 29).

D.B.S. 53-001. Quarterly. Price: \$2.00 per year.

D.B.S. 53-206. Annual. Price: 75¢.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

By each province and Total Yukon and Northwest Territories:

- Number of accidents (Fatal; injury total and number resulting in property damage over \$100);
 Persons killed, injured (Detail).
 Accident ratios per million vehicle miles based on estimated consumption of petroleum fuels on public roads.
- 2. Number of accidents:
 - by class; (Detail of: type of accident; month; day; hour of occurrence; road location; road surface; road condition; type of road; weather condition; place of occurrence (rural; urban, etc.); by pedestrian action; by condition of pedestrian.
- 3. Number of victims, by age groups; (Detail of class of victim; sex; month of occurrence; place; type of accident.)

- 4. Number of pedestrians killed and injured;)
 by condition of pedestrian;
 by action of pedestrian.
- 5. Number of vehicles:
 - by class of accident;
 - by type of vehicle;
 (Detail for condition of vehicle; model year of
 vehicle; direction of travel of vehicle).
- 6. Number of drivers:
 - by class of accident.

 (Detail by sex; residence; condition of driver; by driving experience; by driver action; by age group).
- 7. Intersection accidents number of victims:
 by class of victim;
 by road location; (Detail by hour; day of occurrence).)
 Issue of 1958: 7 tables; 59 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

Issue of October - December 1959: 5 tables; 31 pages.

D.B.S. 53-002. Monthly. Price: \$1.00 per year.

D.B.S. 53-215. Annual. Price: 50¢.

PASSENGER BUS STATISTICS

Monthly: Intercity and rural Class I carriers only:

by each province and interprovincial:

- number of firms reporting;
- revenue passengers regular; charter;
- revenue vehicle miles regular; charter;
- fuel consumed gallons gasoline; diesel oil;
- total revenue (\$).
- Annual: Separate totals for Group I, II, III Motor Carriers

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by provinces (Atlantic: Total only):

- 1. Number reporting.
- 2. Property account cost of property, vehicles, etc. (Detail for Group I only); accrued depreciation reserve.
- 3. Operating revenues:
 - passenger revenues regular and extra service,
 separately for intercity and rural; urban and
 suburban. Also chartered service (including school);
 - total mail, baggage, express, newspapers, etc.;
 - other.
- 4. Operating expenses, by type (more detail for Group I) including operating taxes and licences;
- 5. Traffic statistics:
 - passengers carried;) separately for chartered and) regular routes (intercity and revenue vehicle miles;) rural; urban and suburban)
 - fuel consumed gallons gasoline; diesel oil.
- 6. Employees, by type:

 Average number employed; salaries.
- 7. Revenue equipment: number:
 - gasoline and diesel separately, by model year;
 - by seating capacity.
- 8. Taxes (by type, excluding income tax).
- 9. Accidents:
 - number of persons (by type) killed and injured.
 - number fatal; injury accidents;
 - number of accidents resulting in property damage over \$100.

10 tables; 17 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

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D.B.S. 66-001. Monthly.

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, May 1960.

Price: 20¢ per copy; \$2.00 per year.

- 1. Highway traffic at Canadian border number of vehicles:
 - by ports, by provinces and Yukon; also vehicles transported by boat direct from U.S. total only;
 - separately for foreign vehicles (breakdown for: length of stay 24 hours or less; over 24 hours; repeats and taxis; commercial vehicles); and Canadian vehicles (length of stay abroad 24 hours or less; over 24 hours; commercial vehicles).
- 2. Travellers entering Canada from United States:
 - by provinces and Yukon;
 - separately for rail; bus; boat; plane;
 - separately for Canadian travellers; foreign travellers. 6 tables, 11 pages.

Prepared in International Trade Division: Balance of Payments Section. (see Exhibit 30).

D.B.S. 66-002. Monthly. Price: 10¢ per copy; \$1.00 per year.

VOLUME OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ENTERING CANADA ON TRAVELLERS' VEHICLE PERMITS, SEPTEMBER 1959.

"With this issue this publication is being temporarily discontinued because of the effects of a change in the procedure of the Department of National Revenue in dealing with the entry of non-resident vehicles. Publication is expected to be resumed when a new form of presentation is developed for showing comparable monthly statistics of traffic."

Data given are:

Number of vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits:

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- by province of entry and Yukon.
- 1 table; 1 page.

Prepared in International Trade Division: Balance of Payments Section.

D.B.S. 66-201. Annual. Price: \$1.00

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1958.

A. Contains a 70-page article entitled "Leading Developments in Travel between Canada and Other Countries". Analyzes characteristics of traffic crossing the Canadian—American border. The article contains 33 tables, copies of 11 questionnaires given to travellers sampled, and also 3 charts and 2 maps.

Principal data in these statistical tables:

- 1. Number and expenditures of U.S. travellers in Canada;
 - by auto (non-permit; customs permits; repeat trips);
 rail; boat; through bus; plane; other.
- 2. Average declared expenditure per car of non-resident motorists travelling in Canada on customs permits:
 - by class of permit (commuter; summer resident; local; other);
 - by province of exit.
- 3. Number of non-resident one- and 2-day autos travelling on customs permits in transit between selected border points in Ontario.
- 4. Selected routes of non-resident automobiles (Detail).
- 5. Minimum interprovincial travel by non-resident automobiles (Detail).
- 6. Purpose of visit reported by U.S. motorists visiting
 Canada (detail). Same data for Canadians returning from U.S.
- 7. Accommodation used by motorists from U.S.; hotel or resort; motor court or motel; etc. (Detail).

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- 8. Average mileage in Canada reported by motorists from U.S. by province of entry and province of destination, special survey, 1958.
- 9. Expenditures of Canadian travellers in U.S., by type of transportation used to re-enter Canada:
 - auto; train; boat; bus (exclusive of local bus); aeroplane; other.
- 10. Number of non-immigrant visitors entering Canada direct from overseas; by aeroplane; by vessel:
 - by country of residence.
- 11. Residents of Canada returning direct from overseas by chief ports of re-entry (detail).
- 12. Purpose of visit reported by Canadians returning direct from overseas (%):
 - by aeroplane; by vessel.
- B. Additional statistical tables contain the following data:
 - Non-resident motorists travelling on customs permits who departed from Canada in 1958; also separately for Canadian automobiles returning to Canada in 1958: By days' stay:
 - number of permits (or cars);
 - % of total permits (or cars);
 - average expenditure per car (\$);
 - estimated total expenditures (\$);
 - % of total expenditures for all visits;
 - number of car-days;
 - average expenditure per car per day;
 - average number of persons per car;
 - number of persons;
 - number of person-days;
 - average expenditure per person per day;

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Also: (for non-residents only): By U.S. state of registration:

- entries on customs permits as % of automobile registrations;
- average declared expenditure per car;
- total expenditure;
- average length of visit;
- average expenditure per car per day.
- 2. Non-resident automobiles travelling on customs permits which departed from Canada in 1958:
 - number of automobiles by length of visit (1 day; 2 days; 3 days and over):
 - by port of entry and port of exit;
 - separately for 9 main regional categories traffic within Ontario;
 - traffic from Ontario to other provinces;
 traffic Maritimes to other provinces;
 Manitoba to other provinces, etc.;
 - number of automobiles by U.S. state and by province of entry (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia totalled; other provinces and Yukon separately);

Separate data for those remaining in Canada 3 days or over;

- average declared expenditure per car by U.S. state and "total remaining states and foreign countries".
- 3. Canadian travellers returning to Canada in 1958:

 By days' stay; separately via rail; via bus; via plane:
 - number of persons;
 - % of total persons;
 - average expenditure per person;

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- estimated expenditures;
- % of total expenditures;
- number of person-days;
- average expenditure per person per day. (See Exhibit 31).
- 4. By each state of destination reported by Canadian visiting
 48 hours or over:
 - % of total persons, by quarters of the year. Also by province of re-entry into Canada.
- 5. Number of foreign automobiles and other vehicles entering Canada:
 - separately for non-permit class local traffic;
 travellers' vehicle permits; commercial vehicles;
 - by province of entry; also by month of entry.
- 6. Number of foreign travellers entering Canada from U.S.; also number of Canadians returning from U.S.;
 - by province of entry; also by month of entry;
 - separately by rail; boat; bus; aeroplane.
- 7. Number of Canadian automobiles and other vehicles travelling in U.S.:
 - by province of re-entry into Canada;
 - -also by month;
 - -separately for length of stay 24 hours or less; over 24 hours; commercial vehicles.

56 tables; 3 charts; 2 maps; 11 forms; 100 pages.

Prepared in International Trade Division: Balance of Payments Section. (see Exhibit 31).

D.B.S. 53-201. Annual. Price: 50¢.

ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURE, 1958 (formerly HIGHWAY STATISTICS)

For each province and territory:

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- 1. Per capita highway and rural road expenditure;
- 2. Highway and rural road expenditure;
 - total; federal; provincial; municipal expenditures; breakdown for construction; maintenance; administration and general;
 - net subsidies and grants in aid.
- 3. Revenue earned by:
 - domestic toll bridges, tunnels and ferries;
 - controlled access toll highways.
- 4. Urban street expenditure:
 - number of authorities;
 - expenditure detail for: construction; maintenance; administration. Separately for roadways; bridges and ferries; sidewalks and footpaths;
 - subsidies paid; received.
- 5. Trans-Canada Highway expenditure;
 - total; federal expenditure; grants to provinces.
- 6. Expenditure for elimination and protection of grade crossings:
 - by railways; from Railway Grade Crossing Fund; by provinces and municipalities.
- 7. Highway and rural road mileage, by type of surface;
 Also: average number of motor vehicles per mile of surfaced road total Canada only.
- 8. Urban street mileage:
 - by type of pavement.
 - 10 tables; 15 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 32).

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3. URBAN TRANSIT

D.B.S. 53-003. Monthly. Price \$1.00 per year.

URBAN TRANSIT, March 1960

Class I carriers only.

For each province (except Prince Edward Island).

- Number of passengers;) separately for; electric car;) trolley coach; motor bus;Number of vehicle-miles run;) chartered.
- Gallons fuel gasoline; diesel oil; liquefied petroleum gases.
- 3. Total revenue (\$).
- 4. Number of firms reporting.
- 2 tables; 1 graph; 4 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 33).

D.B.S. 53-216. Annual. Price: 50¢.

URBAN TRANSIT, 1958

A. For 77 urban transit companies earning annual gross revenues of \$20,000 or more and covering 90% of operations of the industry. Exclude taxicabs; suburban rail lines, ferries, school buses.

Statistics given for:

Total all companies; also separately for each of 13 major urban transit systems:

- Balance sheet breakdown of total assets and total liabilities.
- 2. Income Account:
 - operating revenue passenger; other;
 - operating expenses wages; fuel; operating
 taxes and licences, etc.

- lease of transit property rent; income;
- other income;
- interest, etc.;
- provision for income tax.
- 3. Traffic statistics:

Separately by class of equipment - electric car; trolley coach; motor bus; subway car; chartered:

- revenue passengers;
- revenue vehicle miles;
- seat miles available;
- route miles one way;
- revenue vehicle hours.
- 4. Revenue equipment number:

 Separately by class of equipment electric cars;

 trolley coaches; motor buses; subway cars:

 Also: for total all companies only:
 - number, by seating capacity.
- 5. Fuel- gallons gasoline; diesel oil; liquefied petroleum gas.
- 6. Employees number; salaries.

 By type of employee.
- 7. Number of accidents for total all companies only:
 - by class of equipment electric car; trolley coach; motor bus; other;
 - by type of accident;

Persons killed; injured - by type of person;

- by cause of accident;
- by class of equipment involved.
- 8. Fares charged (detail) for each of 13 major urban transit systems only.

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- B. For urban transit operations of intercity and rural passenger carriers:
 - passenger revenue;
 - revenue vehicle-miles run;
 - revenue passengers carried.

18 tables; 20 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (See Exhibits 34, 35, 36.)

4. WATER

D.B.S. 54-002. Monthly. Price: \$2.00 per year.

SHIPPING STATISTICS, February 1960.

- 1. Cargoes unloaded, also loaded at: Atlantic and St. Lawrence River ports, Montreal and below; Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ports above Montreal; Pacific ports: (tons)
 - for foreign countries; for each of 17 commodities;
 - in coastwise shipping; for each of 13 commodities.
- 2. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels arrived at, also departed from, selected Canadian ports:
 - in foreign service; for each of 26 ports, also totals for: Atlantic and St. Lawrence River ports, Montreal and below; Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ports above Montreal; Pacific ports.
 - in coastwise shipping; for each of 26 ports.
- 3. Cargoes unloaded, loaded in foreign, also coastwise, shipping at each of 26 selected Canadian ports by commodities (a few commodities for each port).

6 tables; 8 pages.

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D.B.S. 54-202. Annual. Price: \$1.50.

SHIPPING REPORT, 1958 PART I: INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE SHIPPING

- 1. Cargoes loaded (tons) at Canadian ports:
 - for each foreign country;
 - by registry of vessel;
 - separately for: total Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports, Montreal and below; Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports above Montreal; Pacific ports;
 - separately for each commodity. (see Exhibit 37).

Totals for each commodity also given; classified by port areas in Canada.

- 2. Cargoes unloaded (tons) at Canadian ports:
 (Same detail as in 1.)
- 3. Number and registered net tonnage, also tons of cargo carried, by vessels arrived at, also departed from, Canadian ports in international shipping:
 - separately for: total Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence ports, Montreal and below; Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports above Montreal; Pacific ports;
 - separately for each country.

(See Exhibit 38).

5 tables; 1 chart; 103 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (See Exhibit 37 and 38).

D.B.S. 54-203. Annual. Price: 75¢.

SHIPPING REPORT, 1958 PART II: INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE SHIPPING

- 1. Cargoes (tons) loaded, also unloaded, from foreign
 countries:
 - at each port (by provinces and Northwest Territories);

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- by commodities (a few commodities and "general cargo" for each port).
- 2. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels departed from Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping:
 - by rig (steam; motor; sail; unrigged);
 - by size group (registered net tons);
 - by provinces and Northwest Territories.
- 3. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels arrived at, also departed from, Canadian ports in international shipping:
 - at each port (by provinces and Northwest Territories).
- 4. Number of vessels; registered net tonnage; cargo unloaded or loaded in respect to cargo shipped to and from foreign countries via the St. Lawrence River:
 - at each Great Lakes port;
 - by commodities (a few commodities and "general cargo" for each port).
- 5. Number and gross tonnage of tugs and number and registered net tonnage of fishing vessels departed from Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping:
 - from each port (by provinces).

10 tables; 171 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 54-204. Annual. Price: 75¢.

SHIPPING REPORT, 1958 PART III: COASTWISE SHIPPING

- 1. Cargoes loaded, also unloaded, at Canadian ports in coastwise shipping:
 - for each port (by provinces and Northwest Territories);
 - by commodities and "general cargo".

(See Exhibit 39).

Totals for each commodity also given; classified by port areas in Canada.

- 2. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels arrived at, also departed from, Canadian ports in coastwise shipping:
 - for each port (by provinces, and Northwest Territories).
- 3. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels departed from Canadian ports in coastwise shipping:
 - by rig (steam; motor; sail; unrigged);
 - by size group (registered net tonns);
 - by provinces and Northwest Territories.
- 4. Number and gross tonnage of tugs and number and registered net tonnage of fishing vessels departed from Canadian ports in coastwise shipping:
 - at each port (by provinces and Northwest Territories).
- 5. Tonnage of cargo unloaded at Canadian ports in interprovincial and intraprovincial trade:
 - by province of loading and province of unloading.

 (See Exhibit 40).
- 6. Cargo loaded and unloaded (tons) in coastwise shipping by vessels of foreign registry; number of vessels; registered net tonnage;
 - by country of registry;
 - separate totals for: Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence
 River ports; Great Lakes ports; Pacific ports.

 (See Exhibit 40). 18 pages; 270 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibits 39 and 40).

D.B.S. 54-205. Annual. Price: 50¢.

WATER TRANSPORTATION, 1958.

Vessels operated by 358 Canadian-owned companies.

Includes vessels of C.N.R. Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Service.

Excludes vessels used solely by industrial companies for transportation of own cargoes.

All following data are given separately for:

- each division- Atlantic; Pacific; Great Lakes; Inland;
- incorporated companies; individual ownership and partnership.
- 1. Property account: (\$)
 - land; vessels; docks; wharves and warehouses; accrued depreciation; etc.
- 2. Income Account: Operating Revenues (passenger; freight;
 towing; salvage; storage; charter);
 Operating expenses (maintenance; operation; taxes;
 income tax; etc.)
 Other income; Other expenses.
- 3. Employees number and salaries:
 - separately for vessel crews; dock and warehouse; office administration; other employees.
- 4. Fuel quantity and cost:
 - coal; fuel oil; diesel oil; gasoline.
- 5. Vessels, owned or chartered, in operation during and at the end of season by Canadian marine operators; also owned vessels not operated;
 - separately for passenger; passenger and freight; tanker; tugs; tow barges and scows; miscellaneous.
- 6. Number of persons killed; injured in Canadian water transportation industry:
 - by type of person;
 vessels lost- number and value.

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9 tables; 11 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 41).

D.B.S. 54-001. Monthly. Price: \$1.00 per year.

SUMMARY OF CANAL STATISTICS, December 1959

- 1. Following data are given:
 - number of vessel passages;
 - registered net tonnage of vessels;
 - number of passengers;
 - number of pleasure craft;
 - tons of freight;

with following breakdown:

- for each of 11 Canadian canals;
- by direction of traffic for each of: Sault Ste.
 Marie; Welland; St. Lawrence canals;
- separately for Canadian lock; Canadian and U.S. locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal.
- 2. Tons of freight by commodities:
 - for Sault Ste. Marie canal Canadian lock; Canadian and U.S. lock; separately for eastbound and westbound;
 - for Welland canal and for St. Lawrence canals separately for bulk; general; also separately for eastbound; westbound.

2 tables; 3 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 54-201. Annual. Price: 75%.

CANAL STATISTICS, 1958

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Graphs:

- total freight traffic through Canadian canals 1940-58 (tons);
- freight traffic through Welland; St. Lawrence; Sault Ste. Marie canals, 1940-58 (tons);
- vessel traffic through Welland; St. Lawrence; Sault Ste. Marie canals 1940-58 (thousands of vessels).

Statistical tables:

- 1. For each of 11 Canadian canals:
 - number of vessels (Canadian; U.S.; U.K.; other);
 - passengers;
 - registered net tonnage by rig; also breakdown by Canadian; U.S.; U.K.; other;
 - cargo tons by commodities breakdown of some by direction of traffic;
- Also: cargo tons up; down and cargo tons by country of loading and unloading (Canada; U.S.; U.K.; other).
- Cargo tons carried in interlake traffic (lake of origin and destination).
- Number of vessels upbound; downbound through St.
 Lawrence canals to or from outside points;
- Also: number of tons cargo carried up; down St. Lawrence canals to or from outside points;

 (see Exhibit 42).
- 4. Number of bushels of grain (by commodity) downbound through Welland canal between Canadian and U.S. ports:
 - by country of origin of vessel;
 - by country of registry of vessel;
 - e separately for Canadian and American grain. (See Exhibit 42).

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- 5. Freight carried (tons) through St. Lawrence canals:
 - by country of registry or vessel (Canada; U.S.; U.K.; other);
 - separately for cargo of U.S.; Canadian; and several other countries' origin breakdown into up; down.

 (see Exhibit 42).
 - Similar tables for Welland and for Sault Ste. Marie canals.
- 6. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels using each canal by origin and destination of vessel; by country of registry; by rig;
 - by direction up or down.
- 7. Number and registered net tonnage of vessels using
 Welland; Sault Ste. Marie; St. Lawrence canals by kind
 of vessel (freight; passenger; freight and passenger;
 tanker; scow or barge; other):
 - by length; also by draft;
 - by direction, up or down.
- 8. Traffic through Canadian and U.S. Sault Ste. Marie canals:
 - cargo tons, by commodity;
 - vessel passages;
 - registered net tonnage of vessels;
 - passengers;

Breakdown:

- by direction, up or down;
- Canadian canal; U.S. canal.
- 9. Freight (tons) carried through each canal by country of loading and unloading of cargo:
 - by commodities;
 - by direction, up or down.

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- 10. Number of passengers carried through each canal:
 - by country of origin and country of destination;
 - by direction, up or down.
- 11. Number of pleasure craft lockages, each canal.
- 12. Length of season of navigation for each canal.
- 13. Location and description of canals; length; number and dimensions of locks.
- 14. Water freight charges on the Great Lakes:

 Fort William-Port Arthur to various ports, for wheat;

 barley and oats; flax and rye; by months:
 - average charge per bushel;
 - average charge per ton;
 - average charge per ton-mile.

(See Exhibit 43).

32 main tables; 3 charts; 51 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division. (See Exhibits 42 and 43).

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY: PRELIMINARY TOLL TRAFFIC STATISTICS,

April 1960. Monthly. (No price listed)

Separately for each of 2 sections (Montreal - Lake Ontario; Welland) and for direction of traffic, up or down:

- number of transits;
- bulk cargo;
- general cargo;
- total cargo.

One page; one table.

Prepared by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

(Mimeographed).

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TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, 1959. Price: 50¢.

Prepared for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Cornwall, Ontario.

- A. For St. Lawrence Seaway, separately for each section:

 Montreal Lake Ontario; Welland Canal:
 - 1. Data on traffic, etc. are broken down as follows:
 - by direction, up or down;
 - by type of vessel (cargo; cargo with passengers; scow or barge; tanker; 'ug; pleasure craft; other); separately by origin of cargo - Canada; U.S.; foreign;

(See Exhibit 44).

Also by type of cargo (bulk; general; mixed; passengers; in ballast - ocean, laker, pleasure, other).

The data given in this breakdown are:

- number of transits:
- net tons;
- gross tons;
- cargo tons;
- passengers;
- toll revenue;
- % of total toll revenue.
- 2. By origin and destination of transit (Canada; U.S.; foreign); separately by direction, up or down.

The following data are given:

- number of transits;
- gross tons;
- toll revenue.
- 3. Cargo tons:
 - by origin and destination (Canada; U.S.; foreign);
 - by type bulk; general;
 - by direction, up or down.

4. For each class (ocean; laker):

And for each type of vessel (cargo; etc.); also for each class of cargo (bulk; general; mixed; in ballast) and pleasure craft and other.

The following data are given:

- number of transits;
- gross tons;
- cargo tons;
- toll revenue;
- average revenue per transit.
- 5. By length of vessel;

Also by size of vessel in gross tons; Also by country of registry.

With breakdown by direction, up or down, the following data are given:

- number of transits;
- net tons (for length of vessel, but not for size
 or registry);
- gross tons;
- cargo tons (for country of registry; breakdown by type of cargo - bulk; general; mixed);
- toll revenue.
- 6. Cargo tons by commodities and "general and mixed cargo"; "package freight domestic"; "package freight foreign":
 - by type of cargo (bulk; general);
 - also by country of origin and destination (Canada; U.S.; foreign); separately by direction, up or down. (See Exhibit 45).

B. Total seaway traffic:

- 1. Cargo tons by type of cargo (bulk; general):
 - through each of 24 Canadian ports and "Other Canadian ports", separately for inbound; outbound;
 - also through each of 15 U.S. ports and "Other United States ports", separately for inbound; outbound.
- 2. Vessel transits through: Iroquois Lock; Lock 8 Welland:
 - for each day of navigation season;
 - by direction, up or down.
- 3. Cargo tons all traffic; also toll traffic (cargo tons; passengers); by months; separately by direction, up or down:
 - for Montreal Lake Ontario section;
 - for Welland Canal section.
- 4. Non-toll traffic:

Separately for Montreal - Lake Ontario section;
Welland Canal; Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian); Lachine;
Cornwall Canal:

- by type of vessel:
 - number of transits;
 - net tons;
 - gross tons;
 - cargo tons;
 - passengers (Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian);
 Lachine Canal only;)

By commodity and "general and mixed cargo", "package freight-domestic", "package freight - foreign", and by type of cargo (bulk; general):

- for Sault Ste. Marie (Canada); Lachine; Cornwall canals only:

- cargo tons.

(See Exhibit 46).

42 tables; 46 pages.

Prepared by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. (See Exhibits 44, 45, 46).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD - For Calendar Year 1959 Price: 25¢.

This publication is produced by the National Harbours Board. Although annual reports of government agencies are generally omitted from this Appendix (which describes only statistical periodicals relating to transport), this report contains so much statistical material bearing directly on water transport as to merit inclusion.

Numerous financial and statistical tables appear in this report. Some appear in the text, while others are financial statements of the National Harbours Board which follow the text. In addition there is a section of tables dealing with specific ports, bridges, and elevators.

Statistical material in the text of the report includes:

- 1. Number of vessels arriving; departing, and registered net tonnage, 1955 to 1959.
- 2. Cargo tonnage inward, also outward, by foreign ships; domestic ships - 1955 to 1959.
- 3. Comparative consolidated income statement of the National Harbours Board.
- 4. Operating income; operating expense; net operating income for each of several ports and the Jacques Cartier bridge, 1955 to 1959.
- 5. Capital expenditures at each of several ports, etc.
- 6. Amounts required from the Government and paid to the Government.

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Following the text is a balance sheet and a statement of income and expense of the National Harbours Board.

At the end of the text, the following statistical and financial data are given (where applicable) for each of: Ports of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Vancouver; Jacques Cartier Bridge; Prescott elevator; Port Colborne elevator:

- 1. Number of vessels and net registered tonnage: arrivals; departures. Separately for deep sea or ocean-going commercial; coastal or inland commercial vessels, including fishery; other.
- 2. Cargo tonnage inward; outward by commodities.
- Passengers landed; embarked separately for foreign; coastwise.
- 4. Grain elevator; receipts (bushels); shipments separately via rail; water; other.
- 5. Balance sheet.
- 6. Statement of income and expense.

 National Harbours Board.

 (See Exhibit 47).

5. AIR

D.B.S. 51-001. Monthly. Price: \$2.00 per year.

CIVIL AVIATION, December 1959.

1. Separately for: Canadian carriers domestic scheduled - Total and also each of 6 carriers; Total domestic non-scheduled; Total trans-border; Atlantic and Pacific services - Total; Trans-Canada; Canadian Pacific; and Foreign carriers (trans-border; Atlantic and Pacific services). Also: Non-scheduled domestic - Total; Class "B" carriers; Class "C"; Class "Y" carriers:

The following data are given:

- miles scheduled;
- non-revenue miles flown (for each of 6 Canadian scheduled carriers only);
- revenue miles flown unit toll; bulk;
- hours flown non-revenue; revenue unit toll; bulk; other;
- fuel gallons; cost separately for: turbo fuel;
 gasoline; also oil turbo aircraft; other aircraft;
- average number of employees; salaries and wages;
- average number of aircraft owned; leased;
- ratio of miles flown to miles scheduled (where applicable);
- revenue passenger load factor scheduled;
- revenue passengers carried unit toll; bulk;
- passenger-miles unit toll; revenue; non-revenue;
- freight carried: non-revenue; revenue unit toll; bulk;
- ton-miles freight unit toll: revenue non-revenue;
- express carried (lb.) unit toll;
- express ton-miles unit toll;
- excess baggage (lb.) unit toll;
- excess baggage ton-miles unit toll;
- mail carried (lb.) unit toll;
- mail ton-miles unit toll.
- 2. For each of 6 scheduled Canadian carriers; for non-scheduled Class "B"; "C"; "D" carriers; for Atlantic and Pacific services Trans-Canada; Canadian Pacific: the following additional data are given:
 - revenue passengers carried scheduled (originated; domestic interline; foreign interline; division interline);

- revenue passengers non-scheduled;
- revenue freight carried scheduled (originated; etc;);
- revenue freight non-scheduled unit toll;
- revenue express carried scheduled (originated; etc.);
- express non-scheduled;
- revenue excess baggage carried (originated; etc.);
- excess baggage non-scheduled;
- available seat miles scheduled;
- available ton-miles scheduled;
- 3. For Canadian carriers total scheduled; total non-scheduled; for each of 6 scheduled Canadian carriers' domestic services; for non-scheduled carriers' domestic services Class "B"; Class "C" carriers:
 - operating revenues: Unit toll(passenger; mail;
 freight; express; excess baggage); bulk; other
 flying services; non-flying services;
 - operating expenses: Aircraft operation and maintenance; ground operation and maintenance; traffic; general administration;
 - general taxes; income taxes;
 - operating ratio.

11 tables; 2 graphs; 15 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 48).

D.B.S. 51-201. Annual. Price: 50¢.

CIVIL AVIATION: PRELIMINARY ANNUAL, 1958.

Statistics are identical with those in D.B.S. 51-001

Civil Aviation, December 1959 (monthly) except that in the annual publication they are on an annual basis. Also where 6 Canadian scheduled carriers appear individually in the monthly publication, 7 appear in the annual edition (Austin Airways added).

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14 tables; 13 pages; 2 graphs.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 51-202. Annual. Price: 50¢.

CIVIL AVIATION, 1958.

All of the statistics which appear in the monthly (D.B.S. 51-001) and preliminary annual (D.B.S. 51-201) editions of <u>Civil</u>

<u>Aviation</u> are also included on an annual basis in this publication.

There is also the following additional data:

- 1. For Canadian scheduled carriers Total; each of 7;
 also non-scheduled Canadian carriers Total;
 Class "B"; "C"; "D" carriers:
 - balance sheet:
 - current assets;
 - investments; deferred debt; special funds;
 (scheduled only);
 - fixed assets less depreciation;
 - current liabilities;
 - long-term debt; deferred credits; reserves;
 (Scheduled only);
 - capital stock;
 - surplus;
 - property account (omits Total non-scheduled;
 Class "C" and "D" carriers):
 - property and equipment (detail);
 - additions, retirements, depreciation
 (detail);
 - statement of earned surplus (omits Total nonscheduled; Class "C" and "D" carriers).

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- 2. Employees; salaries and wages;
 - by type of employee, for total Canadian and foreign air carriers;
 - for each of 7 scheduled carriers; Class "B"; "C";
 "D" carriers; foreign carriers (trans-border;
 Atlantic and Pacific services).
- 3. Accidents involving Canadian air carriers:
 - number of casualties fatal; serious; minor by
 type of person;
 - number of accidents by operational phase; also by type of flying;
 - % of total accidents by probable cause.
- 4. Fersonnel licences (by type); aircraft registered (by type); airport licences; number in force December 31, 1957 and December 31, 1958.

19 tables; 4 charts; 18 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

Air Transport Board.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION STATISTICS: MAINLINE SCHEDULED TRAFFIC SURVEY

OF REVENUE PASSENGERS, 1955-1959 (No price listed - not for general sale)

Scheduled passenger traffic between points in Canada, and between Canadian and U.S. points (Canadian carriers only) - 4 weeks' sample, March 17 to 31 and September 1 to 14 in each of five years. Sample taken from first ticket lifted by participating carriers (Trans-Canada Air Lines and Canadian Pacific Air Lines). Sample not blown up to an annual basis, but data are shown separately for March and September of each year:

- number of passengers between Ganadian stations,

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origin and destination, domestic traffic;

- number of passengers between Canadian stations and T.C.A. terminal points in U.S., origin and destination.

Prepared by the Statistics Section of the Economics Division, Air Transport Board.

3 parts, tables not numbered, 186 pages. (See Exhibit 49).

6. PIPELINES

D.B.S. 55-001. Monthly.

OIL PIPE LINE TRANSPORT, April 1960. Price: \$2.00 per year.

- Oil (barrels) carried by pipelines, separately for trunk and gathering lines;
 - received: own gathering system;
 - other pipelines gathering; trunk;
 - originating on own trunk lines;
 - received from foreign pipeline connections;
 - received from other carriers (total rail and truck);
 - delivered: to other Canadian trunk lines;
 - terminated on own trunk lines;
 - delivered to foreign pipeline connections;
 - delivered to other carriers (total truck, rail and water).
- 2. Oil (barrels) carried by pipelines, separately for gathering; trunk;
 - by province in which shipments originated;

 Also, oil delivered, separately for gathering; trunk

 lines, by province in which shipment terminated or

 was delivered to other carriers.



- 3. For each of 5 pipelines and "other pipelines":
 - traffic total barrels oil received into;
 delivered out of system;
 - barrels handled, daily average gathering
 lines; trunk lines;
 - barrel-miles trunk lines;
 - average miles per barrel (trunk lines);
 - operating revenues quarterly;
 - number of employees; salaries and wages;
 - man-hours worked by wage earners.
 - 6 tables; 2 charts.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 55-201. Annual.

OIL PIPE LINE TRANSPORT, 1958. Price: 50¢.

- 1. For total all companies:
 Oil (barrels) carried by pipelines, separately for
 trunk and gathering lines:
 - Received: own gathering system;
 - other pipelines gathering; trunk;
 - originating on own trunk lines;
 - received from foreign pipeline connections;
 - received from other carriers (total rail
 and truck);
 - Delivered: to other Canadian trunk lines;
 - terminated on own trunk lines;
 - delivered to foreign pipeline connections;
 - delivered to other carriers (total truck, rail and water).

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- 2. For total all companies:
 - Oil (barrels) carried by pipelines, separately for gathering; trunk:
 - by province in which shipments originated;
 Also, oil delivered, separately for gathering;
 trunk lines, by province in which shipment
 terminated or was delivered to other carriers.
- 3. For total all companies:
 Oil carried by pipelines by month in which shipment
 originated, separately for gathering; trunk lines.
- 4. For each of 23 companies:
 - barrel-miles transported by trunk lines.
- 5. For each of 20 companies:
 - mileage of gathering system;
 - barrels handled, daily average;
 - barrel-miles during year;
 - pumping stations on trunk lines, by rated horsepower.
- 6. For each of 32 companies:
 - oil pipeline fill (barrels), separately for gathering;
 trunk lines;
 - oil pipeline mileage, separately for gathering; trunk lines, by province; also by pipe diameter (inside) in inches.
- 7. For total all companies and for each of 32 companies:
 - assets (detail);
 - liabilities (detail);
 - property account (detail);
 - operating revenue from gathering; trunk line operations; other;
 - other income;
 - operating expenses maintenance; transportation;
 general office; other;

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- other expenses; depreciation; interest;
- income tax.
- 8. Average number of employees and total earnings:
 - by general office; clerical; supervisory and occupational; wage earners;
 - by provinces.

22 tables; 1 chart; 20 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division. (see Exhibit 50).

D.B.S. 55-002. Monthly. Price: \$2.00 per year.

GAS PIPE LINE TRANSPORT, May 1960.

For each of 16 natural gas transmission companies:

- Natural gas received into system: (thousand *ubic feet)
 - from each source: own gathering systems; other gathering systems; foreign transmission lines; Canadian transmission lines; storage;

Also: Natural gas delivered out of system:

- to each of: distribution systems; foreign transmission lines; industrial users; others; Canadian transmission lines; storage.
- 2. Pipeline fuel;
 Pipeline losses and metering differences;
 Line pack fluctuations.
- 3. Send-out; daily average; peak day of month.
- 4. Total operating revenue.

8 pages; 1 chart; 3 tables.

Prepared in Public Utilities Section of Public Finance and Transportation Division.

7. WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE

D.B.S. 63-212. Annual. Price: 50¢.

WAREHOUSING, 1958.

Data for 213 firms offering public warehousing and storage.

Firms included in "Warehousing" or "Motor Carriers - Freight"

according to predominant source of revenue.

- 1. Totals, by provinces:
 - number of companies reporting;
 - property account land; warehouses, garages, etc.;
 trucks, trailers, service cars, and other vehicles;
 etc.;
 - operating revenue storage revenue (household goods;
 dry merchandise; refrigerated storage); cartage railway and other local; handling and extra labour
 service; local moving; other revenue;
 - operating expenses wages; gasoline, oil and grease; operating taxes and licences; etc.
- 2. Number of employees; salaries; wages (regular; casual); withdrawals by owners or working partners:
 - by provinces.
- 3. Storage facilities:
 - net occupiable space in cubic feet in owned; leased warehouses;
 - by type of storage (household goods; dry merchandise; refrigerated);
 - by provinces.
- 4. Trucking equipment:

Number of trucks; semi-trailers; trailers:

- by capacity in tons;
- by province.

- 5. Separately for motor carriers firms; warehousing firms:
 - storage revenue (household goods; dry merchandise; refrigerated);
 - storage facilities (cu. ft.) (household; dry merchandise; refrigerated).

6 tables; 12 pages.

Prepared in Transportation Section of the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

D.B.S. 22-004. Weekly. Price: \$3.00 per year.

GRAIN STATISTICS WEEKLY, July 13, 1960.

- 1. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat; also oats; barley; rye flaxseed:
 - at country elevators; various ports; in transit lake; in transit rail; (total; also western division);
 etc.
- 2. Canadian eastern grain; also United States and other foreign grain:
 - in store eastern elevators.
- 3. Stocks in store, by principal grades, at public and semipublic terminals; also at eastern elevators.
- 4. Stocks; receipts; shipments, by type of grain:
 - country elevators;
 - Fort William Port Arthur.
- 5. Overseas exports of Canadian grain, by ports of loading.
- 6. Lake shipments from Fort William Port Arthur:
 - by type of grain;
 - also by region of destination (Maritime ports; overseas direct; Georgian Bay and Upper Lake ports; etc.).

24 pages.

Prepared in the Crops Section of the Agriculture

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D.B.S. 22-005. Monthly. Price: \$3.00 per year.

THE WHEAT REVIEW, June 1960.

- 1. Lake shipments of Canadian grain, by type (bushels).
- 2. Visible supply of Canadian wheat at country elevators; in transit - lake; in transit - rail; various ports; etc.
- 3. Wheat shipments to United States by vessel by destination; also by rail; rail shipments of wheat from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports, by port of origin of shipment; rail shipments of wheat from Fort William Port Arthur, monthly; distribution of rail shipments from Fort William Port Arthur to Ontario; Quebec by grade.
- 4. Overseas exports of Canadian grain by ports of loading, by type of grain.
- 5. Distribution of wheat shipments (also millfeed shipments) under the freight assistance policy, by province, by month.

33 pages.

Prepared in the Crops Section of the Agriculture

Division.

D.B.S. 22-001. Quarterly. Price: \$2.00 per year.

COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY, May 1960

- 1. Visible supply of Canadian oats; also Canadian barley; rye; flaxseed:
 - at country elevators; in transit-lake; in transit rail (total; also western division; eastern division); interior terminals; various ports; etc.
- Lake shipments from Fort William Port Arthur of Canadian grain, by type, (bushels) - annually; also

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rail shipments from Fort William - Port Arthur, by type, monthly.

Freight assistance shipments of wheat; oats; barley; rye; screenings; millfeeds; by province.
 29 pages.

Prepared in the Crops Section of the Agriculture Division.

D.B.S. 22-201. Annual. Price: \$1.50

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA 1957-58.

Principal detail is as follows, separately for each type of grain, in bushels:

- Primary net receipts and shipments at country elevators:by crop district.
- Car-lot receipts; primary truck lot receipts, at private terminal and mill elevators in western division.
 (See Exhibit 51).
- 3. Primary shipments forwarded by rail from country elevators; also from private terminal and mill elevators:
 - to Lakehead; eastern elevators; Pacific seaboard; Churchill; interior; etc.
 - also to Canadian points easterm; western division;U.S. points;
 - also exported overseas.

(See Exhibit 51).

- 4. Terminal elevators, Fort William Port Arthur:
 - primary net receipts:
 - by months;
 - by lake; rail;
 - also: distribution of primary shipments:
 - transfers by vessel to eastern elevators; U.S. points;



- transfers by rail to eastern elevators;
- domestic shipments to Canadian points; eastern
 division by vessel; rail;
- overseas.

Also: detail for shipments of screenings by vessel; rail.

- 5. Terminal elevators at each of: Vancouver-New Westminster;
 Victoria; Prince Rupert; Pacific Coast; Churchill; North Transcona:
 - primary net shipments by ocean; rail (Canadian; U.S. points);
 Also detail for shipments of screenings.
- 6. Primary net shipments from Canadian Government interior semipublic terminal elevators:
 - forwarded by rail to Lakehead; Churchill; etc.
 - domestic shipments by rail to Canadian points eastern; western division;
 - weigh and reload, by rail to Lakehead; etc.

7. Dockage:

- on car receipts of Canadian grain at various points;
- on lake shipments of flaxseed and buckwheat from Fort
 William Port Arthur.
- 8. Rail shipments of grain, separately for C.N.R.; C.P.R., by months:
 - unloaded at Vancouver New Westminster; Victoria; Prince
 Rupert; interior elevators; North Transcona; Churchill.
- 9. Lake shipments of Canadian grain and screenings from Fort William Port Arthur:
 - to each of 15 Canadian ports;
 - to each of 7 U.S. ports;
 - also by nationality of vessel (Canadian; U.S.; foreign).
- 10. Detail of receipts and shipments (also: handlings) of Canadian grain at eastern elevators:
 - by origin (Western Canada; eastern country points; U.S. etc.)
 and by destination (Lower Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports;
 Georgian Bay and Upper Lake ports; Lower St. Lawrence ports;
 Maritime ports);

- by vessel; rail.

(See Exhibit 52).

Same detail for total U.S. and foreign grain.

- 11. Visible supplies of Canadian grain in store, by weeks:
 - at western country elevators; etc.;
 - in transit, rail western and eastern division;
 - in transit lake.
- 12. Detail of Canadian grain exports:
 - by seaboard sector (via Churchill; via Fort William Port Arthur direct; etc.);

Also detail for countries of final destination.

- 13. Stocks of Canadian grain at commencement of crop year:
 - on farms; Pacific Coast elevators; etc.; in transit rail; in transit lake.
- 14. Grain storage capacity detail by area.
- 15. Freight rates (¢ per 100 lbs., carload shipments);
 and corresponding distances (miles);
 Rail rates on grain; grain products; flaxseed; flaxseed
 products:
 - to Fort William Port Arthur from individual points in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan;
 - to Vancouver; Prince Rupert; Churchill for export from individual points in Prairies;
 - from Fort William to 6 eastern stations, for export;
 - "Ex-Lake" from 3 Georgian Bay and Lower Lake ports to 5 eastern stations, for export;
 - from Montreal to 3 eastern stations, for export;
 - for local delivery, to Vancouver; to Prince Rupert, from individual stations in Prairie Provinces;
 - "Ex-Lake" from Goderich; Midland; Port Colborne; Port McNicoll; Montreal; Fort William-Port Arthur; for local delivery to destinations in Ontario; Quebec; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick;

- from Fort William - Port Arthur to 14 stations in eastern U.S., for local delivery;

Lake freight rates on Canadian grain (per bushel); by months:

- from Fort William Port Arthur to Georgian Bay ports;
 Port Colborne; Buffalo; Montreal;
- from Port Colborne to Montreal;

Weighted average rates from Fort William - Port Arthur:

- to various ports of discharge by various routes;
- separately for wheat; oats; barley; rye; flaxseed.

144 tables; 120 pages.

Prepared by the Crops Section of the Agriculture Division of Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Statistics Branch.

(See Exhibits 51, 52).

8. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

D.B.S. 42-201. Annual.

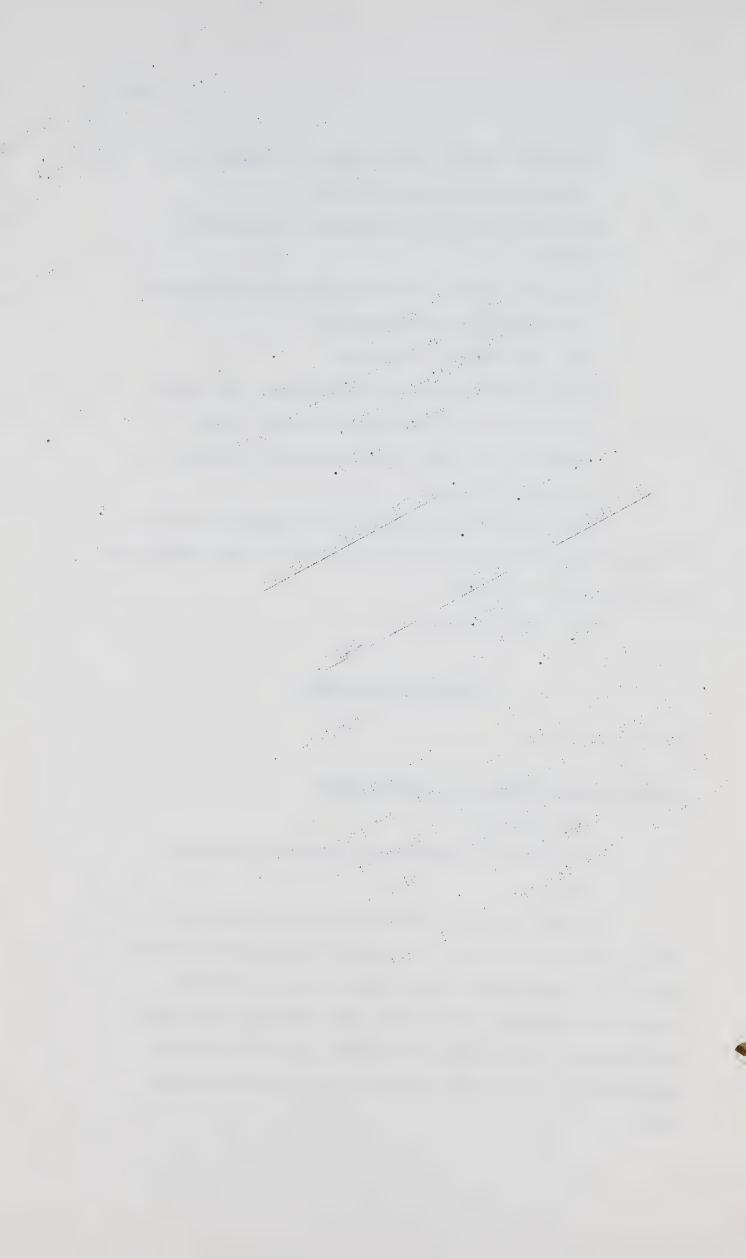
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, 1957 GENERAL REVIEW.

Dated June 1959.

Prepared in the Industry and Merchandising Division.

Price: 50¢.

Standard Industrial Classification used by Dominion
Bureau of Statistics provides for a separate Transportation Equipment
group. This group includes the following industries: aircraft,
shipbuilding; bicycles; boat building; motor vehicles; motor vehicle
parts; railway rolling stock; miscellaneous. There is a separate
publication for each of these industries as well as this general
review.



These publications are:

Rail

D.B.S. 42-211. Annual.

The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1958.

Uctober 1959. 50¢.

Road

D.B.S. 42-209. Annual.

The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1958.

September 1959. 50¢.

D.B.S. 42-210. Annual.

The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry, 1956.

50¢.

D.B.S. 42-204. Annual.

The Bicycle Manufacturing Industry, 1958.

September 1959. 25¢.

Water

D.B.S. 42-206. Annual.

The Shipbuilding Industry, 1958.

March 1960. 25¢.

D.B.S. 42-205. Annual.

The Boat Building Industry, 1958.

March 1960. 50¢.

Air

D.B.S. 42-203. Annual.

The Aircraft and Parts Industry, 1958.

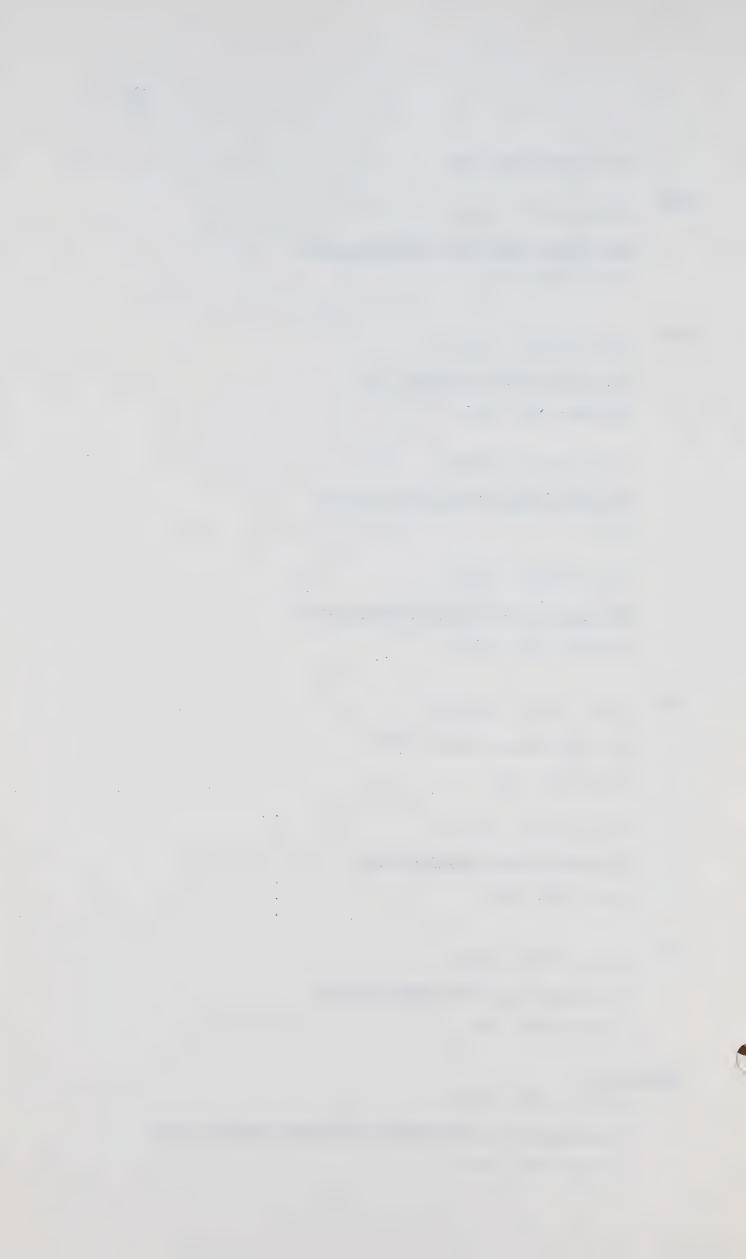
January 1960. 50¢.

Miscellaneous

D.B.S. 42-212. Annual.

The Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry, 1958.

November 1959. 25¢.



In the <u>General Review</u> (D.B.S. 42-201. Annual), there is a regional breakdown (for each province) for most of the statistics. In the separate industry publications, there is generally no information by province.

The general pattern of data presented in all these publications is:

- 1. Principal statistics:
 - establishments (number);
 - employees (number);
 - salaries and wages;
 - cost of fuel and electricity at plant;
 - cost of materials at plant;
 - value added by manufacture;
 - gross selling value of products at works.

Also: Principal statistics (with some variation in detail) grouped according to size of establishment (based on reported value of production); Motor Vehicle industry is excepted.

- 2. Inventories:
 - raw materials and supplies;
 - goods in process;
 - finished goods of own manufacture.
- 3. Products manufactured:
 - quantity;
 - selling value at works.
- 4. Number of employees and earnings:
 - office and supervisory;
 - production workers (male; female).
- 5. Capital and repair expenditures in industry:
 - capital expenditures (construction; machinery and equipment);
 - repair expenditures (construction; machinery and equipment).

- 6. Imports and exports, by products:
 - quantity;
 - value;
- 7. Fuel and electricity, by type of fuel:
 - quantity;
 - cost at works.

Materials used, by type:

- quantity;
- cost at works.
- 8. List of firms included.

For the Motor Vehicles industry, the following additional data appears:

- registrations;
- apparent supply of motor vehicles (detail);
- estimate of motor vehicles withdrawn from use. (See Exhibit 53).

Road

In connection with the production and sale of motor vehicles, the following additional publications are published, all prepared by the Industry and Merchandising Division of D.B.S.:

D.B.S. 42-002. Monthly.

Motor Vehicle Shipments, June 1960.

\$1.00 per year.

Contains monthly data on production and shipments of motor vehicles, by type of car and weight of truck or bus.

D.B.S. 42-001. Monthly.

Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles,

June 1960.

\$1.00 per year.

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Brief report on total production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

D.B.S. 63-007. Monthly:

New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing,

May 1960.

\$1.00 per year.

Number of vehicles; retail value; and amount of financing is published, with separate tabulations for passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

D.B.S. 63-208: Annual:

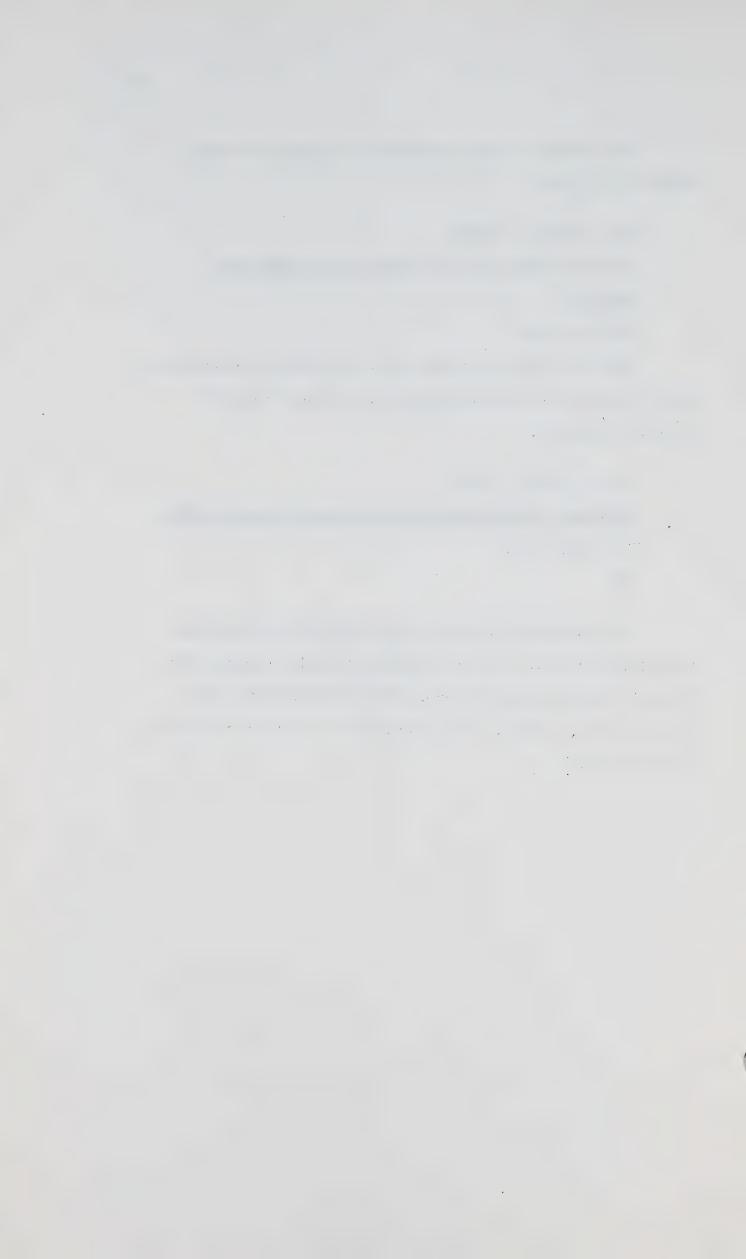
New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, 1958.

Dated July 1959.

50¢.

This publication is more detailed than the corresponding monthly publication. Data are provided by province and by month.

Separate tabulations appear for new British and European made vehicles sold in Canada. Also information is included on financing of used vehicles.



			R TO DATE	ERIOD OF YEA	ROM FIRST PE	E TOTALS F	CUMULATIV				DIVISION
	٧	TERN DIVISION	WES	N	TERN DIVISIO	EAS		TOTAL To			Ended
	June 7 1958	June 7 1959	June 7 1960	June 7 1958	June 7 1959	June 7 1960	June 7 1958	June 7 1959	June 7 1960	June 7 1959	May 21 1960
	84,015 35,693 24,605 2,443 1,078 3,673	74,115 33,185 21,977 1,668 842 4,520	88,671 25,847 21,570 1,218 981 4,289	27,194 11,617 28,645 798 17,581 5,860	19,895 10,447 26,247 779 16,384 5,464	20,482 9,643 25,685 763 14,320 4,997	111,209 47,310 53,250 3,241 18,659 9,533	94,010 43,632 48,224 2,447 17,226 9,984	35,490 47,255 1,981	5,231 1,323 965 28 12 139	5,852 1,405 1,041 9 30 153
	18,647 717	16,187	13,919	3,967 754	3,211 725	2,318 905	22,614	19,398 1,137	16,237 1,311	724 23	615 18
	7,236 982 27,943 2,398	5,820 1,304 26,669 2,341	7,077 1,193 24,489 2,438	4,635 1,787 51,669 8,490	4,316 2,032 47,928 7,724	3,867 1,769 46,958 7,738	11,871 2,769 79,612 10,888	10,136 3,336 74,597 10,065	10,944 2,962 71,447 10,176	321 42 481 119	313 37 651 95
	1,430 405 664 968	10,042 88 628 833 14	8,648 82 529 1,039	31,858 5,711 5,000 20,937 3,765	51,893 7,317 4,781 19,680 11,787	58,595 8,952 5,560 18,427 13,963	33,288 6,116 5,664 21,905 3,774	61,935 7,405 5,409 20,513 11,801	67,243 9,034 6,089 19,466 13,978	1,484 20 49 1	1,900
	4,924 3,388 4,504 1,378 8,370	5,524 3,460 5,063 1,497 8,293	4,650 3,470 4,809 1,448 8,499	19,039 9,734 24,502 3,672 140	8,477 8,653 21,576 2,997 88	8,409 11,626 25,603 3,261 70	23,963 13,122 29,006 5,050 8,510	14,001 12,113 26,639 4,494 8,381	13,059 15,096 30,412 4,709 8,569	294 218 352 95 407	208 139 335 82 394
	20,637 13,906 7,454 5,357 4,383	18,882 13,917 8,215 3,960 4,160	18,706 14,163 8,126 3,404 3,904	32,244 42,768 6,238 58,636 7,745	30,632 46,492 6,211 51,419 6,104	28,666 43,667 5,898 47,375 4,624	52,881 56,674 13,692 63.993 12,128	. 49,514 60,409 14,426 55,379 10,264	47,372 57,830 14,024 50,779 8,528	1,109 560 366 420 366	1,171 472 478 494 291
	5,158 1,367 9,047	5,126 1,807 11,031	3,820 1,464 11,982	11,172 8,653 25,269	12,285 24,298 26,961	10,382 20,547 28,579	16,330 10,020 34,316	17,411 26,105 37,992	14,202 22,011 40,561	293 139 1 '11	189 139 754
41	15,292 57,224	17,973 65,853	26,828 61,218	5,953 27,019	5,763 28,491	7,517 23,459	21,245	23,736 94,344	34,345 84,677	994 3,962	1,366 3,145
	17,705 5,673 11,769 360 3,228	9,609 7,724 12,172 1,087 2,493	11,938 8,470 13,469 693 3,002	42,153 13,817 54,230 9,534 8,148	34,886 13,969 53,314 8,775 8,693	41,311 12,600 52,109 8,673 8,396	59,858 19,490 65,999 9,894 11,376	44,495 21,693 65,486 9,862 11,186	53,249 21,070 65,578 9,366 11,398	107 409 502 36 106	111 420 650 29 128
	675 2,008 2,755 1,746 1,133	1,610 2,348 1,161 1,307	669 2,111 2,129 1,375 1,579	5,098 6,765 7,633 3,679 7,139	6,253 6,470 8,494 2,997 7,928	6,040 6,292 8,918 3,075 8,011	5,773 8,773 10,388 5,425 8,272	6,737 8,080 10,842 4,158 9,235	6,709 8,403 11,047 4,450 9,590	21 79 147 81 41	28 132 134 71 20
	1,235 13,698 2,408 1,935	1,317 14,873 2,987 2,655	1,166 14,347 3,018 2,341	33,687 10,968 3,332 8,726	40,283 10,200 5,089 9,839	36,824 10,247 4,608 10,904	34,922 24,666 5,740 10,661	41,600 25,073 8,076 12,494	37,990 24,594 7,626 13,245	100 443 184 323	69 602 150 116
	19,361	21,403	25,449	93,573	116,474	129,813	112,934	137,877	155,262	1,253	1,275
	76,786	71,961	65,170	187,415	162,483	134,435	264,201	234,444	199,605	3,250	3,099
	537,770	530,597	535,828	1,008,949	1,017,204	996,881	1,546,719	1,547,801	1,532,709	29,032	28,963
	85,515	84,958	87,910	553,539	541,305	561,092	639,054	626,263	649,002	4,327	4,389
	• •	8,709	12,689		43,689	54,948		52,398	67,637	432	568

SCUROE: B.B.S. 52-CCL, Wookly, CARLCALINGS (Feriol no a June 7, 1960).



TABLE 1. Revenue Freight Carried by Railways in Canada, 1958

Canada - Concluded

		Originated or loaded at	Received fro	om U.S. (rail)	1950	8		Terminated or unloaded at	- Delivered
Ño.	Commodities	stations in Canada (includes imports at lake or ocean ports)	Destined to Canadian points	Destined to U.S. points	Total freight traffic (excluding duplications)	Per cent of grand total	1957 Total	stations in Canada (includes exports at lake or ocean ports)	to U.S. rail connections
					tons				
	Manufactures and miscellaneous (C.L.) — Concluded								
721 723	Abrasives, other than crude	9, 023	17, 332	6, 039	32, 394	. 021	37, 498	23, 579	12,476
725	n.o.s.	11, 924	2, 291	2, 973	17, 188	. 011	17, 474	9, 261	8, 304
727	Bags: burlap, cotton, gunny, and jute, n.o.s. Cotton cloth and cotton fabrics, n.o.s.	4, 697	453	894	6,044	. 004	8, 472	4,382	1,796
729	Cotton factory products	16, 140	3, 236	2, 105	21, 481	.014	17, 377	18,714	2, 748
731	Synthetic fibre and yarns (rayon and nylon)	3, 079	1, 419	5, 401 673	20, 783	. 003	29, 840 7, 456	15, 439	5,578
733	Cloth and fabrics, n.o.s.	8, 840	446	1,602	10, 888	. 007	14, 136	8, 761	1,799
735	Rope, cordage, and hinder twine, n.o.s	28, 337	1,656	4, 338	34, 331	. 023	43, 308	18, 212	15, 758
737	Boots, shoes, and findings, n.o.s	1,824	221	7, 024	9, 069	. 006	13, 163	1, 851	7, 322
739	Luggage and handbags, n.o.s.	. 313	178	315	806	. 001	1, 115	414	534
741	Athletic, gymnasium, playground, and sporting equipment, n.o.s.	897	657	699	2, 253	. 001	4, 413	1,364	849
743	Games and toys	658	1,757	4, 470	6, 885	. 005	7, 792	2, 289	4, 547
745	Liquors, alcoholic, n.o.s.	101, 152	8, 585	8, 563	118, 300	. 078	131,844	79, 497	37, 759
747	Wine	15, 968	1,066	36, 069	53, 103	. 035	56, 275	16, 419	36, 392
749	Liquors, malt	385, 214	1, 163	79, 680	466, 057	. 307	537, 873	383, 574	`80, 880
751	Beverages, n.o.s.	10, 121	102	507	10, 730	. 007	9, 207	14, 459	731
753	Ice	13, 292	293	188	13, 773	. 009	20, 485	13, 562	265
755	Syrup and molasses, refined	42, 181	6, 920	91, 983	141, 084	. 093	144, 742	46, 859	96, 663
757	Molasses, residual	36, 821	2,387	23, 213	62, 421	. 041	53, 599	30,010	29, 969
759	Sugar	408, 286	3, 213	84, 840	496, 339	. 326	450, 568	400, 672	88, 136
761	Candy and confectionery	41, 201	1, 084	41, 105	83, 390	. 055	90, 018	42, 637	42, 336
763	Food products, n.o.s., in cans and packages, not frozen	818, 779	114,653	541, 721	1, 475, 153	. 970	1, 424, 429	901, 966	571, 130
765	Food products, n.o.s. frozen	8, 368	14,573	18, 925	41,866	. 028	49, 738	21,063	19, 430
767	Starch	27, 445	5,655	68, 113	101, 213	. 067	125, 541	32, 159	69, 035
769	Soap and cleaning and washing compounds.	130, 549	6,564	24, 455	161,568	. 106	160, 295	137, 757	25, 568
771	Matches	3, 177	263	1, 205	4, 645	. 003	7,338	3,384	1, 259
773	Feed, animal and poultry, n.o.s.	771,807	68, 948	828, 061	1,668,816	1.098	1,682,570	744, 956	922, 718
775	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.s.	10, 938	240	1, 421	12,599	. 008	10, 094	7,072	1,444
777	Cigarettes	38, 049	330	663	39, 042	. 026	26, 383	38, 514	1, 05
779	Containers, metal	147, 905	13,545	10, 575	172, 025	. 113	175, 178	160, 522	11,710
781	Containers, wooden	12, 284	4,302	957	17, 543	. 012	19,609	15, 671	1, 209
783	Containers, fibreboard and paperboard, k.d.	45, 492	3,724	33, 453	82,669	. 054	86, 071	48, 607	35, 003
785	Containers, n.o.s.	22, 166	15, 165	15, 071	52, 402	. 034	66, 610	33, 538	16, 875
787	Containers, returned empty	192, 698	8, 857	21,601	223, 156	. 147	259, 810	197, 067	24, 095
789	Scrap iron and scrap steel	678, 273	99, 785	32, 164	810, 222	. 533	1, 148, 315 65, 862	597, 046	163, 146
791	Furnace slag	18, 581 32, 986	1, 362 5, 788	15, 687 1, 935	35, 630 40, 709	. 023	52, 321	37, 570	2, 443
793 795	Waste materials for remelting, n.o.s.	199, 516	3, 625	32, 902	236, 043	. 155	315, 125	202, 468	69, 817
797	Waste materials, n.o.s.	129, 712	21, 230	13, 230	164, 172	. 108	207, 082	142, 671	27, 511
799	Manufactures and miscellaneous, n.o.s	2, 535, 262	100, 713	495, 638	3, 131, 613	2.060	2, 717, 949	2, 617, 820	510, 926
(940)	Total manufactures and miscellaneous	35, 259, 081	3, 401, 239	7, 666, 383	46, 326, 703	30. 468	51, 444, 050	31, 720, 708	14, 845, 818
(960)	Grand total, carload traffic	126, 850, 318	10, 346, 540	13, 347, 438	150, 544, 296	99.009	170, 279, 437	123, 146, 482	28, 237, 616
	All L.C.L. freight								
970	All L.C.L. freight	1, 245, 057	131, 118	130, 910	1,507,085	. 991	2, 063, 568	1, 377, 032	144, 911
5.0									
(980)	Grand total, carload and L.C.L. traffic	128, 095, 375	10, 477, 658	13, 478, 348	152, 051, 381	100.000	172, 343, 005	124, 523, 514	28, 382, 527

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-205- Annual, RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC (Year ended December 31, 1958)

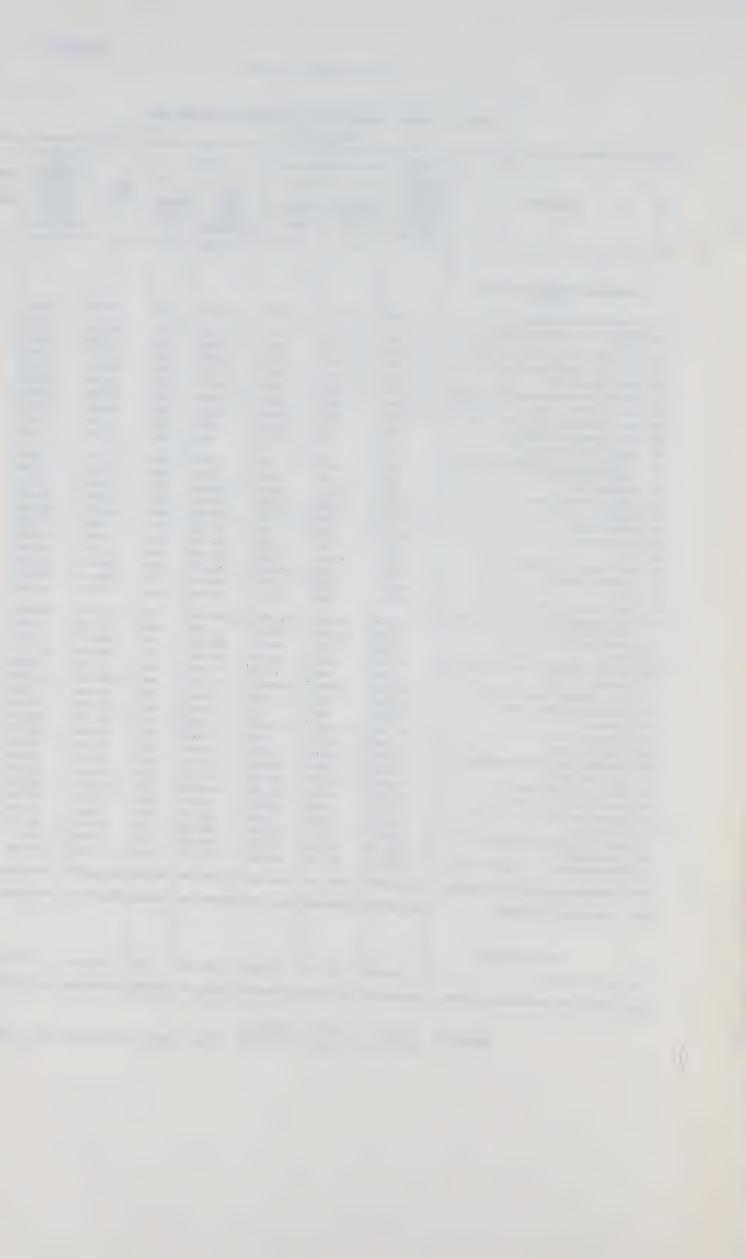


TABLE 3. Aid to Railways - Cumulative Total to December 311

	1954	1955	- 1956	1957	1958
			dollars		
Government of Canada	172, 200, 223	172, 200, 223	172, 200, 223	172, 200, 223	172, 200, 223
Provincial	33, 391, 669	33,391,669	33, 391, 669	33, 391, 669	33, 391, 669
Municipal	13, 301, 691	13, 301, 691	13, 301, 691	13,301,691	13,301,691
Total	218, 893, 583	218, 893, 583	218, 893, 583	218, 893, 583	218, 893, 583

¹ Includes subsidies granted to electric railways.

TABLE 4. Land Grants, Cumulative Total at December 31, 1958

Granted by	Bonus grants	Grants for right of way, station grounds, and townsite purposes	Total
		acres	
Government of Canada	31, 783, 654. 88	97, 987. 60	31,881,642.48
Nova Scotia	160,000.00	_	160,000.00
New Brunswick	1,788,392.00		1,788,392.00
Quebec	2,085,710.00		2,085,710.00
Ontario	3, 241, 207. 01	229, 501. 97	3,470,708.98
Manitoba	· _	2, 604. 21	2,604.21
Saskatchewan	_	4, 931. 57	4, 931. 57
Alberta		396, 14	396.14
British Columbia	8, 233, 410.00	12, 371. 74	8, 245, 781. 74
Total	47, 292, 373, 89	347, 793. 23	47, 640, 167. 12

¹ Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B.C. Southern and Columbia and Western Railways.

TABLE 5. Aid Granted to Railways by Governments and Municipalities to December 31, 1958

Changes since 1942 Report

Cash subsidies — nil

Land Grants

Name of railway	Name of province	By Government of Canada	By Provincial Government	Total
			acres	
Alberta Central (Canadian Pacific)	Alberta	-	1.95	1.95
Canadian Northern Pacific	British Columbia	_	3.40	3.40
Grand Trunk Pacific	Alberta	-	63.00	63.00
Kettle Valley	British Columbia	- 1	1.09	1.09
Manitoba Northern (Canadian National)	Manitoba	-	6.70	6. 70
Pacific Great Eastern	British Columbia	1 -	0.69	0.69
Total		-	76. 83	76. 83

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual,
RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Part 1)



TABLE 11. Gross Earnings, Year ended December 31

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Operating revenues:		<u> </u>	dollars		
Rail line:					
Freight	872, 438, 270	965.862.326	1,110,115,769	1,080,053,400	995.853.940
Passenger	82, 106, 355	83.039.229	85, 282, 091	86, 851, 789	77, 318, 387
Baggage	330, 247	344,369	384,391	361,424	296,432
Sleeping, parlour and chair cars	10, 113, 918	10,560,696	11,954,093	11,893,425	10,434,058
Parlour and chair cars	862,217	828,805)		_ ,
Mail	14, 928, 153	14,485,385	13,975,220	15,397,282	15, 171, 791
Express	47,882,418	50,073,445	26, 137, 537	22, 408, 506	22,348,264
Other passenger train	55,003	26,025	21, 278	21,353	20, 137
Switching	529,482 8,451,222	537,338 9,299,777	533,262 10,844,024	451, 171 9, 652, 416	336,291 8,536,836
Water transfer - Freight	1,326,134	1,562,787	884, 191	935,070	1,043,008
" - Passenger	422,560	459,900	133, 172	139,382	129, 192
Total	1,039,445,979	1, 137, 080, 082	1,260,265,028	1,228,165,218	1, 131, 488, 336
Water line:					
Freight	3,600,226	3,898,817	3, 171, 244		-
Passenger	408, 725	416,840	69,442		wage
Baggage	80	53	-	_	
Mail	2,988	2,827	2,605		
Express	684	1,153	-		-
Other	46,890	44,432	33,865		_
Total	4,059,593	4, 364, 122	3, 277, 156	-	
Incidental:					
Dining and buffet car	7,457,524	7,977,230	8,248,419	8,814,497	7, 223, 06
News service and restaurant	1,851,5571	1,861,4621	4,615,125	4,045,964	3,707,47
Station, train, etc., privileges	3,633,294	3,486,433	645,243	711,237	640,68
Storage - Parcels and baggage	269,483	249, 180	247,667	225,684	152,73
Storage - Freight	567,555	436, 433	. 488,319	480,789	390,18
Demurrage	3,011,584	3,771,105	5, 237, 366	4,717,878	3, 526, 27
Telegraph and telephone	18,735,208	20, 511, 725	2, 282, 708	1 005 004	1 500 40
Grain elevators	1,801,257	1,923,498	2, 223, 293	1,895,024 2,448,295	1,762,48
Rents of buildings, etc.	2,702,344	2,876,988	1,692,346 3,144,908	3,365,022	1,891,58 3,423,47
Other	11,668,893	13, 491, 388	7, 810, 801	8, 204, 082	9, 288, 69
Power	35,300	40,856	2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3
Total	51,733,999	56, 626, 298	36, 636, 195	34.908.472	32,006,65
Joint facilities, Cr. balance	201,347	281,099	445,544	74,240	240, 421
Total railway operating revenues.	1.095.440.918	1.198.351.601	1.300.623.923	1, 263, 147, 930	1, 163, 735, 41
Towa town of obotasmed to tour on the second	2,000, 220,020	2,200,002,002	2,000,000,000		2,200,100,42
perating expenses:					
Road maintenance	206,712,991	212, 397, 087	249,628,976	265, 104, 802	248, 593, 45
Equipment maintenance	227, 234, 735	227,866,346	251,328,643	256,689,993	253,744,61
Traffic	22,846,030	23,821,263	25, 301, 141	27, 334, 536	27, 208, 20
Transportation - Railway line	474, 946, 205	483, 269, 439	492,725,055	478, 428, 123	440,116,68
Transportation — Water line	2, 172, 460 16, 157, 387	2, 158, 211 17, 713, 709	1,504,625 18,807,259	16,555,093	14,824,85
General expenses	69, 465, 181	81,338,626	88,564,769	92,774,391	95, 852, 64
Total	1,019,534,989	1,048,564,681	1, 127, 860, 468	1, 136, 886, 938	1,080,340,46
Equipment rents - Dr.			1,019,751	10, 854, 129	2, 369, 95
Joint facility rents — Dr.	***	• • •	1,307,345	2,314,061	2,062,66
Railway tax accruals	***	• • • •	41.151.010	53, 475, 018	48, 934, 68
Total railway operating expenses	0 0 0		1, 171, 338, 574	1, 203, 530, 146	1,132,277,50

¹ Includes "Hotel" and "Restaurant".
² Included in "Other".
... Not applicable,

TABLE 12. Operating Statistics, Year ended December 31

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958			
Average first main track mileage	43, 124	44,588	44,777	44,839	45, 165			
Locomotive miles: Steam: Freight Passenger Train switching. Yard switching Total transportation service Work train service	53, 531, 789 37, 653, 228 5, 084, 857 11, 469, 871 107, 739, 745	50,715,297 26,077,933 4,855,569 10,712,764 92,361,563 2,625,337	51, 950, 504 22, 172, 066 4, 833, 507 9, 717, 613 88, 673, 690 2, 963, 561	30, 464, 021 15, 306, 104 3, 031, 435 5, 999, 219 54, 800, 779 1, 895, 251	13, 155, 971 8, 477, 994 1, 356, 082 2, 709, 734 25, 699, 781 927, 485			
Diesel: Freight Passenger Train switching. Yard switching Total transportation service Work train service	27, 013, 591 7, 768, 354 1, 459, 095 15, 605, 322 51, 846, 362 643, 015	34, 210, 768 17, 855, 115 1, 748, 903 17, 752, 188 71, 566, 974	41,774,251 19,626,922 2,211,081 21,426,100 85,038,354 1,029,437	51,347,032 22,533,529 3,066,719 23,306,161 100,253,441 1,648,744	58, 670, 214 26, 060, 580 3, 705, 693 24, 484, 346 112, 920, 833 2, 396, 410			

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Part I)



COMPARATIVE SUMMARY STATISTICS 1954 TO 1958

TABLE 12. Operating Statistics, Year ended December 31 - Continued

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Averages: Locomotive miles in transportation service per mile of road Train miles in transportation service per mile of road Loaded freight cars per freight train Empty		3,718 2,808 26,81 13,19	3,692 2,773 28.11 14.08	3,899 2,923 28.77 14.90	3,480 2,668 29.00 15.40	3,087 2,418 30.98 16.43
Total freight train cars per freight train		41.00	43.19	44.68	45.39	48,42
Passenger train cars per passenger train drawn by locomotive Passenger cars per passenger train drawn by locomotive		8,82 4,83	9.15	9.63 5.23	10.11	10.19
Freight traffic — Revenue freight (tons-2,000 lb.): Originated on Canadian railways ¹ Received from U.S. connections ¹		109,854,729 33,340,111	131,409,254 36,452,902	156,518,082 33,090,190	143,349,331 30,694,830	129,238,306 24,203,450
Total tons originated		143, 194, 840	167, 862, 156	189, 608, 272	174, 044, 161	153,441,756
Interchanged between Canadian railways		19,275,173	20,668,261	24,469,563	22,846,795	20,758,175
Total tons		162, 470, 013	188,530,417	214, 077, 835	196, 890, 956	174, 199, 931
Tons carried one mile Tons originated per mile of road Tons carried one mile (rail line) per mile of road Average haul per ton, originated (revenue non-revenue) miles	'000	57,547,300 3,321 1,333,216 402	66,176,129 3,765 1,483,273 394	78,819,966 4,234 1,760,135 416	71,047,229 3,882 1,584,343 408	66,356,829 3,397 1,469,050 432
Freight traffic — Revenue and non-revenue freight (tons-2,000 lb.) Tons carried		177,281,680 61,396,952	203,120,682 69,664,757	230,365,659 83,104,975	210,727,725 74,452,460	187,147,036 68,914,260
and non-revenue) Gross ton miles - Freight train cars - Passenger train cars - Total	,000	30.34 133,201,042 29,337,698 162,538,740	31.30 149,756,281 29,000,772 178,757,053	33, 12 174, 840, 163 28, 789, 247 203, 629, 409	32.86 156,434,901 27,912,465 184,347,366	32.35 146,138,505 25,823,179 171,961,684
Gross ton miles per freight train mile		1,768 3,769,102 4,111,839	1,894 4,009,111 4,354,459	2,008 4,547,634 4,857,731	2,006 4,111,318 4,137,107	2,129 3,807,410 3,516,971
Passenger traffic: Passengers carried Passengers carried one mile Passengers carried per mile of road Passengers carried one mile per mile of road Average number of passengers per passenger train car in transportation service Average number of passengers per passenger car in transportation service Average distance each railway carried a passenger	'000	28,396,528 2,863,037 658 66,391 7	27,229,962 2,891,685 611 64,853 7	26,070,766 2,907,568 582 64,934 7	22,965,974 2,925,133 512 65,236 7	21,376,438 · 2,485,861 473 55,040 7
Freight revenues - Rail line: Freight receipts Switching receipts Other freight train receipts and water transfers		872,438,270 8,451,222 1,326,134	965,862,326 9,299,777 1,562,787	1,110,115,769 10,844,024 884,191	1,080,053,400 9,652,416 935,070	995,853,940 8,536,836 1,043,008
Total freight revenues	\$	882, 215, 626	976, 724, 890	1,121,843,984	1, 090, 640, 886	1,005,433,784
Average freight revenue per mile of road Average freight receipts per mile of road Average freight receipts per freight train mile Average freight receipts per loaded freight car mile in trans-	\$	20,458 20,231 11.58	21,906 21,662 12.21	25,054 24,792 12.75	24,323 24,087 13.85	22,261 22,049 14.51
portation service Average freight receipts per ton originated Average freight receipts per ton mile	\$	43.12 6.09 1.517	43.46 5.75 1.460	44.24 5.85 1.409	47.67 6.21 1.520	46.74 6.49 1.501
Passenger revenues — Rail line: Passenger receipts Sleeper, parlour, observation car receipts Baggage Mail Express ² Milk Other passenger train revenue and water transfers	\$ \$ \$	82,106,355 10,976,135 330,247 14,928,153 47,882,418 529,482 477,563	83,039,229 11,389,501 344,369 14,485,385 50,073,445 537,338 485,925	85,282,091 11,954,093 384,391 13,975,220 26,137,537 533,262 154,450	86,851,789 11,893,425 361,424 15,397,282 22,408,506 451,171 160,735	77,318,387 10,434,058 296,432 15,171,791 22,348,264 336,291 149,329
Total passenger train revenues	. \$	157, 230, 353	160, 373, 599	138, 421, 044	137,524,332	126, 054, 552
Average passenger train revenue per mile of road	\$	3,646.01 3.44	3,596.79 3.60	3,091.34 3.16	3,067.07 3.30	2,790.10 3.11
transportation service Average passenger receipts per passenger per railway Average passenger receipts per passenger mile	¢ \$ ¢	37.71 2.89 2.87	38.39 3.05 2.87	32.90 3.27 2.93	33.61 3.78 2,97	32.97 3.62 3.11
Average passenger receipts per passenger car in transportation service Average sleeper, etc., receipts per sleeper, etc. car miles	¢	36.40 9.2	36.82 9.4	37.56	39.66 10.2	38.45 10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

SCURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSFORT (1958, Part I)



COMPARATIVE SUMMARY STATISTICS 1954 TO 1958

TABLE 14. Traffic Handled in Year ended December 31 - Concluded

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
anufactures and miscellaneous - Concluded:		the state of the s	tons (2,000 lbs.)		
Ice	16	16	16	20 407	12 70
Syrup and molasses, refined	21	21	22	20,467 144,742	13,78
Molasses, residual	22	22	22	53,599	63,04
Sugar	473,684	490,932		450.568	
Candy and confectionery	16	16	489,698	90,069	495,74 83,46
Food products, n.o.s., in cans and packages, not frozen	1,388,358	1,428,992	1,511,230	1,424,459	1,474,70
Food products, n.o.s. frozen	22	22	22	49,687	40,66
Starch	16	16	16	125,541	101,22
Soap and cleaning and washing compounds	16	16	16	160,325	161,22
Matches	16	16	16	7,338	4,54
Feed, animal and poultry, n.o.s.	16	16	16	1,682,704	1,673,10
Manufactured tobacco, n.o.s.	16	16	16	10,094	, ,
	16	16	16		8,53
Containers metal	16	16	16	26,383	39,10
Containers, metal	16	16	16	175,183	171,96
Containers, wooden	16	16	16	19,609	17,55
Containers, fibreboard and paperboard, K.D.	16	16	. 16	86,071	82,74
Containers, n.o.s.	16	16	16	66,897	53,83
Containers, returned empty	10	40	70	261,309	226,42
Scrap iron and scrap steel		·		1,149,816	808,40
Iron and steel borings, turnings, etc.	933, 103	1,478,422	1,999,799	66,052	34,52
Furnace slag				51,155	43,30
Waste materials for remelting, n.o.s.	16	16	16	314,306	234,56
Waste materials, n.o.s.				196,632	164,17
Manufactures and miscellaneous, n.o.s.	6,741,311	7,174,310	7,338,176	2,750,497	3,141,47
Total manufactures and miscellaneous	42,655,594	48,580,865	53,113,053	51,690,052	46, 534, 97
Grand total, carload traffic	140, 979, 525	165,634,836	187, 323, 949	171,975,276	151, 931, 92
All L.C.L. freight	2,215,315	2,227,320	2,284,323	2,068,885	1,509,83
Grand total, carload and L.C.L. traffic	143, 194, 840	167, 862, 156	189, 608, 272	174, 044, 161	153,441,75
¹ Included with ''Grain n.o.s.''					
Included with "Mill products, n.o.s." Included with "Products of agriculture, n.o.s."					
Included with "Fruits and berries, fresh, frozen." Included with "Vegetables, fresh, frozen." Included with "Poultry, live."					
Included with "Vegetables, Iresh, Irozen." Included with "Poultry, live."					
Included with "Packing house products, edible n.o.s."					
Includes animals, n.o.s. Included with "Meats, cooked, cured, dried, smoked ar	nd fresh. n.o.s."				
10 Included with "Animals and products, n.o.s."					
12 Included with "Ores and concentrates, n.o.s."					
13 Included with "Logs, posts, poles and piling etc."					
14 Included with "Products of forests, n.o.s."					
16 Included with 'Manufactures and miscellaneous n.o.s.	,				
17 Included with "Petroleum products, refined, n.o.s."					
Included with 'Meats, cooked, cured, dried, smoked ar Included with 'Meats, cooked, cured, dried, smoked ar Included with 'Yanimals and products, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Yores and concentrates, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Yores, posts, poles and piling etc.'' Included with 'Logs, posts, poles and piling etc.'' Included with 'Products of forests, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Yorenicals and acids, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Manufactures and miscellaneous n.o.s.'' Included with 'Petroleum products, refined, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Meachlas and alloys, n.o.s.'' Included with 'Machines, machinery and parts, n.o.s.' Included with 'Automobiles, passenger and freight, n.					
²⁰ Included with "Automobiles, passenger and freight, n. ²¹ Included with "Printing and wrapping paper."	0.S.''				
²² Included with "Food products, n.o.s. in cans and pack	ages not frozen."				

TABLE 15. Freight Cars in Service on December 31

	Number	Capacity		
		Total	Average	
		tons (2,000	lbs.)	
Automobile: 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958	7,439 7,406 6,370 6,733 6,722	310,390 309,000 267,890 298,430 297,980	41.725 41.723 42.055 44.323 44.329	
Ballast: 1954 1955 1956 1957	2,245 2,378 2,156 2,646 2,708	117,075 127,585 113,405 150,595 155,305	52.149 53.652 52.600 56.914 57.350	

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Part I)



COMPARATIVE SUMMARY STATISTICS 1954 TO 1958

TARLE 16. Passenger Cars in Service on December 31

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Self-propelled passenger train cars	63	75	90	129	120
Coach	2, 133	2,058	1,799	1,597	1, 486
Combination passenger	323	325	340	343	328
Colonist	254	226	178	136	124
Dining	196	201	186	183	174
Parlour	174	172	173	167	162
Sleeping	956	969	925	879	900
Baggage, express and postal	2,418	2, 433	2,404	2,398	2,336
Other	131	115	112	110	84
Total ¹	6, 648	6, 574	6, 22(12	5,942	5, 733
Cars in company service:					
Caboose	3. 296	3, 227	3,283	3 312	3 225
All other	3, 296 15, 727	15, 967	16,106	3,312 16,274	3,225 16,322
Total	19, 023	19, 194	19,389	19,586	19, 547
Cars leased (included in above)	703	701	3, 554	4, 379	5, 190
Motor vehicles in railway service	35	38	57	65	31
Other	Miles		4	1	36

Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service.
 Includes 13 cars not specified as to type.

TABLE 17. Locomotives in Service on December 31

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Locomotives;		•	number		
,		1		1	
Steam:					
Coal burning	2, 871	2,521	2, 228	1,857	1,483
Oil burning	715	704	621	537	477
Diesel electric:					
"A" units	1,022	1,311	385	414	401
"B" units	130	144	144	161	175
Road switcher units	_		850	1,194	1,570
Yard switcher units	-	eren.	516	603	653
Electric	33	33	46	55	64
Total	4, 771	4, 7141	4, 790	4, 821	4, 823
Leased (included in above)	36	34	35	43	135
Practive power, average pounds per locomotive	42, 622	42, 701	49, 236	50, 768	52, 095

¹ Includes one gasoline locomotive.

TABLE 18. Fuel Consumed by Locomotives in Year ended December 31

Class of locomotive		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			toi	ns (2,000 lbs.)		
Freight		6, 335, 044	6,717,936	9, 018, 484	7, 895, 529	6, 941, 288
Passenger		2, 730, 338	2,478,864	2, 793, 291	2, 691, 260	2, 524, 216
Switching		1,006,344	1,030,680	1, 257, 935	1,097,977	852,699
Yon-revenue ¹		213, 219	245, 299	293, 141	250, 594	194,620
Total tons		10, 284, 945	10, 472, 779	13, 362, 851	11, 935, 360	10. 512, 823
Total cost	\$	85, 849, 065	84, 934, 475	94, 838, 394	79, 280, 297	58, 604, 204
verage cost pet ton	\$	8, 35	8, 11	7.10	6.64	5.57
Rail motor cars:						
Gasoline	gal.	. 81,796	59, 555	97,597	104, 761	81,678
Diesel oil	4.6	457, 170	811, 705	1,485,688	2, 882, 997	4, 068, 693
Fuel oil	6.6	-	-	-	-	-
Total cost	\$	86, 710	127, 324	230, 413	439, 427	549, 548

¹ Work train service only.

Note: Tonnages are based on conversion factors applied to diesel oil and fuel oil consumption. These data should be used with caution.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual,
RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Part I)



______3. Persons Killed and Injured in Accidents at Highway Crossings, Year ended December 31

	Employ	ees and	D. J.			Ridi	ng in			
		engers	Pedes	strians	Motor v	ehicles	Other v	ehicles	Tol	al
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
				Nı	umber of pe	ersons kill	ed			
Protected by gates:										
1954	- Colon	_	****	_	6	_	_	_	6	_
1955	_		2	,	2	_	, _		4	_
1956	-	-	1		2	_			3	~
1957	_	-	1	. 1	_	- Orașia			1	
1958		-	3	ptouts	2	-	-	_	5	-
Protected by automatic signals:										
1954	****	_	5	1	4	14	1		10	1
1955	ette		4		20	7	_		24	
1956	Min	-	2		17	11	_		19	13
1957	-	_	1	1	9	18	_		10	1
1958			2	-	8	14	-	Ween	10	1
Protected by watchmen:										
1954	Amps	- Marin		-		. 1		_	_	
1955	dire.		1			. 1			1	:
1956	_	_	1	man.	. 3			_	4	_
1957	~	_		_	nenen.	_	-	-	_	_
1958	_	-	min			1	_	_	-	
Total at protected crossings:										
1954	_	-	5	1	10	15	1	_	16	16
1955	_		7	-	22	8			29	
1956		-	4		22	11	-	_	26	1:
1957	_	_	2	2	9	18			11	21
1958			5	-	10	15	-	-	15	13
Unprotected;										
1954	-	2	2	1	24	91	_	-	26	94
1955		1	2	1	25	91		_	27	93
1956		2	3	5	31	112	_	2	34	121
1957	dere	ADVANCE	2	3	35	106		1	37	110
1958	epone	-	. 1	1	26	108	-	1	27	110
Grand total:										
1954		2	7	2	34	106	1	_	42	110
1955	Accept	1	9	1	47	99		_	56	10
1956	man	2	7	5	53	123	-	2	60	132
1957	-		4	5	44	124		1	48	130
1958		-	. 6	1	36	123	-	1	42	125

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-207- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSFORT (1958, Part I)





TABLE 3. Passenger Car Miles for the Year Ended December 31, 1958 — Continued

			Express c	ar miles
No.	Name of railway	In trains drawn by	In freight trains	In passenger trains
1	Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	Locomotive	172	194,366
2	Alma and Jonquieres	4.6	m.300	arter
3	British Columbia Electric	Motor unit		_
4	Canada and Gulf Terminal	Locomotive	_	_
		Motor unit car	-	-
		Total	_	_
5	Canada Southern (Lessee N.Y.C.)	Locomotive	-	_
6	Canadian National	Locomotive	6, 144, 955	46,015,286 826
		Total	6, 144, 955	46,016,112
7	Canadian Pacific	Locomotive	2,727,079	32, 906, 413
		Motor unit car	2,727,079	9, 258 32, 915, 671
8	Chesapeake and Ohio (Pere Marquette Dist.)	Locomotive	7, 289	
9	Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.	44	., 200	-
	Grand Falls Central	44		
12				_
13	Great Northern		none.	dross
14	Greater Winnipeg Water District	Motor unit car	-	_
17	London and Port Stanley	Locomotive	39, 248	~
19	Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co	6.6	-	
20	Midland Railway of Manitoba	4.6	alanga.	_
21	Napierville Junction	86	891	59, 296
22	Northern Alberta		16.165	1,073,256
23	Ontario Northland	6.6	orinnate.	907996
24	Pacific Great Eastern	Locomotive	197.906	25.101
		Total	197, 906	25, 101
26	Quebec North Shore and Labrador	Locomotive	ua.	plany
27	Roberval and Saguenay	¢ 6	10,761	dess
28	St. Lawrence and Adirondack	66	-	_
30	Sydney and Louisburg	4.4	2,000	_
31	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	60	-	101,916
34	Wabash (in Canada)	6.6	487	-
35	White Pass and Yukon Route (lines in Canada)		-	WELLES
36	Total	Locomotive	9, 146, 953	80,375,634
		Motor unit car	0.140.000	10,084
		Total	9, 146, 953	80,385,718
37	Canadian National (Canada and U.S.)	Locomotive	6	6
		Total		-

⁶ Included with "Other head-end train car miles".

OPERATING AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS

TABLE 3. Passenger Car Miles for the Year Ended December 31, 1958 - Continued

		nd car miles	Other head-e		r miles	Express ca
N	Work train service	Total transportation service	In passenger trains	In freight trains	Work train service	Total transportation service
	_	194,540	194,367	173		194,538
	Woods		_	-	_	-
		diam'n	_	_	_	_
	****	_	Marin	_	_	_
	100		-	_	_	_
	600	6 240 720	6, 272, 725	76,003		
	41,658	6, 348, 728 41, 559, 303	36, 369, 864	5, 189, 439	1,351	52,160,241
The state of the s	41 650	907	907	5, 189, 439	1,351	826 52,161,067
	41,658	41,560,210	36, 370, 771		1,331	35, 633, 492
-		21, 952, 791 5, 704	20, 272, 715 5, 704	1,680,076	elitro.	9,258
-	-	21, 958, 495	20, 278, 419	1,680,076	_	35, 642, 750
		Andrew	-	-	-	7, 289
				-	_	-
-	6000	colons		-		-
	week	doma	-	-	-	ama
	west	MTSHIB	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	_	39, 248
				-	men.	_
-	L000	welva	-	_	_	_
	54	100,359	100,359	_	-	60, 187
	_	666, 294	664,266	2,028	_	1,089,421
	-	1,942,294	1,650,037	292,257	endo.	_
	-		_	-	103	223,007
	-	ones and a second	_	_	103	223.007
		626, 804	626, 804		_	220,000
		320,001	320,001			10,761
		224	156	68	****	10, 101
	_	2,000	_	2,000	_	2,000
	Section	149, 275	149,275	2,000		101, 916
			2101210			487
					_	
						-
	41, 712	73, 542, 612 6, 611	66, 300, 568 6, 611	7, 242, 044	1,454	89, 522, 587
-	41,712	73,549,223	66, 307, 179	7, 242, 044	1,454	10, 084 89, 532, 671
	7	102,390,534	89,737,555	12.652,979	7	6
	~	102, 390, 534	89,737,555	12, 652, 979	-	

⁷ Included with "Total freight train car miles" - Work train service.

SCURCE: D.B.S. 52-210, Annual,
RAILWAY TRANSFORT (1958, Part IV)





TABLE 2. Railway Freight Traffic for the Year Ended December 31, 1958

				Produc	ts of agricultur	e _ Wheat		
		Originated or loaded in	Originated or loaded in	Received fro	om U.S. (rail)	Total	Terminated or unloaded	Delivered
No.	Name of railway	Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Destined to Canadian points	Destined to U.S. points	freight carried (excluding duplications)	in Canada (including exports at lake or ocean ports)	to U.S. rail connections
		carloads		1	ī.	ons	í	í
	Alma and Jonquieres		21, 463	- - - - 488	64,334	86, 285	405 875 24, 249 — 4, 869	66,365
6	Canadian National	116,809	6, 268, 056	8, 142	106,559	6, 382, 757	6, 335, 807	127, 192
8	Canadian Pacific	132, 153	7, 550, 520 55, 458	3,527	2, 992 121, 736	7, 557, 039 177, 194 ————————————————————————————————————	7,609,881 39,658 - 1,201	12, 919 122, 436
12	Essex Terminal Grand Falls Central Great Northern	12	230	_	60	121	111	121
14 17	Greater Winnipeg Water District London and Port Stanley	58	3, 125	_	_	3, 125	3, 125	
19	Maine Central Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co. Midland Railway of Manitoba	_	_	_	_	_	_	514
21	Naplerville Junction	=	_	_	_	end end	225	-
23	Northern Alberta		158, 759	_		158.759	38 340	_
26	Pacific Great Eastern	27	685	_	_	685	185	_
	Roberval and Saguenay	4	169	_	anno	169	353	
30 31 34	Sydney and Louisburg	56	3,022	- - 46	184, 443	3. 022 184. 489	26,742	184,443
35 36	White Pass and Yukon Route (lines in Canada) Total	253, 087	14, 061, 548	12, 203	480, 124	14, 553, 875	14, 048, 110	513, 990
20	1 Octob	203, 061	14, 001, 540				12, 020, 110	3231 300
				Products of	agriculture - S	sorgnum grains		
		Originated or loaded in Canada (including	Originated or loaded in Canada (including		om U.S. (rail)	Total freight carried	Terminated or unloaded in Canada (including	Delivered to
		imports at lake or ocean ports)	imports at lake or ocean ports)	Destined to Canadian points	Destined to U.S. points	(excluding duplications)	exports at lake or ocean ports)	U.S. rail connections
		carloads			to	ons		
1	Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	0000	_	_	***	_		ú-má
	Alma and Jonquieres British Columbia Electric	_	_	_		-	_	_
5	Canada and Gulf Terminal Canada Southern (Lessee N.Y.C.) Canadian National	=	_	-	310	310	-	310
	Canadian Pacific	49	1,584	796 333	1,035	1,920 3,671	903	1,050 1,754
8	Chesapeake and Ohio (Pere Marquette District) Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	-	-	_	488	488		488
12	Essex Terminal Grand Falls Central	_	_	_	_	_	=	_
1	Great Northern	-		and the second s	_	_	-	Wine
17	London and Port Stanley Maine Central	_	_	_		_	=	_
19	Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co. Midland Railway of Manitoba	_	Marin	_	_	_	=	_
	Napierville Junction	_	_	_	-	=	_	_
23	Northern AlbertaOntario Northland	_	-	_		_	_	_
26	Pacific Great Eastern	=	=	=	_	_	_	
		(may	***	_	_	_	_	_
28	St. Lawrence and Adirondack							
30	Sydney and Louisburg	_	_	_			Ξ	_
30 31 34	Sydney and Louisburg			=	12, 156	12, 156		12, 156

FREIGHT CARRIED BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY CLASSES

TABLE 2. Railway Freight Traffic for the Year Ended December 31, 1958

loaded in	Originated or loaded in	Received from	n U.S. (rail)	Total	Terminated or unloaded	Dollward
Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Destined to Canadian points	Destined to U.S. points	freight carried (excluding duplications)	in Canada (including exports at lake or ocean ports)	Delivered to U.S. rail connections
carloads	1		tons			
_	-	-	-		107	-
_1	17	12, 456	_	12, 473	9,343	_
431 2,058	19,550 96,355	5, 891 29, 445	57,066 202,131	82,507 327,931	4, 174 116, 451	57, 640 232, 812
1, 265	60, 159	27, 746	148, 516	236, 421	96,671	166,697
706	29, 784	226	65, 912	95, 922	1,112	66,052
	55	11, 257	_	11,312	10, 523	***
_	_	-	and the same of th	day of the	_	w.a.
_	0056 0000	_		atom Same	-	
-	600 600	211	ano aus	211	59	PET AV
-	-		-	-	-	25
_	-	_	-	=	-purities -purities	100 PM
	_		=	_	=	Cert
Military.	-	-	_	-	_	harr
133	7,398	106	_	7,504	8,902	56
3 -	74		155, 207	155, 281	1,045	155, 281
4, 599	213, 392	87, 338	628, 832	929, 562	248, 417	678, 563
		Produc	cts of agriculture - Oat	s		
Originated or loaded in	Originated or loaded in	Received from	n U.S. (rail)	Total	Terminated or unloaded in Canada	Delivered
Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports)	Destined to Canadian points	Destined to U.S. points	freight carried (excluding duplications)	(including exports at lake or ocean ports)	to U.S. rail connections
carloads		1	tons	1	-	
		_	_	_	127	_
opt Ann						
	70	_	-	70	1,148 7,384	40
2 - 4 18,387		1,289 178	5, 986 26, 029	70 7,423 805,720		40 19.342 76.455
- 4 18,387 11,252	70 148 779, 513 520, 088	1,289 178	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934	19.342 76.455 44.458
11, 252 48	70 148 779, 513	1, 289 178	26, 029	7. 423 805, 720	7, 384 93 757 768, 575	19.342 76.455
18, 387 11, 252 48	70 148 779, 513 520, 088	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934	19.342 76.455 44.458
18, 387 11, 252 48 —	70 148 779, 513 520, 088	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934	19,342 76,455 44,458 17,042
18, 387 11, 252 48 — — —	70 148 779, 513 520, 088	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934	19,342 76,455 44,458 17,042
18, 387 11, 252 48 — — —	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 ———————————————————————————————————	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 - - -	19, 342 76, 455 44, 458 17, 042
18, 387 11, 252 48 — — —	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 ———————————————————————————————————	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7. 423 805. 720 545. 972	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 	19, 342 76, 455 44, 458 17, 042
18, 387 11, 252 48 — — — — — — — — — — — — —	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7, 423 805, 720 545, 972 18, 737 ———————————————————————————————————	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 ———————————————————————————————————	19, 342 76, 458 44, 458 17, 042
18, 387 11, 252 48	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 — — — — — 99,118 13 637	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7, 423 805, 720 545, 972 18, 737 	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 	19, 342 76, 458 44, 458 17, 042
18, 387 11, 252 48	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7, 423 805, 720 545, 972 18, 737 	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 	19, 342 76, 455 44, 458 17, 042
18.387 11,252 48	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 	1,289 178 181 417 	26, 029 25, 703	7, 423 805, 720 545, 972 18, 737 	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 	19, 342 76, 455 44, 458 17, 042
18, 387 11, 252 48	70 148 779,513 520,088 1,774 	1,289 178 181 417	26, 029 25, 703	7, 423 805, 720 545, 972 18, 737 	7, 384 93 757 768, 575 538, 934 68 	19, 342 76, 455 44, 458 17, 042

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-211- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Fart V)





TABLE 1. Employees and their Compensation, 1958 - Canadian National Railways

		Number of employees	Time	Total	Average	Average and w	salaries vages
No.	Division	(monthly average) ¹	duty (hours)	sation	worked	Per hour	Per
140.				\$		\$	\$
	General						
3 4	Executives, officers and assistants	1, 249 1, 200 850 10, 958	2, 637, 910 2, 552, 368 1, 762, 993 22, 114, 652	9, 857, 288 6, 221, 245 4, 115, 955 39, 233, 652	2, 112 2, 044 2, 074 2, 018	3. 74 2. 44 2. 33 1. 77	7, 892 5, 184 4, 842 3, 580
7 8	sorters Janitors and other building attendants Service vehicle operators Miscellaneous trades workers Police inspectors, sergeants, special agents and	494 755 163 56	930, 735 1, 459, 710 345, 239 110, 925	1, 197, 433 2, 183, 612 606, 376 204, 497	1, 884 1, 933 2, 118 1, 981	1. 29 1. 50 1. 76 1. 84	2, 424 2, 892 3, 720 3, 652
10 11	investigators Constables and policemen Stores general foremen, foremen and assistants Storemen and stores labourers (non-clerical)	114 470 160 1, 488	231, 020 924, 103 322, 136 2, 841, 562	576, 164 1, 791, 412 661, 918 4, 730, 694	2.026 1,966 2,013 1,910	2. 49 1. 94 2. 05 1. 66	5, 054 3, 812 4, 137 3, 179
	Total	17, 957	36, 233, 353	71, 380, 246	2,018	1.97	3, 975
	Way and Structures						
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	B. & B. masters, roadmasters and assistants Maintenance of way and scale inspectors B. & B. department foremen B. & B. carpenters and bridgemen Blacksmiths, pipefitters and tinsmiths Masons, painters and other journeymen Helpers, B. & B. department Labourers, bridge, building and signal Work equipment operators and helpers Pumpmen Extra gang and snow plow foremen Section foremen Labourers, extra gang Sectionmen General and assistant general foremen and inspectors	410 48 357 1,552 186 563 252 449 724 29 224 2,732 3,569 8,545	869, 155 105, 993 699, 586 3, 034, 113 366, 592 1, 110, 576 536, 169 893, 955 1, 831, 333 54, 501 674, 082 5, 600, 426 9, 213, 544 16, 737, 037	2, 348, 265 226, 647 1, 549, 050 5, 552, 569 787, 259 2, 155, 298 979, 570 1, 343, 534 3, 632, 490 99, 267 1, 462, 840 10, 352, 433 10, 150, 767 26, 223, 708	2, 120 2, 208 1, 960 1, 955 1, 971 1, 973 2, 128 1, 991 2, 529 1, 879 3, 009 2, 050 2, 582 1, 959	2. 70 2. 13 2. 21 1. 83 2. 15 1. 94 1. 83 1. 50 1. 98 1. 82 2. 17 1. 85 1. 10 1. 56	5, 727 4, 722 4, 339 3, 578 4, 233 3, 828 3, 887 2, 992 5, 017 3, 423 6, 531 3, 789 2, 844 3, 069
29	(signal and electrical transmission)	38 51 578 15	80, 176 104, 320 1, 169, 380 29, 693	216, 525 259, 332 2, 278, 452 59, 630	2, 110 2, 045 2, 023 1, 980	2. 70 2. 48 1. 95 2. 01	5, 698 5, 085 3, 942 3, 975
	Total	20, 322	43, 110, 631	69, 677, 636	2, 121	1. 62	3, 429
	Equipment						
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	General foremen, foremen and assistant foremen Blacksmiths Boilermakers Carmen, coach and locomotive Carmen, freight Electrical workers Machinists Moulders Pipefitters and sheet metal workers Helpers to mechanics Apprentices Coach cleaners Classified labourers (shops, enginehouses and power	1, 843 251 484 1, 523 3, 999 1, 133 2, 363 26 875 3, 334 969 925	3, 769, 256 473, 783 913, 872 2, 768, 722 7, 974, 901 2, 248, 880 4, 513, 445 46, 852 1, 675, 129 6, 302, 812 1, 838, 463 1, 876, 573	9, 184, 265 1, 008, 205 1, 987, 099 5, 959, 025 16, 461, 339 4, 815, 978 9, 765, 698 103, 039 3, 619, 899 11, 538, 297 2, 876, 407 2, 994, 883	2, 045 1, 888 1, 888 1, 818 1, 994 1, 985 1, 910 1, 802 1, 914 1, 890 1, 897 2, 029	2. 44 2. 13 2. 17 2. 15 2. 06 2. 14 2. 16 2. 20 2. 16 1. 83 1. 56 1. 60	4, 983 4, 017 4, 106 3, 913 4, 116 4, 251 4, 133 3, 963 4, 137 3, 461 2, 968 3, 238
44	Unclassified labourers (shops, enginehouses and power plants)	2, 088 962	4, 263, 166 1, 724, 622	7, 031, 543 2, 721, 048	2,042	1.65	3, 368
45	Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers	449	854, 271	1, 542, 577	1, 793 1, 903	1. 58 1. 80	2, 828 3, 436
	Total	21, 224	41, 244, 747	81, 609, 302	1, 943	1.98	3, 845

See footnote at end of table.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-212- Annual, RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958) Part VI.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

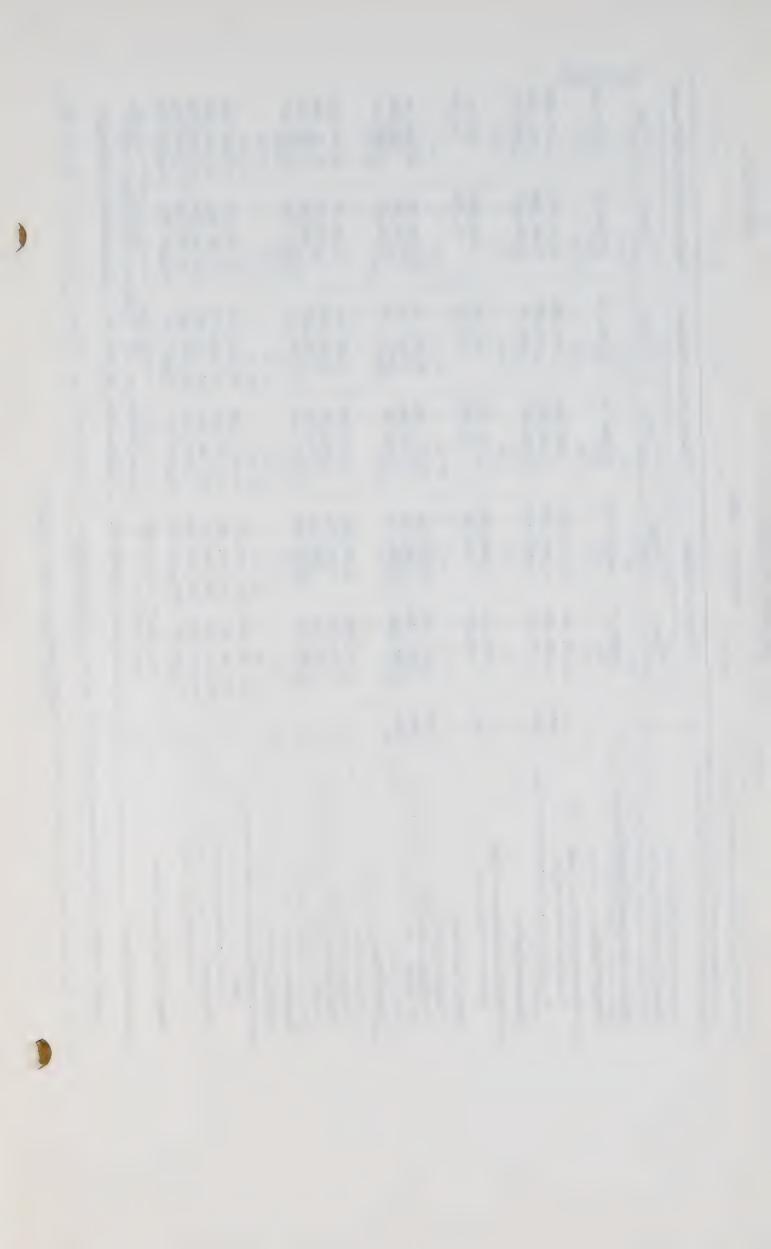
TABLE 1. Employees and their Compensation, 1958 - Canadian National Railways - Concluded

	Division	Number of employees	Time on	Total	Average		salaries vages
No.		(monthly average) ¹	duty (hours)	compen- sation	hours worked	Per hour	Per year
	Transportation			\$	and the profession will be a second and the second	\$	\$
47	Chief train despatchers Train despatchers Supervisory agents and assistants	78 302 323	176, 251 638, 183 684, 938	601, 850 1,953, 089 1,495,907	2, 260 2, 113 2, 120	3.41 3.06 2.18	7, 716 6, 467 4, 631
49	Agents and caretaker agents at small stations (non- telegraphers)	155	343, 540	597, 094	2, 216	1. 74	3, 852
51	Station agents, telegraphers and telephoners Levermen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	3, 586 70	7, 515, 356 144, 851	14, 916, 077 287, 861	2,096 2,069	1. 98 1. 99	4, 160 4, 112
52	Baggage, parcel room and station attendants General foremen and foremen in freight sheds	466 331	957, 578	1,509,238	2,055	1.58	3,239
54	Freight handlers and freight shed operators	2, 457	669, 122 4, 369, 850	1, 325, 886 7, 540, 336	2,022 1,778	1. 98 1. 72	4,006 3,069
55 56	Labourers	585 156	1, 084, 449 309, 825	1,693,691 725,665	1,854 1,986	1. 56 2. 34	2, 895
57	Dining car stewards, chefs, cooks and waiters	746	1, 612, 193	2, 521, 676	2,161	1. 56	4, 652 3, 380
	Restaurant managers, chefs, cooks and waiters News agents	3 99	1,084,803	1,280,367	2,719	1. 18	3,209
60	Sleeping and parlour car conductors	81	196, 799	375, 170	2,430	1. 91	4,632
	Porters and other train attendants	627 84	1,390,099 184.465	2, 013, 160 336, 225	2, 217 2, 196	1.45 1.82	3, 211 4, 003
63	Crossing watchmen and gatemen	374	791, 246	1, 222, 990	2, 116	1.55	3,270
64	Floating equipment employees	408	745, 271	1, 570, 518 41, 966, 800	1,827 2,039	2.11 1.83	3, 849 3, 738
	NUN UVVA	22,000	2009 020	22,000,000	7,000	2,00	0, 100
	Yardmasters and assistants	372	1,070,890	2,856,223	2,879	2.67	7, 678
	Switch tenders Hostlers	228 356	546, 889 685, 090	1,010,570 1,363,786	2,399 1,924	1.85 1.99	4, 432 3, 831
	Sub-total	956	2, 302, 869	5,230,579	2,409	2. 27	5, 471
68	Road passenger conductors	440	911, 762	2, 642, 511	2,072	2. 90	6,006
69	Road freight conductors	1,281	2, 654, 910	7, 402, 399	2,073	2. 79 2. 54	5, 779
70	Road passenger brakemen and baggagemen	1,100 3,179	1, 866, 288 5, 331, 349	4, 738, 881 12, 893, 696	1,697 1,677	2. 42	4, 308 4, 056
72	Yard foremen	1,086	2,517,918	5, 996, 493	2, 318	2.38	5, 522
73 74	Yard helpers	2, 463 531	5,090,986 940,062	11,003,200 3,896,139	2,067 1,770	4.14	4, 467 7, 337
75	Road freight engineers and motormen	1,541	2, 946, 456	9, 202, 584	1, 912	3. 12 2. 36	5, 972 6, 413
77	Yard engineers and motormen	514	2, 669, 352 835, 086	6, 310, 764 2, 964, 190	2, 713 1, 625	3.55	5, 767
	Road freight firemen and helpers	1,720 1,086	2, 946, 605 2, 657, 358	7, 607, 581 5, 348, 788	1, 713 2, 447	2. 58	4, 423 4, 925
79	Yard firemen and helpers	15, 925	31, 368, 132	80,007,226	1, 970	2. 55	5, 024
	Total	28, 109	56, 569, 820		2, 013	2, 25	4, 525
	Total divisions 1 to 79	87, 612	177, 158, 551		2, 022	1. 97	3, 993
	Other Operations						
	Communications	5,829	12, 150, 861	21, 053, 870	2, 085	1.73	3, 612 3, 712
	Express	5, 995	12, 375, 054	22, 254, 851	2,064	1.80	3, 712
83	Highway transport (rail) Outside operations	840 3, 827	1,695,053 7,921,885	2, 955, 209 10, 960, 277	2,018 2,070	1. 74 1. 38	3,518 2,864
	Total	16, 491	34, 142, 853	57, 224, 207	2,070	1. 68	3, 470
	Grand total	104, 103	211, 301, 404	407, 095, 996 ²	2,030	1. 93	3, 911
85	Number of female employees (monthly average)	5,062		058 504 003		-	Mark.
86	Salaries and wages charged to operating expenses		_	357, 564, 327	~~	-	Monace

¹ Average of counts made each month. ² Includes \$1,010,565 paid to employees domiciled outside Canada and charged to the Canadian System.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-212- Annual,
RAILWAY TRANSPORT (1958, Part VI)





RAILWAY OPERATING STATISTICS

February, 1960

	Total 22	22 Railways	Canadian National Railways	nal Railways	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Sailway Company
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Miles of road operated (monthly average)	45,073.85	44,971.04	23,348.56	23,262.12	17,094.80	17,095.80
Freight Traffic						
Tons carried-revenue freight(1)	13,192,479)) 5,086,853)) 5,224,727	12,107,873 4,687,359 4,863,674	5,580,280 2,564,943 2,646,425	5,019,681 2,400,389 2,501,247	4,271,642 2,094,290 2,146,457	4,129,183 1,913,911 1,979,812
Passenger Traffic						
Revenue passengers(1)	1,872,817)) 164,150	1,699,208	1,103,741	927,943	660,240	652,936
Gross Ton-Miles						
Freight train (000) Passenger train (000) Total (000)	11,371,849 1,612,999 1,12,984,848	10,675,958 1,684,762 12,360,720	5,717,821 928,016 6,645,837	5,455,593 924,171 6,379,764	4,586,972 569,851 5,156,823	4,346,346 636,800 4,983,146
Train-Miles						
Freight service Passenger service Work service Total	5,300,425 2,874,063 264,033 8,438,521	5,280,597 2,959,781 289,716 8,530,094	2,625,880 1,600,591 203,166 4,429,637	2,686,319 1,602,854 186,897 4,476,070	2,178,373 1,052,326 46,484 3,277,183	2,091,580 1,131,504 86,135 3,309,219
Car-Miles						
Freight: Loaded	164,7	157,490,279	83,471,136	82,749,413	66,754,156	62,392,518
Total (including cabooses)		238,524,531 26,399,716 264,924,247	128,164,893 15,068,424 143,233,317	123,103,460 14,583,687 137,687,147	100,869,794 9,213,036 110,082,830	94,558,188 9,841,602 104,399,790
Number of Employees-Railway	144,796	151,086	79,365	82,427	55,711	59,084
Pay Roll - Railway	\$ 51,117,796	50,069,223	27,294,229	26,847,327	19,769,253	19,369,125
Pay Roll Chargeable to Railway Operating Expenses\$.\$ 48,462,537	46,851,654	25,802,488	24,779,083	18,772,151	18,387,321

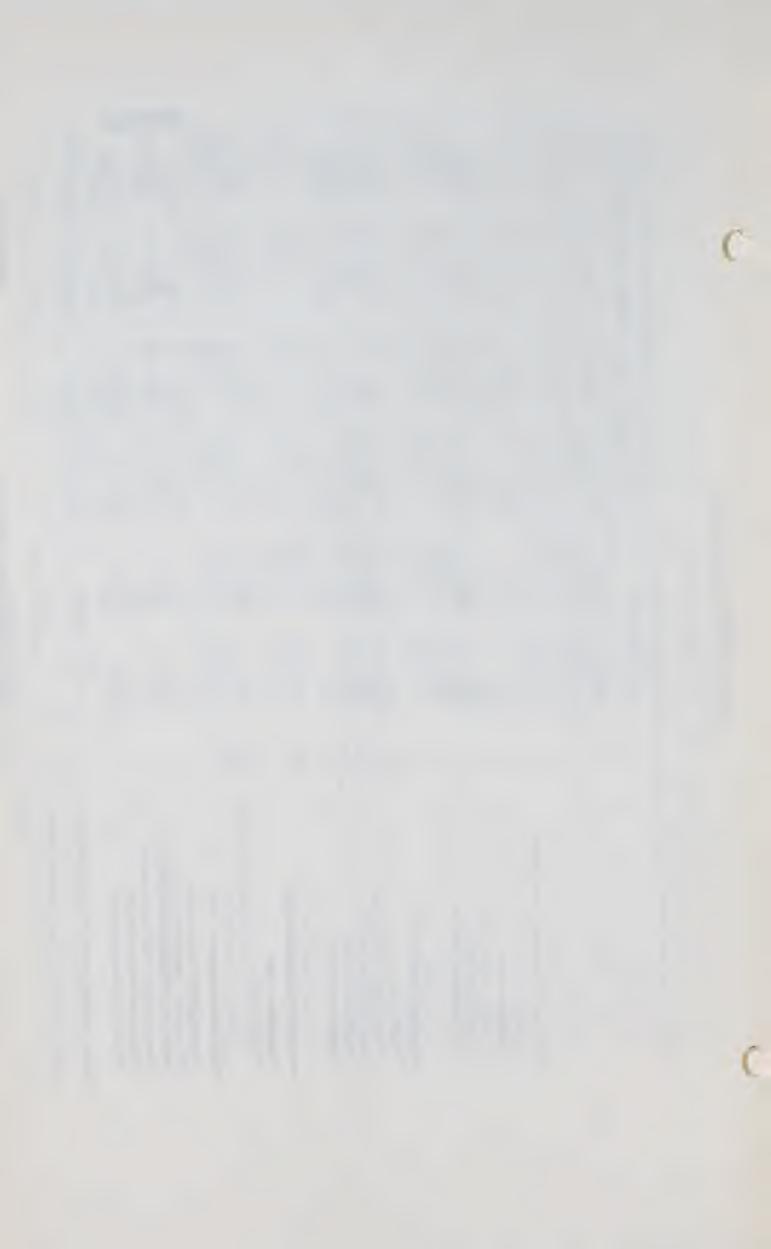
⁽¹⁾ Includes traffic handled by more than one road.

RAILWAY OPERATING STATISTICS

February, 1960

	Total 22 Railways	Railways	Canadian Na	Canadian National Railways	Canadian Pacific	Canadian Pacific Railway Company
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Averages per day per mile of road operated Operating revenues Operating expenses Ton-miles – revenue freight Ton-miles – all freight Passenger-miles – revenue	72.18 71.67 3,892 3,997 126	69.95 72.55 3,723 3,863	69.93 71.23 3,788 3,908	66.12 72.35 3,685 3,840 112	75.21 72.09 4,224 4,330 143	75.56 74.05 3,998 4,136 146
Averages per freight train mile Freight revenue	15.65 960 986 31.1 15.8	14.57 888 921 29.8 14.3	15.97 977 1,008 31.8 16.0	14.10 894 931 30.8 14.0	14.77 961 985 30.6 14.6	14.86 915 947 29.8 14.4
Averages per passenger train mile Passengers carried Passenger cars	57	53	51 9.4	46	% % % %	62
Miscellaneous averages Operating expense per train-mile	11.10 386 88 31.7 1.631 2.766 51.37	10.71 387 92 30.9 1.641 3.180 53.19	10.89 460 74 31.7 1.635 2.667 54.50	10.53 478 79 30.2 1.578 3.436 57.54	10.91 490 108 32.2 1.536 2.964 50.35	10.71 464 107 31.7 1.624 3.070 50.84

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-CO3- Nonthly, Rilling OPERATING STATISTICS (March 1960)





RAIL FINANCIAL OPERATING STATISTICS

Year 1959

	Total 22 Railways	Railways	Canadian Na	Canadian National Railways	Canadian Pacific	Canadian Pacific Railway Company
	1959	1958r	1959	1958	1959	1958
	<∞	45	حه	<∞	₩.	٠٠
RAIL						
Operating Revenues						
	1,219,304,062	1,161,100,118	588,538,863	562,844,253	478,455,778	467,410,853
Commercial Communications	60,551,736 48,210,879 4,248,997	58,240,392 43,293,794 4,331,225	32,490,164 27,189,000 3,857,000	30,682,843 23,954,032 3,924,527	27,642,161 17,541,744 275,591	27,129,060 16,368,767 282,141
Total	1,332,315,674	1,266,965,529	652,075,027	621,405,655	523,915,274	511,190,821
Operating Expenses						
Railway	1,160,290,497 59,950,677	1,130,611,860 57,599,972	587,320,455	578,493,515 30,222,719	442,266,855 27,492,161	430,919,006 26,971,560
Highway Transport (Rail)	4,232,066	4,306,854	3,808,972	3,885,542	290,779	280,668
Total	1,266,175,049	1,230,695,522	646,065,068	633,486,603	486,251,272	473,189,584
Net Rail Operating Income						
Railway Express Commercial Communications	59,013,565 601,059 6,509,070	30,488,258 640,420 5,116,958	1,218,408 406,333 4,337,190	Dr. 15,649,262 460,124 3,069,205	36,188,923 150,000	
Highway Transport (Rail)	16,93	24,371	48,028	38,985	Dr. 15, 188	1,350,417
ගැනී ම ම ම නො	66.140,625	36,270,007	6,009,959	Dr. 12,080,948	37,664,002	38,001,237
r Revised.				The second restriction of the second		:

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-206, Annual,
RAILWAY OPERATING STATISTICS (Year 1959)

RAILWAY FINANCIAL OPERATING STATISTICS

Year 1959

	Total 22	Total 22 Railways	Canadian Nati	Canadian National Railways	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Railway Company
	1959	1958r	1959	1958	1959	1958
	45	40	40	٠٠	₩.	S
RAILWAY						
Operating Revenues						
Freight	1,054,253,137	994,676,896	507,199,612	481,895,409	406,485,538	393,823,285
Passenger	73,571,324	77,300,074	36,827,078	38,005,937	33,212,415	35,394,437
Mail Mail	17,679,089	15,170,641	10.134.264	8,255,788	5,913,676	5,530,364
TKpress	22,997,401	22,275,753	11,728,662	11,371,180	8,965,064	8,928,441
Switching	7,894,635	8,218,922	3,505,997	3,564,043	2,561,106	2,769,017
Incidental	28,772,536	30,449,002	13,234,396	14,392,323	13,924,643	13,796,177
All other	0,000,000	T / (4) / (2)	1,000,011	F 000 000	1,722,021	121610761
Total	1,219,304,062	1,161,100,118	588,538,863	562,844,253	478,455,778	467,410,853
Operating Expenses						
Road maintenance	259,155,181	248,073,793	139,347,733	134,859,806	87,215,467	83,601,598
Traffic Traffic	29,024,086	27, 199, 923	14.115.295	13.323.166	13,056,824	12.082.382
Transportation (railway line)	441,362,609	438,556,669	230,335,567	230,657,518	169,975,427	168,780,654
Miscellaneous railway operations	14,787,822	14,824,857	5,745,461	5,609,621	8,454,055	8,624,626
General	99,626,081	95,735,151	54,976,800	53,502,964	35,708,136	34,024,695
Joint facility rents	2,236,255	2,055,311	Cr. 365,388	Cr. 290.783	1.604.285	1.393.252
Railway tax accruals	58,890,092	48,504,917	11,822,574	10	30,523,854	27,658,098
Total	1,160,290,497	1,130,611,860	587,320,455	578,493,515	442,266,855	430,919,006
Net Railway Operating Income	59,013,565	30_488_258	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9 37 000	26 100 000	36 491 847



TABLE 4. Capital Expended

Year	Railway rolling stock and inland steamships ¹	Improve- ments on leased property	Stocks and bonds leased railway companies	Steamships	Hotel, communication and miscellaneous property	Investments in controlled and other companies	Net change in working capital, reserves and other B/S accounts	Dividends	Grand total
			<u> </u>		dollars				
1923	14, 953, 488	3, 474, 150	2, 008, 900	173, 083	3, 337, 914	Cr. 302.481	Cr. 58, 312, 3072	29, 675, 010	Cr. 4, 992, 243
1924	14, 973, 901	Cr. 3, 096, 605	7, 010, 000	186, 296	1, 580, 473	551, 839	30, 524, 199	29, 993, 341	81, 723, 444
1925	6, 207, 059	361, 998	100, 200	111, 187	1,849,050			30, 005, 944	33, 980, 195
1926	10, 476, 385	886, 619	-	1, 860, 514	3, 113, 203	2, 044, 133	17, 930, 474	30, 005, 944	66, 317, 272
1927	12, 830, 998	1, 326, 545	1, 136, 000	14, 473, 514	8, 122, 543	2, 610, 387	Cr. 5, 923, 031	30, 005, 944	64, 582, 900
1928	24, 945, 321	2, 550, 534	1,580,000	9, 715, 262	9, 529, 995	3, 455, 926	Cr. 2,803,980	33, 421, 180	82, 394, 238
1929	58, 262, 484	3, 861, 572	3, 620, 000	14, 685, 156	13, 376, 827	7, 832, 564	25, 841, 436	35, 424, 790	162, 904, 829
1930	25, 494, 769	3, 807, 017	5, 447, 691	15, 985, 865	9, 538, 725	10, 262, 628	Cr. 10, 480, 424	38, 248, 531	98, 304, 802
1931	19, 537, 679	8, 080, 475	7, 565, 784	2, 262, 731	3,075,918	Cr5, 402, 559	Cr. 17, 939, 643	22, 160, 697.	39, 291, 082
1932	2, 201, 279	885, 739	1, 120, 000	10, 362	253, 611	4, 737, 230	2, 023, 141	2, 745, 139	13, 976, 501
1933	Cr. 1, 167, 256	199, 455	465, 000	28, 640	105,698	11, 072, 421	14, 467, 603	-	25, 171, 561
1934	Cr. 5, 135, 641	1,387,424	2,521,000	Cr. 4, 379, 264	255, 837	1,076,489	Cr. 5, 960, 050	_	Cr. 10, 234, 205
1935	Ct. 1, 159, 555	Cr. 1,061,439	Cr. 3, 387, 731	Cr. 7, 037, 837	Cr. 139, 262	7, 159, 074	6, 057, 834		431,084
1936	2, 236, 771	Cr. 1, 238, 954	Cr. 1, 911, 868	Cr. 234, 503	1, 977, 9913	4, 527, 994	5, 395, 059	***	10, 752, 490
1937	16, 404, 543	Ct. 395, 485	Cr. 998, 991	105, 810	823, 952	5, 700, 134	Cr. 1,546,852	1,372,569	21, 465, 680
1938	10, 691, 723	913, 650	1, 120	7, 555	1,091,054	11, 868, 417	Cr. 11, 869, 447	2, 745, 138	15, 449, 210
1939	Cr. 7, 304, 136		. 18	112, 346	Cr. 3, 647, 801	Cr. 13, 588, 839	33, 789, 578	profit.	8, 545, 594
1940	5, 449, 3024			Cr. 23, 055, 913		Cr. 3, 049, 311	15, 055, 420	5, 042, 782	1, 339, 491
1941	7, 169, 716		Cr. 1, 401, 988	Cr. 2, 535, 491	1,972,836	1, 986, 531		5, 042, 782	5, 919, 845
1942 ⁸	5, 434, 749		Cr. 780, 127	Cr. 26, 364, 037	107, 588	6,054,575	16, 593, 159	5, 042, 782	7, 650, 796
1943	9, 859, 817	Cr. 2, 026, 947	Cr. 2, 999, 692	Cr. 15, 914, 099	923, 070	8, 849, 593	14, 605, 640	5, 042, 782	18, 340, 164
1944	18, 469, 301	940, 137	379, 610	796, 230	Cr. 5, 360, 081	Cr. 8, 278, 564	Cr. 18, 120, 185	18, 442, 782	7, 269, 230
1945	12, 321, 620	1, 508, 726	3, 408, 184	2, 323, 987	988, 496	Cr. 382, 301	Cr. 22, 550, 050	21, 781, 500°	19, 400, 162
1946	14, 360, 662	6, 270, 483	689, 274	9, 859, 596	279, 330	364, 972	Cr. 38, 101, 268	21, 307, 6826	15, 030, 731
1947	25, 153, 213	Cr. 2, 423, 599	Cr. 1, 160	4, 594, 348	Cr. 136, 170	1,017,017	Cr. 30, 728, 587	21, 307, 6826	23, 629, 942
1948	37, 026, 209	6, 372, 250	2, 591	4, 873, 304	1, 212, 668	1,551,827	Cr. 18, 216, 680	21, 307, 682	54, 129, 851
1949	46, 815, 588	3, 084, 736	711, 284	3, 058, 301	3, 994, 847	133, 175	Cr. 71, 359, 894	20, 622, 768°	7, 060, 805
1950	37, 974; 143	581, 705	25, 409	2, 933, 598	1, 116, 500	335, 285	Cr. 12, 252, 277	23, 488, 648	54, 203, 011
1951	55, 298, 563	6, 906, 921	71,172	1, 627, 884	Cr. 803, 928		Cr. 31, 056, 435	23, 428, 010	53, 762, 938
1952	42, 001, 177	2, 450, 482	112,060	Cr. 4, 115, 259	3, 547, 420	1, 170, 114	Cr. 6, 357, 920	23, 766, 846	62, 574, 920
1953	65, 513, 863	9, 454, 301	Cr. 1, 183, 857	1, 130, 336	2, 982, 202	7, 088, 530	Cr. 63, 637, 232	23, 841, 060	45, 189, 203
1954	67, 515, 913	7, 558, 259	64,096	6, 257, 297			Cr. 29, 045, 595	23, 805, 419	76, 631, 173
1955	53, 302, 935	Cr. 1, 099, 083		13, 366, 160		Cr. 3,011,099	Cr. 46, 137, 018	23, 928, 240	42,543,940
1956	55, 060, 346	6, 528, 310	301,096	5, 182, 135		Cr. 1,840,996	Cr. 53, 810, 082	27, 458, 833	43, 826, 888
1957	70, 509, 819	6, 188, 993	3, 615, 504	4, 954, 552	10, 732, 767	10, 901, 875	Cr. 93, 261, 169	24, 119, 432	37, 761, 773
1958	45, 314, 939	3,099,173	57, 228	Cr. 10, 237, 731	10, 860, 130	26, 862, 556	Cr. 15, 364, 458	24, 286, 501	84, 878, 338
Total	879, 001, 687	84, 852, 623	29, 049, 304	26, 801, 915	97, 817, 673	105, 310, 422	Cr. 500, 494, 429	648, 868, 440	1, 371, 207, 638

See notes on page 18.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-202, Annual, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (1923-1958)



TABLE 5. Operating Statistics

No.	Year	Average miles of road operated	Revenue freight carried	Revenue freight ton miles	Revenue passengers carried	Revenue passenger miles	Freight revenue	Passenger revenue	Passenger train revenue ⁶
140.			'000 tons	'000,000	'000	'000,000		\$'000	
1	1923	21, 805	57, 248	18,615	23, 684	. 1, 447	185, 241	39, 285	59,595
2	1924	21,866	52, 499	16, 990	22, 708	1, 372	171,045	37, 234	57,400
3	1925	21, 936	54,999	18.027	21, 675	1, 380	180,483	36,618	56,782
4	1926	22,066	60,846	19, 243	21,580	1, 438	200,004	38,099	58,843
5	1927	22, 193	61,997	19, 465	20,554	1, 483	202, 107	38,576	59,901
6	1928	22, 277	69, 155	22, 588	19,697	1,514	228, 461	39, 147	61,687
7	1929	22, 628	65, 213	19, 375	19, 251	1,401	214, 636	37, 132	60,084
8	1930	23,650	54, 563	16, 910	17, 554	1, 214	183, 568	32,901	53, 252
9	1931	23, 769	41,708	14,610	13, 196	866	148,952	23, 200	40,540
10	1932	23,773	34, 377	12,818	10, 364	686	120,715	17, 259	31,651
11	1933	23, 743	31, 368	11,550	9,435	665	112, 319	15,032	27, 879
12	1934	23,676	36, 966	12,950	10,080	723	126, 118	16, 331	29,725
13	1935	23, 652	38, 808	13, 509	9,721	770	133,745	16, 645	30, 225
14	1936	23, 554	43, 451	14,814	10,099	831	145, 488	17,022	31,026
15	1937	23,707	47,038	15, 165	10,888	953	153, 796	18,945	33,662
16	1938	23,684	40,578	14,505	10, 289	892	139, 770	18,097	32, 172
17	1939	23, 568	45, 691	17, 084	10, 145	875	160, 255	17,817	33,012
18	1940	23, 603	55,060	21, 532	11, 204	1, 125	194, 562	21,702	41, 253
19	1941	23, 525	65, 370	27, 200	17, 681	1,762	239, 592	31,894	50,008
20	1942	23, 494	71, 545	31,729	30, 363	2, 708	288, 462	48, 297	69,466
21	1943	23, 494	80, 427	36, 327	34, 501	3,619	324, 900	66,891	93, 401
22	1944	23, 496	80, 851	36,016	35, 928	3, 697	321, 589	69,776	97, 395
23	1945	23, 498	79,941	34,600	30, 371	3, 338	316,533	65, 200	94, 157
24	1946	23, 437	78,950	30,812	22, 320	2, 289	300,313	50, 128	78, 584
25	1947	23, 402	86, 221	32, 945	21, 227	1, 845	342, 582	43,018	72, 991
26	1948	23, 401	85, 241	32, 943	20,083	1,755	393, 544	41,562	73,916
27	1949	23, 902	76, 846	30,922	18, 678	1,621	394,424	43, 287	79, 535
28	1950	24, 188	81, 365	31, 988	16,820	1, 408	445,780	39, 889	78, 531
29	1951	24, 176	89,618	36, 435	17, 323	1,611	498,800	47, 476	90,927
30	1952	24, 190	90,054	38, 430	18, 833	1, 635	536,723	48, 466	98, 618
31	1953	24, 153	86,523	36, 678	18, 081	1,539	553,618	45,916	99, 365
32	1954	24, 155	79,338	32, 882	17, 859	1,472	502,831	43,757	94, 848
33	1955	24, 231	87,607	35, 677	16, 811	1, 464	539,028	43,930	96, 783
34	1956	24, 271	99,034	41,935	15, 989	1,501	612, 767	45,843	108, 109
35	1957	24, 282	88, 881	36, 674	13,920	1, 499	587, 274	46,818	110,571
36	1958	24, 882	79,486	35,077	12,737	1, 269	545, 231	41, 493	102, 649

See notes on page 22.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-201, Annual, CANADIAN NATIONAL PAILWAYS (1923-1958)



SUMMARY FOR CANADA CLASS AND TYPE OF RATE

TYPE OF TRAFFIC	CL ASS	TY PE	NO. OF CAR- LOADS	REVENUE	WEIGHT	TON-MILES	AVERAGE REVENUE PER TON-MILE	AVERAGE HAUL PER ION	CAR-MILES	AVERAGE REVENUE PER CAR-MIL
				5	(tons)		ø			5
A. CLASS RATES	100 85 70 55 45 40 33 30 27	Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive Non-Competitive	42 26 20 118 338 128 291 25	15,535 4,931 15,475 63,176 167,003 68,325 62,199 10,349	270.2 141.0 255.9 1,492.0 5,825.6 2,977.8 3,141.5	240,014 76,070 242,663 1,384,558 3,884,753 1,740,727 1,765,011 430,902	6.47 6.48 6.38 4.56 4.30 3.93 3.52 2.40	888 540 948 928 667 585 562 890	39,461 16,805 21,845 120,064 241,767 84,252 159,729 22,944	.39 .29 .71 .53 .69 .81 .39
	21	Non-Competitive	47	15,751	1,225.4	601,815	2.62	491	24,900	.63
TOTAL CANADIAN	CLASS RATE	s	1,035	422,744	15,813.8	10,366,513	4.08	656	731,767	.58
TOTAL U.S. REL	ATED	Official	35	12,900	700.2	392,360	3.29	560	21,542	.60
TOTAL CLASS RATES.	• • • • • • • • •	•	1,070	435,644	16,514.0	10,758,873	4.05	652	753,309	.58
B. COMMODITY RATE										
	Commodity	Non-Competitive Statutory	7,591	557,363	131,808.7	111,449,927	1.78	852	2,925,540 2,052,193	.68
en.		Competitive Agreed Charge	5,270 2,906	1,229,329	201,350.4 85,713.1	59,485,917	2.07	295 348	1,988,672 1,202,706	.62
TOTAL COMMODITY RA	TES	•	18,167	4,511,564	767,360.8	313,152,239	1.44	408	8,169,111	.55
C. MULTIPLE RATES	27	Non-Correct to to		1 222		/ 11 110	2.74		(0:0	1 00
		Non-Competitive)		(305	44.8	(11,110	2.75)	314	(248	1.23
	45 Commodity	Non-Competitive) Non-Competitive)		(304	10.0	(11,230 600	2.71)	1,183	(1,123	1.30
	100 Commodity	Non-Competitive) Competitive	1	(1,060	28.5	(6,583 (14,051	16.10)	724	(231 (493	4.59
	Commodity	Non-Competitive)		(389	40.5	(18,063	2.15)	1,854	(446	. 87
	Commodity	Non-Competitive)	190	(85,479		(7,025,542	1.22)	1,663	(1,408	. 44
	Commodity	Statutory)		(9,399		(4,325,587	.22)	.,	(116,863	.08
TOTAL MULTIPLE RAT	ES	•	194	98,537	6,950.7	11,472,747	. 86	1,651	316,685	.31
D. MIXED SHIPMENT AT RESPECTIVE	S									
CARLOAD RAIES	100 85 70 55 45 40 33 30 27	Non-Competitive		600 602 39,031 46,918 39,297 12,091 1,684 2,138 719	17.8 13.9 418.3 650.9 946.7 398.8 65.6 114.4 21.0	5,025 5,741 664,018 1,064,208 1,069,310 338,992 56,552 93,798 28,372	11.94 10.49 5.88 4.41 3.67 3.57 2.98 2.28 2.53	282 413 1,587 1,251 1,130 850 862 820 1,351		
TOTAL CANADIAN	CLASS RATE	s		143,080	2,847.4	3,326,016	4,30	1,211		
TOTAL U.S. REL	ATED	Official		1,546	58.4	60,656	2.55	1,039		
	Commodity	Non-Competitive Statutory		59,413	2,509.5	2,064,913	2.88	823 937		
		Competitive Agreed Charge		50,669 24,428	1,318.7	2,257,906 916,884	2.24	1,712		
TOTAL COMMODIT	Y RATES			134,732	4,402.1	5,284,867	2.55	1,201		
TOTAL MIXED SHIPME	NTS		391	279,358	7,307.9	8,671,539	3.22	1,187	463,867	.60
7					798,133.4		1.55	431	9,702,972	.55

SCURCE: Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, WAYBILL ANALYSIS, Carload All-Rail Traffic (1958)



COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION BY REGIONS

10.	COMMODITY CLASSES AND SPECIFIC	FROM	GION	NO. OF CAR- LOADS	REVENUE	WEIGHT	TON-MILES	AVERAGE REVENUE PER	AVERAGE HAUL	CAR-MILES	AVERAGE REVENUE PER
	COMMODITIES	FROM	10	LONDS		(tons)		TON-MILE	PER TON		CAR-MIL
	WHEAI	Maritime Eastern Eastern Western Western Western	Maritime Maritime Eastern Maritime Eastern Western	1 97 282 5 24 1,674	\$ 26 25,206 70,891 3,038 21,489 402,444	26.4 5,293.7 14,753.7 217.7 1,342.9 95,298.2	5,518 4,740,314 4,352,636 558,565 2,193,961 77,237,985	.47 .53 1.63 .54 .98	209 895 295 2,566 1,634 810	209 85,229 81,767 12,596 39,165 1,357,662	.12 .30 .87 .24 .55
				2,083	523,094	116,932.6	89,088,979	.59	762	1,576,628	.33
	CORN	Eastern Eastern Western	Maritime Eastern Western	3 23 1	1,252 4,169 967	117.6 1,020.5 62.0	73,660 114,965 .73,222	1.70 3.63 1.32	626 113 1,181	1,953 2,653 1,181	.64 1.57 .82
				27	6,388	1,200.1	261,847	2.44	218	5,787	1.10
	QAIS	Maritime Eastern Eastern Western Western	Maritime Maritime Eastern Maritime Eastern Western	6 12 51 6 3 145	669 3,465 9,535 3,780 2,051 33,000	197.0 397.1 1,965.9 198.9 115.1 7,225.5	14,109 222,894 462,401 476,974 225,151 6,073,628	4.74 1.55 2.06 .79 .91	72 561 235 2,398 1,956 841	438 6,908 12,018 14,225 5,818 122,119	1.53 .50 .79 .27 .35 .27
				223	52,500	10,099.5	7,475,157	.70	740	161,526	.33
	BARLEY	Maritime Eastern Eastern Western Western	Maritime Maritime Eastern Eastern Western	1 16 57 1 508	104 5,805 8,128 367 119,368	40.0 664.5 2,287.3 30.1 26,638.3	2,000 388,466 310,752 40,755 22,945,690	5.20 1.49 2.62 .90 .52	50 585 136 1,354 861	50 8,437 7,181 1,354 436,925	2.08 .69 1.13 .27 .27
				583	133,772	29,660.2	23,687,663	.56	799	. 453,947	. 29
0	RYE	Eastern Western	Eastern Western	1 35	493 7,997	56.0	12,544	3.93	224 959	224 33,695	2.20
				36	8,490	1,820.5	1,704,158	.50	936	33,919	. 25
1	RICE	Eastern Western	Eastern Western	2 1	1,113	53.8	35,485 45,072	3.14	660	1,201	.93
				3	1,899	93.9	80,557	2.36	858	2,325	.82
3	GRAIN N.O.S.	Eastern Western Western	Eastern Eastern Western	1 1 1	128 488 289	41.3 40.0 60.3	15,405 54,160 62,049	. 83 . 90 . 47	373 1,354 1,029	373 1,354 1,029	.34
				3	905	141.6	131,614	.69	929	2,756	.33
5	FLOUR, WHEAT	Maritime Eastern Eastern Eastern Western Western	Maritime Maritime Eastern Western Maritime Eastern Western	1 34 52 1 17 50 56	64 8,586 7,851 1,179 7,619 20,285 6,743	25.8 1,238.5 1,806.4 25.2 607.2 1,668.2 1,701.6	1,238 1,098,627 661,753 67,914 1,264,530 2,356,408 1,374,585	5.17 .78 1.19 1.74 .60 .86	48 887 366 2,695 2,083 1,413 808	48 31,164 19,292 2,695 35,150 69,979 43,641	1.33 .28 .41 .44 .22 .29
				211	52,327	7,072.9	6,825,055	.77	965	201,969	.26
9	FLOUR EDIBLE, N.	O.S. Eastern Western	Eastern Eastern	4	843 593	145.1	45,050 67,782	1.87	310 1,738	1,078 1,738	.78
				5	1,436	184.1	112,832	1.27	613	2,816	.51

SOURCE: Board of Transport Commissioner for Canada,
WAYBILL ANALYSIS, Carload All-Rail Traffic (1958)



Express Statistics, 1958 - Continued Statistique des messageries, 1958 - suite

	Algoma Central and Hudson	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific	Northern Alberta	Railway Express	Total	
	Bay Railway Company	Express Company	Express Company	Railways Company	Agency Inc.	1000	
Financial paper issued:							Papiers négociables émis:
Money orders sold domestic \$ and foreign.	-	83,732,425	49,570,978	_	_	133, 303, 403	Mandats circulaires vendus — cana diens et étrangers.
Travellers' cheques sold — do- \$ mestic and foreign.	Artes	781,130	8,314,973	-		9,096,103	Chèques de voyage vendus — cans diens et étrangers.
"C.O.D." cheques issued \$ Telegraphic transfers	28,838	2	19,803,311 129,420	****	285, 188	20,117,337	Chèques "C.R." émis Transferts de fonds par télégraphe
Total	28,838	84,513,555	77, 818, 682	-	285, 188	162,646,263	Total
Equipment and miscellaneous physical property owned at December 31, 1958: Equipment:							Equipement et diverses propriétés imm bilières en mains le 31 décembre 1958 Equipement:
Road vehicles: Motor trucks	_	930	937		391	1,906	Véhicules routiers: Camions motorisés
Trailers (road equipment — '' semi-trailers and full trailers).	_	46	89	_		135	Remorques (équipement routier semi-remorques et remorque complètes).
Automobiles	-	-	2	4000		2	Automobiles Véhicules de quai:
Trucks, hand	_		3,919	19	1123	4,050	Charriots, manuels
Other	645	36 3,217	61			3,217	Charriots, motorisés Autres
Miscellaneous physical pro- perty:							Propriétés immobilières diverses:
Road vehicles used in car- tage services:							Véhicules routiers servant au trans port:
Trucks	1	_	427 178	_		428 178	Camions Remorques
Automobiles	-	_	_	-	_	_	Automobiles
Employees, salaries and wages: Full time employees;							Employés, salaires et gages; A plein temps:
Number Salaries and wages \$ Part time employees;	26,350	5,995 22,254,851	5,330 19,486,840	83,640	152 537,586	11,498 42,389,267	Nombre Salaires et gages A temps partiel: Nombre
Number	15,054 ⁴ 2,197	1,545,254	1,221,490	36,650 35,843	19,241 159,212	70,945 2,963,996	Salaires et gages Commissions versées
Express offices: Number in Canada at Dec. 31, 1958.	65	1,578	1.391	51	40	3,125	Bureaux de messagerie: Nombre au Canada le 31 décembr 1958.
Number of offices selling mo- ney orders.	6	1,980	1,301	_	_	3,281	Nombre de bureaux vendant des ma dats circulaires.
Number of branch offices sel- ling money orders.	-	2,377	3, 245	-		5,622	Nombre de succursales vendant de mandats circulaires.
Route mileage covered:7 In Canada:							Lignes (en milles) exploitées?: Au Canada:
By railway ⁸ By steamship lines	322.10	23, 266.87 5, 714.00	16,741.76 791.00	901.40	937.44 523.00	42,169.57 7,028.00	Par chemin de fer ⁶ Par bateau
By motor carriers lines		4,598.40	741.00	27.00	-	5,366.40	Par véhicules motorisés Par avion
By miscellaneous lines	_	10,190.00 34.10		_	1,194.00	11,384.00 34.10	Par voies diverses
Total	322. 10	43,803.37	18,273.76	928.40	2,654.44	65,982.07	Total
Outside Canada: By railway — U.S.A. By steamship Other	ena ena	43.79	254.32 2,679.00		164,563.38 6,529.10 166,877.33	164,861.49 9,208.10 166,877.33	A l'étranger: Par chemin de fer — Etats-Unis Sur voies océaniques Autre
Total	_	43.79	2,933.32	_	337,969.81	340,946.92	Total
Grand total	322.10	43,847-16	21,207.08	928.40	340,624.25	406, 928. 99	Total général
toute mileage covered — by							Lignes (en milles) exploitées — par r
area:7 Newfoundland	_	6,985.47		-		6,985.47	gion'; Terre-Neuve
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	_	828.82 2.638.87	288.54		nm	828.82 2,927.41	Ile-du-Prince-Edouard Nouvelle-Ecosse
New BrunswickQuebec	-	2,887.15 5,631.52	578.33 1,654.05	_	263.83	3,465.48 7,549.40	Nouveau-Brunswick Québec
Ontario	B22.10	9,776.88	4,244.84	-	1,225.11	15,568.93	Ontario
Manitoba	ghreq gastip	3,921.82 5,962.07	1.746.75 4.486.60		132.39	5,800,96 10,448.67	Manitoba Saskatchéwan
Alberta	eno mos	3,071.36 2,099.41	2,487.05 2,787.60	901.50 21.90	321.00 712.11	6,780.91 5,626.02	Alberta Colombie-Britannique
Northwest Territories Yukon	#10 #10	_	_	_	_	_	Territoires du Nord-Ouest Yukon
United States Ocean-going mileage	_	43.79	254.32 2,679.00	_	330,403.81 7.566.00	330.701.92 10.245.00	Etats-Unis Parcours océanique
Total	322.10	43,847.16	21,207.08	928.40	340,624.25	406, 928. 99	Total
Accidents: Persons injured	-	470	254	1	1	726 1	Accidents: Personnes blessées Personnes tuées

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

SCURCE: D.B.S. 52-20h, Annual, EXPRESS STATISTICS (1958)



TABLE 3. Operating and Traffic Statistics 1957, Group I Carriers

		Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Number reporting		103	2	- 23	42	7	3	15	11
Property account: Land and land rights Structures - garages - warehouses - offices.	\$	2, 792, 500	4, 887	823, 838	1, 252, 043	87, 590	236, 664	139,706	247, 77
etc	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	14, 517, 892 98, 057, 859 3, 185, 233 2, 198, 447 1, 779, 299	28, 317 249, 116 	4, 655, 907 21, 777, 439 759, 027 409, 045 184, 271	5, 643, 039 54, 159, 758 1, 990, 798 1, 134, 977 911, 129	471, 808 3, 232, 780 52, 194 211, 853 15, 548	1, 113, 152 1, 005, 277 80, 870 6, 313 30, 759	9, 665, 084 117, 433 194, 678	918, 54 7, 968, 373 174, 913 235, 113 54, 636
Total cost		122, 531, 230	288, 790	28, 619, 557	65, 091, 744	4, 071, 773	2, 473, 035	12, 386, 981	9, 599, 35
31, 1957		59, 903, 908 62, 627, 322	103, 078 180, 712	14, 401, 137 14, 218, 420	33, 971, 158 31, 120, 586	1, 118, 649 2, 953, 124	1, 132, 345 1, 340, 690	4,746,770 7,640,211	4, 425, 77 5, 173, 57
Operating revenues: Freight revenue: Intercity and rural City	\$ \$	172, 304, 946 2, 090, 158	1, 275, 711	33, 411, 554 1, 134, 866	93, 311, 220 607, 436	6, 600, 635	5, 955, 936	16, 926, 600 210, 225	14, 822, 29 137, 63
Passenger revenue — regular routes: Intercity and rural	\$	68, 017 51, 425	1400g 1600		68, 017 51, 425	~~		-	
Special bus revenue — chartered service: Intercity and rural	\$	15, 105	_		15, 105	_	****** *****	_	
Mail - bag gage - express - newspaper: Intercity and rural City Other motor carrier revenue:	\$	196, 423 876	-	11, 485	4, 480 876		60,010	120,448	- -
Intercity and rural	\$	1, 665, 472 25, 395		574, 182 25, 395	296, 918	62, 321	25, 492 —	326, 459	380, 100
Total revenue: Intercity and rural City		174, 249, 963 2, 167, 854	1, 276, 711	33, 997, 221 1, 160, 261	93, 695, 740 659, 737	6,662,956	6,041,438	17, 373, 507 210, 225	15, 202, 390 137, 63
Total operating revenues	\$	176, 417, 817	1, 276, 711	35, 157, 482	94, 355, 477	6, 662, 956	6, 041, 438	17, 583, 732	15, 340, 02
Repairs to revenue and service equipment Tires and tubes Other maintenance and garage expenses Wages and bonuses of drivers and helpers	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	20, 613, 420 4, 522, 135 5, 020, 341 39, 963, 969	72, 626 8, 500 10, 848 160, 553	4, 673, 923 1, 059, 960 1, 271, 638 7, 049, 715	9, 730, 755 2, 205, 045 2, 406, 087 24, 389, 673	561, 071 199, 150 93, 032 1, 514, 002	334, 104 106, 378 360, 155 1, 052, 372	1, 894, 218 455, 022 768, 780 2, 579, 051	3, 346, 723 488, 074 109, 803 3, 218, 603
Fuel and oil for motor vehicles (excl. fuel tax) Bridge, tunnel and ferry tolls Other transportation expenses Station and terminal expenses Traffic solicitation and advertising ex-	W- W- W- W-	12, 631, 931 1, 216, 668 9, 760, 232 10, 945, 692	50, 163 9, 350 27, 029 13, 450	2, 521, 899 354, 638 965, 175 2, 705, 255	7, 436, 162 483, 542 3, 537, 008 7, 234, 249	435, 956 14, 345 990, 136 282, 770	308, 008 987, 685 113, 347	1, 100, 103 87, 648 3, 122, 155 593, 621	779, 640 267, 14: 131, 044
penses Insurance and safety expenses—claims, etc Administration and general expenses Depreciation Operating taxes and licences (incl. fuel tax) Rents	****	2, 227, 244 7, 799, 585 17, 815, 081 12, 949, 863 11, 641, 481 3, 652, 084	14, 206 20, 136 205, 533 44, 734 43, 627 1, 622	782, 841 1, 815, 643 3, 093, 512 3, 239, 633 2, 374, 226 334, 231	940, 237 4, 340, 966 9, 637, 510 6, 698, 324 6, 997, 756 1, 891, 561	71, 641 255, 410 546, 035 434, 709 302, 155 69, 610	172, 172 115, 885 828, 439 141, 854 322, 392 59, 923	245, 147 740, 197 1, 818, 330 1, 497, 207 873, 990 300, 340	511, 348 1, 685, 72 893, 402 727, 335 994, 79
Other operating expenses	\$	7, 687, 658 168, 447, 384	563, 696 1, 249, 073	191, 658 32, 433, 947	1, 921, 610 89, 850, 485	254, 033 6, 024, 061	990, 580 5, 893, 294	1, 242, 888 17, 319, 697	2, 523, 193 15, 676, 82 7
ncome account: Net operating revenue Income from other sources Gross income	***	7, 970, 433 1, 947, 538 9, 917, 971	27, 638 27, 638	2, 723, 535 219, 152 2, 942, 687	4, 504, 992 518, 778 5, 023, 770	638, 895 56, 812 695, 707	148, 144 508, 041 656, 185	264, 035 201, 672 465, 707	Dr. 336, 806 443, 083 106, 277
Interest and other deductions Net income before income taxes Income tax Net income transferred to earned surplus.	\$ \$	1, 695, 042 8, 222, 929 3, 530, 728 4, 692, 201	20, 529 7, 112 7, 112	228, 272 2, 714, 415 814, 183 1, 900, 232	870, 120 4, 153, 650 2, 241, 036 1, 912, 584	40, 903 654, 804 73, 282 581, 522	656, 185 195, 771 460, 414	328, 334 137, 373 250, 001 Dr. 112, 628	Cr. 43, 57!
Praffic statistics: Freight carried Fuel consumed:		12, 385, 781	18, 730	2, 528, 533	6, 484, 379	184, 026	498, 104	1,003,139	1, 668, 870
Passengers carried -regular routes:		40, 993, 214 9, 521, 969 102, 978	196, 982	7, 958, 390 2, 538, 589	26, 141, 078 2, 711, 007	1, 249, 749 379, 812	1, 291, 657 150, 000 30, 000	1, 944, 387 2, 512, 476 72, 978	2, 210, 971 1, 229, 985
Intercity and rural City Passengers carried—chartered service: Intercity and rural		380, 333 469, 272	-		380, 333 469, 272	-	 	-	-
City Miles run by buses — regular routes:	"	218 454		76-74V	219 454	_	-	-	-
Intercity and rural City Miles run by buses—chartered service: Intercity and rural		218, 454 137, 500			218, 454 137, 500	-	<u> </u>	-	
	"	_					-	-	

SCURCL: D.B.S. 53-205- Annual LOTOR CARPINES-FROMGHT (1957)



TABLE 8. Revenue Equipment Available at December 31, 1957 - Concluded

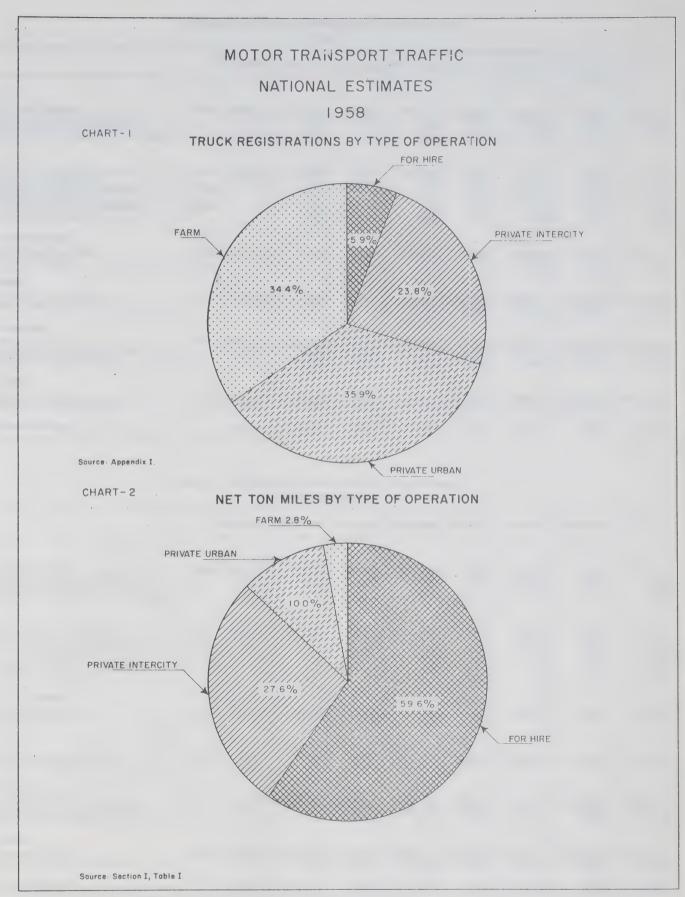
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbi
			Group 11	l Carriers —	(\$20,000 to \$	99,999)		The same of the sa
ucks - capacity:								
2 tons and under		. 25	118	78	46	50	10	1
2½ - 4 tons	630	52	214	113	56	49	32	1
4½ - 6 6½ - 8	340	5	54	112	24	22	19	1 1
8½ - 10 ''	253 41	19	16	46	5	40	10	1
10½ - 12	22	2	3 3	10	ann I	3	2	
Over 12 ''	30	ĩ		7	1	1	_	
Total number of trucks	1, 786	108	408	366	132	171	. 73	8
ad tractors	678	21	53	248	59	151	. 81	
		-	00		33	101	OX.	
mi-trailers - capacity:	1							
2 tons and under					_		arm.	
2½ - 4 tons	32	7	10	8	man d	6		
4½ - 6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 54	1	12	14	11	18	. 1	
8½-10 "	132	2	11	11 60	11	40	7	
10½ - 12 ''	167	11	. 1	28	29	63	19	,
Over 12 "	291	2	19	138	17	30	52	
Total number of semi-trailers	714	23	. 55	259	62	166	79	
all-m- canallan								
afiers — capacity: 2 tons and under	A							
2½ - 4 tons	4 4	-		3	-		1	
41/2 - 6	. 4			0	3	1	-	
61/2 - 8 **	1			1	3	4	-	
8½-10 "	8			5	4000	2	-	
10½-12 "	6		1	3	2	4		
Over 12 ''	13	-	4	. 1	ĩ	1	6	
Total number of trailers	40	-	5	. 13	6	4	7	
mes ~ capacity:								
7 seats and under	3							
8-19 seats	5		4000		2	3		
20-21 "							****	
22 - 25			name .	_	****	_	desp	İ
26 - 29 - ** **	3				1	ate	-	
30 seats and over	ĭ		-	No.		, —		
Total number of buses	12	-	·		3	3.		
hicles equipped with diesel engines:								
Trucks	4	-	2		1000	****	2	
Road tractors	59	other	7	11	13	1	10	
Buses	_				***	_	- man	
hicles equipped with liquefied petroleum engines:	2						2	
Road tractors	2				date	*****	2	

TABLE 9. Accidents - Groups I, II, and III Carriers only, 1957

	Can	Canada		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		kat- wan	Al berta			itish umbia
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injure
Drivers and helpers No.	11	170	-	9	3	34	7	89		-		3	Aust	1	1	34
Other employees	-	17		1	man	4	٠		_			1		-		1
Passengers	2	27	_		-	-	2	10	-	unda .		12	_	_	_	1
Pedestrians	11	32			2	4	8	22	-		_		·	-	1	
Other persons	52	192	1	2	10	34	30	117	8.	17		. 10	2	, 3	1	!
Total	76	438	1	12	15	76	47	238	8	17	4000	26	2	4	3	68
No. of accidents resulting in property damage only (over \$100.)	2	, 140	Action of the control	40		647	1	, 149		28		34		15		227
Total property damage resulting from M.V. accidents \$	980	, 193	18,	849	259	, 737	411	, 952	34,	20,5	67,	954	25,	565	161	, 931

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-205- Annual MOTOR CARRIERS-FREIGHT (1957)





SCURCE: D.B.S. 53-207- Annual EDTOR TRAFSPORT TRAFFIC - Patienal Estimates (1958)



TABLE 2, All Trucks by Gross Vehicle Weight Group
A. 1958

	0-2½ tons	2½-5 tons	5 - 7½ tons	7½-10 tons	10-15 tons	15-25 tons	Over 25 tons	Total
Mileage:								
Total mileage travelled	2, 078, 032 6, 000 20, 1 68, 2	1, 736, 419 6, 000 16. 8 54. 9	351, 957 5, 900 13. 7 37. 3	525, 741 7, 100 15. 7 37. 9	667, 992 12, 300 16, 4 40, 6	649, 308 24, 000 37. 3 32. 5	606, 563 50, 200 126, 1 22, 1	6, 616, 013 7, 700 34. 0 50. 1
Fuel:								
Total gallons of gasoline consumed '000 Miles per gallon of gasoline '000 Total gallons of diesel oil consumed '000 Miles per gallon of diesel oil '000 Miles per gallon of other fuel consumed '000 Miles per gallon of other fuel '000	138, 635 15. 0	143, 929 12. 1 — — 21 8. 2	37, 282 9. 4 —	65, 193 8, 1 — 91 9, 2	92, 793 7, 1 1, 351 7, 6 370 6, 9	97, 775 5. 8 13, 818 6. 1 125 5. 9	73, 926 5, 2 34, 926 6, 3 33 5, 0	649, 533 97 50, 095 6. 3 643 7. 0
Weight of goods carried:								
Total tons of goods carried	11, 089 0. 3	31, 128 0. 7	31, 615 2. 0	70, 563 3. 4	141, 096 5. 9	123, 953 10. 5	50, 869 13. 6	460, 313 4.
Net ton miles:							,	
Total net ton miles performed	222, 885 600	524, 286 1, 800	433, 681 7, 300	1, 108, 795 14, 900	2, 320, 471 42, 900	4, 622, 112 170, 900	6, 413, 053 530, 900	15, 645, 283 18, 100
Capacity ton miles:								
Total capacity ton miles	1,683,587 4,900 13.2	2, 366, 214 8, 200 22, 2	1, 201, 814 20, 100 36. 1	2, 840, 599 38, 100 39, 0	5, 334, 689 98, 500 43. 5	9, 461, 200 349, 700 48, 9	11, 897, 551 985, 000 539	34, 785, 654 40, 300 45. 0
Gross ton miles:								
Total gross ton miles of truck'000 Average gross ton miles per truck'	3, 525, 932 10, 200	4, 235, 336 14, 700	1, 616, 773 27, 100	3, 218, 291 43, 200	5, 505, 446 101, 700	9, 499, 522 351, 100	12, 316, 759 1, 019, 700	39, 918, 059 46, 300
Average annual population	346, 434	288, 774	59, 760	74, 524	54, 151	27, 053	12,079	862, 77

TABLE 2. All Trucks by Gross Vehicle Weight Group B. 1957 (Revised)

	0-2½ tons	2½-5 tons	5 - 7½ tons	7½-10 tons	10-15 tons	15-25 tons	Over 25 tons	Total
Mileage:								
Total mileage travelled	1, 921, 477 5, 800 17, 1 66, 6	1, 591, 135 5, 700 12. 0 51. 7	325, 523 5, 700 13, 5 36, 5	480, 189 6, 500 14. 4 38. 0	618, 557 11, 900 13. 8 41. 2	604, 980 23, 000 33. 8 33. 5	371, 353 46, 400 126. 3 24. 5	5, 913, 214 7, 100 26. 0 49. 9
Fuel: '								
Total gallons of gasoline consumed	125, 977 15. 3 — — 18 15. 8	121, 989 13. 0 — 81 11. 1	33, 140 98 85 9. 2 6	58, 125 8, 2 132 9, 0 120 10, 2	86, 252 7, 0 1, 159 6.3 638 6.3	92, 627 5. 6 13, 775 6. 2 54 4. 5	46, 437 5. 2 21, 799 5. 9 486 4. 3	564, 547 10. 1 36, 950 6. 0 1, 403
Weight of goods carried:								
Total tons of goods carried	11,594 0.3	39, 767 0. 6	30, 999 2, 0	69, 399 3. 4	148, 659 5. 6	120, 997 10. 2	29, 855 13. 4	451, 270 4. 1
Net ton miles:								
Total net ton miles performed'000 Average net ton miles per truck	197, 938 600	478, 296 1, 700	419, 646 7, 300	998, 975 13, 600	2, 053, 558 39, 600	4, 088, 086 155, 300	3, 770, 631 471, 300	12,007,130 14,400
Capacity ton miles:								
Total capacity ton miles	1,570,913 4,700 12.6	2, 183, 461 7, 800 21, 9	1, 129, 010 19, 800 37, 2	2, 628, 102 35, 800 38. 0	4, 934, 333 95, 200 41. 6	8, 549, 732 324, 700 47. 8	7, 604, 598 950, 600 49. 6	28, 600, 149 34, 400 42. 0
Gross ton miles:								
Total gross ton miles	3, 233, 971 9, 700	3, 838, 116 13, 600	1, 519, 684 26, 600	2, 926, 667 39, 900	4, 974, 203 95, 900	8, 317, 527 315, 900	7, 361, 346 920, 200	32, 171, 514 38, 700
Average annual population	333, 780	281, 557	57, 133	73, 400	51, 853	26, 332	8,000	832, 05

See footnotes page 18.

SCURCE: D.B.S. 53-207- Annual MCTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC - National Estimates (1958)





TABLE 9. Farm Trucks by Province

	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Mileage:											
Total mileage travelled	3,260 4,500 11.0	12,068 4,600 14.5	26,626 5,200 11.3	21,878 4,600 16.1	136,383 3,800 19.3	231,094 3,700 17.4	79,891 2,700 14.7	217,564 2,800 12.5	234,314 3,600 16.1	57,256 4,900 18.1	1,020,334 3,400 15.1
Percentage of total mileage travelled empty	70.2	76.4	71.5	66.3	72.0	66.5	74.4	70.4	69.4	74.3	70.0
Fuel:											And the second s
Total gallons of gasoline consumed '000 Miles per gallon of gasoline	240 13.6	914 13.2	2,242	1,852 11.8	10,143 13.4	16,275 14.2	6,882 11.6	18,675 11.7	18,898 12.4 —	4,344 13.2	80,465 12.7
Miles per gallon of diesel oil Total gallons of other fuel consumed Miles per gallon of other fuel		=				=					
Weight of goods carried:											
Total tons of goods carried	54 0.6	248 1.3	875 1.3	607 1.3	2,102 1.1	4,540 1.0	2,586 1.9	10,355	6,999 1.6	1,050	29,416 1.5
Net ton miles:											
Total net ton miles performed	592 800	3,588 1,400	9,919 1,900	9,769 2,000	40,650 1,100	79,053 1,300	37,990 1,300	129,934 1,600	112,797 1,700	19,005	443,297 1,500
Capacity ton miles:											
Total capacity ton miles ²	3,633 5,100 16.3	15,191 5,800 23.6	40,323 7,800 24.6	44,941 9,400 21.7	180,596 5,100 22.5	318,011 5,100 24.9	158,485 5,300 24.0	549,212 6,900 23.7	448,054 6,900 25.2	79,626 6,800 23.9	1,838,072 6,200 24.1
Gross ton miles:											
Total gross ton miles ³ '000 Average gross ton miles per truck	6,650 9,300	24,042 9,200	64,018 12,400	63,198 13,200	297,954 8,400	534,569 8,500	224,013 7,500	728,814 9,200	620,695 9,500	124,923 10,600	2,688,876 9,100
Average annual population	717	2,609	5,154	4,790	35,501	62,646	29,783	79,065	65,016	11,740	297,021

¹ Ton miles divided by miles travelled with load.

² Capacity ton miles are determined by multiplying the actual number of miles travelled by the estimated capacity or the weight of the heaviest load carried, whichever is larger.

³ Gross ton miles performed are determined by adding to the total ton miles performed the weight of the vehicle empty (tare) multiplied by total miles travelled.

SECTION II- INTRAPROVINCIAL TRAFFIC BY FOR HIRE AND PRIVATE INTERCITY TRUCKS IN CANADA, 1958. TABLE 10. Selected Statistics of Intercity Traffic by Gross Vehicle Weight Group

						For hire				
Gross vehicle weight	Weight of goods carried	Total trave with	lled	Total net ton miles		Average weight carried	Average distance per ton	Total revenu	е	Revenue per ton mile
	'000 tons	'00	00	'000		tons	miles	\$'000		¢
20,000 lb. and under	8,909	7	3,640	220,9	64	3.0	24.8	31,	704	14.3
20,001-30,000 lb,	36,792	11	4,358	709,1	68	6.2	19.3	61,	552	8. 7
30,001-50,000 lb	20,478	12	4,922	1,294,5	54	10.4	63.2	94,	500	7.3
50,001 lb. and over	23,030	17	9,394	2,297,2	45	12.8	99.8	150,	299	6.5
Total	89,209	49	2,314	4,521,9	31	9.2	59.7	338,	055	7.5
					Priva	te intercity			h-	
	Weight of goods carried		trav	miles elled load		Total net ton miles	Averaş weigh carrie	t	d	Average istance per ton
	'000 tons		'0	00	~	'000	tons			miles
10,000 lb, and under	7	. 650		378,341		224,809		0.6		29.4
10,001-20,000 lb.	27	,418		166,419		529,937		3.2		19.3
20,001-30,000 lb		, 089		130,310		752,930		5-8		20.9
30,001-50,000 lb	31	.671		89,653		935,316		10.4		29.5
50,001 lb. and over	15	,293		60,887		880,328		14.5		57.6
Total	118	, 121		825,610		3,323,320		4.0		28.1

SCURCE: D.B.S. 53-207- Annual, MOTOR TRANSFORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates (1958)

TABLE 11. Selected Statistics of Intercity Traffic by Commodity Group

				For hire				
Commodity group	Weight of goods carried	Total miles travelled with load	Total net ton miles	Average weight carried	Average distance per ton	Total revenue	Revenue per ton mile	
	'000 tons	'000	'000	tons	miles	\$'000	¢	
Agricultural products	2,731	18, 258	188, 91	9 10.3	69. 2	12, 107	6. 4	
Animals and animal products	4,824	62,861	322, 54	1 1	66.9	29, 505	9. 1	
Mine products	42,010	57, 118	571, 23	10.0	13.6	37, 928	6.6	
Forest products		16, 559	179,56	10.8	50.7	12,849	7.2	
Manufactures and miscellaneous	23,214	208, 293	2,209,11	1 10.6	95.2	148,770	6.7	
N.O.S. general freight	12,888	129,225	1,050,55	6 8.1	81.5	96,896	9,2	
Total	89, 209	492, 314	4, 521, 93	9, 2	50. 7	338, 055	7. 5	
	Private intercity							
	Weight of goods carried	Total miles travelled with load		Total net ton miles	Averag weigh carried	t	Average distance per ton	
	'000 tons		000	'000	tons		miles	
Agricultural products	4	. 793	41,721	218,583		5, 2	45.6	
Animals and animal products		. 074	90,379	237,717		2, 6	58.3	
Mine products	53	. 498	65,739	550,636		8.4	10.3	
Forest products	13	,781	57, 133	438,721		7.7	31.8	
Manufactures and miscellaneous	35	, 434	492, 813	1,687,774		3.4	47.6	
N.O.S. general freight	6	, 541	77,825	189, 889		2.4	29.0	
Total	118	. 121	825, 610	3, 323, 320		4.0	28. 1	

SECTION III. INTERPROVINCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC BY CANADIAN REGISTERED TRUCKS, 1958 TABLE 12. Goods Carried by Province of Origin and Destination

					For h	ire				
то:	Atlantic provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories	United States	Total
From:					'000 t	ons	1	h	and the second	
		19	3				_	_	9	31
Atlantic provinces	26	-	1,094	2	_	37	2		131	1, 29
Quebec	4		1,094	101	7	90	1		149	1,374
Ontario	4	1,022	92	101	118	25	3		12	25:
Manitoba	_	4	7	97		43	3		7	154
Saskatchewan	_	33	89	35	29	40	119	2	11	31
Alberta	_		3	3	1	111	113	2	101	22
British Columbia	-	-	3	3		12	_	4	101	1
Yukon and Northwest Territories		140	213	21		5	77			47
United States	5	148	213	21	3	5		-		21
Total	35	1,224	1,501	259	158	323	202	4	420	4, 120
	Private intercity									
					'000	tons				
From:	1	7						1	29	31
Atlantic provinces			405	_	- 1		_		272	68
Quebec	4	240		6	1	4	8		229	58
Ontario	1	340	10	0	24	1	0		5	4
Manitoba	_	_	16	-		15	_		5	2
Saskatchewan	_	_	_	7	10		23		_	4
Alberta	_		3	1	16	- 00		27	1	9
British Columbia	-	-	1	_		33	10		:	1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	_		-		_	-	12	_		
United States	7	4	201	_	2	3	31	-		
Total	12	351	627	14	44	56	74	27	536	2, '-2

SCURCE: D.B.S. 53-207- Annual,
MOTOR TRANSFORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates (1958)



TABLE 4. For Hire Trucks by Province

		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova	Scotia.	New Brui	nswick	Quebec	Ontario
Mileage:					,				
Total mileage travelled		7,388 8,200 7,1 44.7	1,947 13,700 68.2 19.3		15,925 16,200 59,4 26,8		9,417 9,100 98.2 25.0	292.167 21,700 70.7 24.5	520. 78 31, 10 64. 26.
Fuel:									
Total gallons of gasoline consumed Miles per gallon of gasoline Total gallons of diesel oil consumed Miles per gallon of diesel oil Total gallons of other fuel consumed	'000	814 9.1 —	206 9.5		2,114 7.5 —		1,277 6.3 145 9.4	33,415 6.9 10,035 6.2	71, 20 5, 15, 28
Miles per gallon of other fuel			_		*****		_		
Weight of goods carried: Total tons of goods carried Average weight carried ¹	'000 ton	1,828	67 2.9		1,106 5.6		581 8.1	. 28.398 9.1	64, 21
Net ton miles:									
Total net ton miles performed	'000	12,944 14,300	4,595 32,400		35,741 36,700		7, 119	2,006.747 149,100	4,113,54
Capacity ton miles:									
Total capacity ton miles Average capacity ton miles per truck Percentage of capacity utilized	'000	32, 126 35, 500 40. 3	10,914 76,900 42.1		33, 701 35, 700 49, 2		0, 604 1, 800 51. 6	3,445,718 256,000 58.2	7, 992, 11 476, 80 51.
Gross ton miles: Total gross ton miles ³	*000	38, 291	11,859	1/	16,856	120	939	3,939,690	8,094,80
Average gross ton miles per truck	000	42, 400	83, 500		19, 100		, 800	292,700	482, 90
Revenue:									
Total revenue Revenue per ton mile Revenue per mile (total mileage travelled) Average revenue per truck	¢	2, 262 17.5 30.6 2, 500	510 11.1 26.2 3,600		6,734 10.2 42.3 6,800		8.1 49.4 0,500	157. 791 7. 9 54. 0 11. 700	268, 13 6, 51, 16, 00
Average annual population		904	142		985		492	13,461	16, 76
		Manitoba	Saskatchev	an	Albe	erta	British	Columbia	Canada
Mileage: Total mileage travelled	'000	63,64 47,90 268. 17.	0 40	, 969 , 900 78. 5 30. 4	,	231,430 24,500 57.6 33.3		87.599 16.500 43.2 29.7	1,299,27 25,70 66. 27.
Fuel:									
Total gallons of gasoline consumed	'000	7,76		6.1		26, 234		11,209	164,06
Total gallons of diesel oil consumed	'000	2,67	3 1	6.5		9,503		3,318	42, 36 6.
Total gallons of other fuel consumed	'000	_				163 6.8		=	16
reight of goods carried:	_								
Total tons of goods carried		1,91		9.2		27, 294 10. 2		12.547	140, 40 9.
let ton miles:									
Total net ton miles performed	,000	512, 98 386, 00		, 126	1,	572.082 166,500		541,869 102,200	9,326,75 187,70
Capacity ton miles: Total capacity ton miles ²	'000	919,73 692,10 55.	0 558	,752 ,300 46.7	2,	889,058 306,000 54.4		1,118,113 210,900 48.5	17,592,83 348,40 53.
iross ton miles:									
Total gross ton miles ³	'000	1,028,57 773,90		,491	. 3,	192, 951 338, 200		1, 235, 692 233, 100	18, 760, 14 371, 50
evenue:		2							
Total revenue	\$'000	28, 57 5.	6	6.1		87,838 5.6		47.742 8.8	630, 99
Revenue per mile (total mileage travelled)	¢	44. 21,50	9	38.8		38.0 9,300		54.5 9,000	48. 12, 50
Average revenue per truck	Ψ 1								

See footnotes page 18.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-207, Annual,
MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates, (1958)



Appendix II
Survey Response, by Type of Operation and Province, 1958

Type of Operation	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
				Total	number of	trucks sel	ected in sa	mples			
For hire	384 859 468 147	69 507 183 572	341 2,903 1,314 666	208 2, 250 885 704	2,468 4,396 8,364 2,601	3,630 8,000 11,931 4,378	393 427 2,851 2,452	541 1,706 1,080 9,466	2,447 1,589 2,157 6,192	1, 140 3, 438 3, 854 976	11,621 26,075 33,087 28,154
Total	1,858	1, 331	5,224	4,047	17, 829	27, 939	6, 123	12, 793	12,385	9,408	98, 93?
	Number of questionnaires returned completed										
For hire Private: Intercity Urban	136 337 190	23 205 70	155 1,420 644	89 930 364	1,332 2,044 3,945	1,928 4,008 5,985	256 264 1,331	294 728 483	977 763 1,047	608 1,620 1,834	5,798 12,319 15,893
Farm	59 722	233 531	339 2,558	295 1,678	939	2, 275 14, 196	829 2,680	2,924 4,429	2,566 5,353	482 4,544	10,941 44,951
1 0081	Number of sampled trucks reported not in use during survey week										
For hire Private: Intercity Urban	127 233 107	22 103 39	101 760 334	57 665 251	463 980 1,668	586 2,053 2,842	73 91 737	124 534 310	681 440 582	298 831 933	2,532 6,690 7,803
Farm	40 507	106 270	154 1,349	194 1,167	603 3, 714	992 6,473	1,037 1,938	4,431 5,399	2,378 4,081	212	10, 147 27, 172
A Utal	301						eturned in			-	~1,11
For hire	121	24	85	62	673	1,116	64	123	789	234	3,29
Intercity	289 171 48	199 74 233	723 336 173	655 270 215	1,372 2,751 1,059	1,939 3,104 1,111	72 783 586	444 287 2,111	386 528 1,248	987 1,087 282	7,066 9,391 7,066
Total	629	530	1,317	1, 202	5,855	7,270	1, 505	2,965	2, 951	2,590	26, 814

Appendix III
Reliability of Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, 1958

	Number of	Survey	Sampling va (Two standard		Range (Col. 2 plus and minus col. 3)					
	trucks reporting	estimates	Size	Per cent of col. 2	Lower	Upper limit				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
		'000	'000		'000	'000				
	A. Traffic performed by Canadian registered trucks									
	Total mileage travelled									
_		miles	miles		miles	miles				
or hire	5,691	1, 299, 274	25,985	2.0	1,273,289	1,325,259				
Intercity Urban Farm	12,220 15,893 10,940	2,205,415 2,090,989 1,020,334	35, 287 29, 274 22, 447	1.6 1.4 2.2	2, 170, 128 2, 061, 715 997, 887	2,240,702 2,120,263 1,042,781				
Total	44,744	6, 616, 012	52,928	0, 8	6, 563, 084	6, 668, 940				
			Weight of good	ds carried						
		tons	tons		tons	tons				
or hire	5,604	140,405	6, 178	4.4	134, 227	146, 583				
Urban Farm	8,675 11,450 7,452	137, 907 152, 585 29, 416	6,068 5,493 1,059	4.4 3.6 3.6	131,839 147,092 28,357	143, 975 158, 078 30, 475				
Total	33, 181	460, 313	10, 127	2. 2	450, 186	470, 440				

SCURCE: D.B.S. 53-207- Annual
MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates (1958)

Appendix III — Concluded Reliability of Motor Transport Traffic Statistics, 1958 — Concluded

	Number of	Survey	Sampling (Two standar	variability d deviations)	Ran (Col. 2 plus ar	ge nd minus col. 3)				
	trucks reporting	estimates	Size	Per cent of col. 2	Lower limit	Upper limit				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
		'000	'000		'000	'000				
	A. Traffic performed by Canadian registered trucks — Concluded									
			Net ton	miles						
		net ton miles	net ton miles		net ton miles	net ton miles				
For hire	5,604	9, 326, 756	279, 803	3.0	9,046,953	9,606,559				
Private: Intercity Urban Farm	8,669 11,431 7,267	4,309,895 1,565,335 443,297	120,677 37,568 20,392	2.8 2.4 4.6	4,189,218 1,527,767 422,905	4,430,572 1,602,903 463,689				
Total	32,971	15,645,283	250, 325	1.6	15, 394, 958	15, 895, 608				
	Revenue earned									
		\$	\$		\$	\$				
For hire	921	630,999	15, 144	2.4	615,855	646, 143				
		В. І	nterprovincial and	international tra	ffic					
			Weight of go	ods carried						
		tons	tons		tons	tons				
For hire	727	4, 126	239	5.8	3,887	4,365				
Private: Intercity	334	1,741	226	13.0	1,515	1, 967				
		Net ton miles								
		net ton miles	net ton miles		net ton miles	net ton miles				
For hire	727	2,010,528	112,590	5.6	1,897,938	2, 123, 118				
Private: Intercity	334	384,709	46, 934	12.2	337,775	431,643				

Note: The chances are 95 out of 100 that the range (sample estimate ± sampling variability) contains the true value. Consider "total mileage travelled" by for hire trucks. It can be assumed that the computed figure, 1,299,274,000 miles, will not be more than 25,985,000 miles (plus or minus 2.0 per cent of 1,299,274,000) away from the "true" value in 95 out of 100 cases. In other words, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the true value will fall within a range of 1,273,289,000 to 1,325,259,000.

Appendix IV

Commodity Classification

Agricultural products:
Flour
Fruit
Grain
Grain products
Sugar beets
Vegetables
Other agricultural products

Animals and animal products:
Animals and live poultry, n.o.s.¹
Butter, cheese and eggs
Cattle, calves and hogs
Dressed meats and packing house products
Fish
Hides and skins
Milk, cream
Wool
Other animal products

Mine products:

Coal and coke
Crude petroleum
Ore and concentrates
Sand, gravel, crushed rock and fill
Other mine products

Forest products:
Cordwood, fuelwood
Logs, poles, posts and ties
Lumber, timber, lath, etc.
Pulpwood
Other forest products

Manufactured products:
Agricultural implements, farm tractors and parts
Animal, fish or vegetable oil
Automobiles and parts
Building products, brick, cement, etc.
Empty containers, wood or metal
Fertilizers, chemicals and acids
Food products, groceries, canned goods
Furniture, furnishings and personal effects
Gasoline
Hardware
Iron and steel products
Machines, machinery and parts
Metal products, n.o.s.
Newspapers and other printed material
Newsprint
Paper products, n.o.s.
Petroleum products, n.o.s.
Rubber and rubber products
Scrap and waste metal
Soft drinks, beer and other beverages
Textiles
Tools and equipment
Wood products, plywood, veneer, etc.
Other manufactures

General freight and miscellaneous

¹ n.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

Appendix V

Description of Vehicle Classifications, 1958

The following summary shows how the existing licensing systems in each province were used to group vehicles into the four functional truck classes. Where no separate licence categories existed, vehicles were classified according to the type of operation as indicated below:

For hire trucks

Atlantic provinces

Newfoundland -- trucking operations for which revenue was received.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—trucks operated for compensation on intercity routes and/or in urban areas, except those used in carrying mail, earth sand or gravel; or used on government construction work; for the transportation of unprocessed products of the land, sea or forest; or by a farmer, fisherman or lumberman.

New Brunswick — trucks owned by companies or individuals licensed by the Motor Carrier Board.

Quebec:
"L" licensed vehicles—operated for compensation in intercity
or urban service.

Ontario:
Public Commercial Vehicles (P.C.V.)—operated for compensation outside urban areas (rural and intercity routes).

Manitoba:
Public Service Vehicles (P.S.V.)—operated for compensation beyond 15 miles radius of place of registration.

Saskatchewan:
"A" and "E" licensed vehicles—operated for compensation in transporting general merchandise over a route or by charter or for specified commodities provincially.

Alberta:
"E" and "P.S.V." licensed vehicles—operated for compensation in transporting general merchandise or specified commodities on intercity routes.

British Columbia:
"E", "Q", "H" and "J" carrier licensed vehicles—operated for compensation in intercity service or in urban areas.

Private intercity trucks

Atlantic provinces:

No separate licence—trucks operated on intercity routes by a fisherman or lumberman; or those used in transporting mail, sand or gravel, unprocessed products of the land, sea or forest; or used on government construction work; or privately owned trucks transporting owners' goods outside urban areas.

Quebec:
No separate licence — trucks with "F" licences operated outside urban areas.

Ontario:

No separate licence-private non-farm trucks operated outside urban areas.

Manitoba:
"C.T." licensed vehicles—private non-farm trucks which may operate beyond 15 miles radius of place of registration.

Saskatchewan:
No separate licence — trucks with "C" or "D" licences operated outside urban areas.

Private intercity trucks - Concluded

Alberta:
"CV" licensed vehicles and that portion of "X" vehicles operated beyond 5 miles radius of place of registration.

British Columbia:
No separate licence — private non-farm trucks operated beyond urban areas.

Private urban trucks

Atlantic provinces:
No separate licence — trucks operated in urban areas for transporting mail, earth, sand or gravel, unprocessed products of sea; or used on government construction work; and privately owned trucks transporting owners' goods in urban areas.

Quebec: No separate licence-trucks with "F" licences operated in urban areas.

Ontario:
No separate licence — private trucks operated in urban areas.

Manitoba:

anitoba:
"T" and "DC" licensed vehicles—trucks operated within 15 miles radius of the place of registration.

Saskatchewan:
No separate licence—trucks with "C" or "D" licences operated within urban areas.

Alberta:
"C" licensed vehicles and that portion of "X" licences operated within 5 miles radius of place of registration.

Gritish Columbia:

No separate licence -- trucks which do not have a carrier licence and are operated within urban areas.

Farm trucks

Atlantic provinces:

Trucks owned and operated by a farmer including those with special farm licence in Nova Scotia.

Quebec:
"N" licensed vehicles—owned and operated by a farmer,

Ontario:

No separate licence - trucks owned and operated by a farmer.

Manitoba: "FT" licensed vehicles—trucks owned and operated by a farmer.

Saskatchewan: "F" licensed vehicles—trucks owned and operated by a farmer.

Alberta: "F" licensed vehicles -- trucks owned and operated by a farmer.

British Columbia:
No separate licence — trucks owned and operated by a farmer.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-207-Annual, MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates (1958)

Appendix VI

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Transportation Section

TRUCKING SURVEY **OUESTIONNAIRE**

1958

To be completed by all vehicle operators regardless of the purpose for which vehicle is used—and to be returned at end of Survey Week.

This questionnaire pertains only to the following vehicle:

SERIAL No.		

The SURVEY WEEK, during which the owner of this vehicle is to report operating data,

SUNDAY morning

SATURDAY midnight

8504---110.1: 18-10-57

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING OPERATIONS

IF VEHICLE		nswer questions n pages:
1. Personal tran	sportation only (with no loads carried) 5	,6,7
	ons (those within a town, city or metro- a and a five mile limit thereof)	,6,7,8 and 9
	rations (those beyond a five mile limit city or metropolitan area)	6,7 and 10
4. Intercity and	urban operations 5,6,	7,8,9 and 10
	ling farm) operations (those beyond a mit of a town, city or metropolitan area) 5,	6,7 and 9,10
IF VEHICLE WA	AS NOT USED5,	6
please write or Statistics, Ottav	tance in completing this questionnaire phone the Transportation Section, Domini wa (phone nos. 9-67054 or 9-24275) or cofices listed below.	on Bureau of
City	Address	Phone No.
St. John's, Nfld.	6 Freshwater Rd., (P.O. Box H-229)	3145
Halifax, N.S.	105 Hollis St., (P.O. Box 244)	3-7690
Montreal, P.Q.	Room 1016, Castle Bldg., 1410 Stanley St.	BE-4165
Toronto, Ont.	215 Victoria St.	EM-8-5907
Winnipeg, Man.	504 Winnipeg General Post Office	WH-3-4528
Edmonton, Alta.	533 Federal Public Bldg., 107th St.	GA-4-0251 (Local 258)
Vancouver, B.C.	Room 404, 326 Howe St.	PA-5288
	- 3 -	

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is conducting this survey in order to produce more complete statistics on all phases of Motor Truck Transportation.

Identification of Vehicle

Information contained in the large rectangle on the cover identi-fies the particular vehicle selected for this survey by serial number, gross vehicle weight, tare weight, make, year, and licence number, etc. N.B. Please do not substitute any other vehicle for the one indicated.

Method of Selection

Vehicles are chosen at random from provincial motor vehicle registration records without regard to owner, date of registration, age or make of vehicle. No particular vehicle will be surveyed more than once during any licence year.

Tractors

If the vehicle is a tractor, then the information requested will apply to the tractor-trailer combination.

Goods carried may be reported in gallons, cubic yards, tons, etc., if impossible to estimate in pounds. If other than pounds, please indicate the unit used.

If Vehicle did not Operate

If this truck or tractor did not operate at all during the survey week or was not used off private property such as farm, quarry, lumber camp or industrial yard, please complete pages 5 and 6, mark the questionnaire "not used", and return.

If Vehicle Sold

If truck or tractor was sold or is no longer in your possession, if for any reason you cannot complete the questionnaire, please indicate the reason under "remarks" on the last page and return the book in the envelope provided.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY EVERYONE

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this questionnaire is complete and correct.
Signed by
Official Title
Name of Firm or Company
this vehicle used predominantly (check (v) one)
for revenue earning purposes (for hire or contract carrier)?
to carry or distribute own goods on intercity routes?
] to carry or distribute own goods in urban areas?
by a farmer to carry goods to and from the farm?
for personal transportation?
this vehicle licensed in more than one province (yes or no)?
yes, which provinces? Newfoundland Ontario Prince Edward Island Manitoba Nova Scotia Saskatchewan New Brunswick Alberta Quebec British Columbia Yukon and N.W.T.

-5-

D.B.S. 53-207-Annual SCURCE:

MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, National Estimates (1958)



TABLE 2. Selected Statistics by Commodity Groups

				For hire					
Commodity classification	Weight of goods carried	Total miles travelled with load	Total net ton miles	Average weight carried	Average distance per ton	Total revenue	Revenue per ton mile		
	'000 tons	'000	'000	tons	miles	\$'000	¢		
A mai au laura l'arra du che	17	487	5,113	10.5	309.8	356	7.0		
Agricultural products	109	14,216	196,815	13.8	1,799.0	6,139	3, 3		
Mine products	_	11,210	100,010	_	_	_	_		
Forest products	47	721	11,337	15.7	239.6	519	4.		
Manufactures and miscellaneous	375	23,628	315,600	13.4	841.3	12,605	4.0		
N.O.S. general freight	189	16,942	235,388	13.9	1,247.1	9,442	4.		
Total	737	55, 994	764, 253	13.6	1,036.8	29,061	3.		
	Private intercity								
	Weight o goods carried	tra	Total miles travelled with load		Avers weig carri	ht	Average distance per ton		
	'000 ton	ıs I	000	'000	ton	S	miles		
Agricultural products	ı		1	1	1		1		
Total									

¹ Reliable estimates not available.

SECTION V. TRAFFIC PERFORMED BY ALBERTA REGISTERED BUSES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 1958

TABLE 1. By Passenger Seating Capacity

	0-19	20 - 29	30-39	40 and over	Total
Mileage:					
Total mileage travelled		1,764 33,900 51.9	9,526 57,000 93.8	4,939 96,900 94.8	16,229 60,100 90.0
Fuel:				A COLOR	
Total gallons of gasoline consumed '000 Miles per gallon of gasoline '000 Total gallons of diesel oil consumed '000 Miles per gallon of diesel oil '7000 Miles per gallon of other fuel consumed '000 Miles per gallon of other fuel consumed '000	 	156 6.2 105 7.7 —	409 5.6 920 7.9	63 8, 1 528 8, 4 —	628 6.0 1,553 8.0 —
Passengers and passenger miles:					
Total number of passengers carried		268 13,909 7.9	1,494 140,033 14.7	956 90,620 18.3	2,718 244,562 15.1
Capacity:				manage year na	
Total capacity seat miles	=	48,303 28.8	345,665 40.5	211,207 42.9	605,175 40.4
Revenue:				mon-joint and	
Total passenger revenue \$'000 Revenue per mile (total mileage travelled) ¢ Revenue per passenger mile ¢ Revenue per bus \$	1111	467 26.5 3.4 9,000	4,606 48,4 3,3 27,600	2,180 44.1 2.4 42,700	7,253 44.7 3.0 26,900

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-213 - Annual MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC - Province of Alberta (1958)

MOROR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC, ALBERTA, 1958

SECTION VI. TRAFFIC PERFORMED BY ALBERTA REGISTERED BUSES WITHIN THE PROVINCE JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1958

TABLE 1. By Passenger Seating Capacity

	0-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over	Total
Mileage:		The state of the s			
Total mileage travelled	0 =	1, 742 33, 500 52. 3	3, 765 22, 500 68. 1	2,890 56,700 72.1	8,397 31,100 67.3
Fuel:					
Total gallons of gasoline consumed	-	152 6. 2 105	235 5. 7 293	33 7.8 312	420 6.0 710
Miles per gallon of diesel oil Total gallons of other fuel consumed '000 Miles per gallon of other fuel		7.7	8.3	8.4	8.3
Passengers and passenger miles:					
Total number of passengers carried		13, 750 7. 9	57, 458 15. 3	701 50, 530 17. 5	1, 808 121, 738 14. 5
Capacity:					
Total capacity seat miles	_	47, 856 28. 7	135, 286 42. 5	126, 981 39. 8	310, 123 39. 3
Revenue:					
Total passenger revenue		455 26. 1 3. 3	1, 429 38. 0 2. 5	1, 306 45, 2 2, 6	3, 190 38. 0 2. 6
Revenue per bus\$	-	8,700	8. 600	25, 600	11, 800

Appendix 1

	A. Population								
Type of operation	0-2½ tons 0-5,000 lbs.	0-5,000 5,001-10,0		5-7½ tons 10,001-15,000 lbs.		tons 20,000 s.	10-15 tons 20,001-30,000 lbs.	Over 15 tons 30,001 lbs. and over	Total
	Estimated average Alberta truck population January 1 — December 31, 1958								
For hire	144	4.5	59	210	1	1,638	4,803	2, 187	9,441
Intercity	9,054	3,4'	71	661	1, 246		1, 176	442	16,050
Urban	16,057	3, 36	30	683	2, 378		1,053	506	24,037
Farm	31,896	17,00	64	2,964	11	238	1,839	15	65,016
Total	57, 151	151 24, 354		4, 518	16, 500		8, 871	3, 150	114, 544
	B. Survey Response								
	Total number of trucks selected in samples		que	Number of questionnaires returned completed			Number of sampled trucks reported not in use during survey week		Number of questionnaires not returned or returned incomplete and unusable
For hire	2,447			977		681		789	
Intercity	1,589			763		440		386	
Urban	2, 157			1,047		582		528	
Farm	6, 192			2, 566		2, 378		1, 248	
Total	12, 385			5,353		4, 081		2, 951	

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-213- Annual,
MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAFFIC - Province of Alberta (1958)



TABLE 3. Registrations of Motor Vehicles, Drivers, etc., 1958 Revised

No.	Registration year ending:	Canada	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia 31/3/59	New Brunswick
10.	Registration year ending.		31/3/09	31/3/59	31/3/59	31/12/58
	Motor vehicle licences:					
	Passenger automobiles:					
1	New		5, 084		20, 146	
2	Renewals		31, 930		99, 423	
3	Total	3, 550, 380	37, 014	15, 860	119, 569	90,767
4 5	Taxicabs Drive yourself		2 2	2 2	2	661
-6	Total passenger automobiles	3, 572, 963	37, 014	15,860	119,569	91, 428
	Motor trucks:					
7	New		1, 587	0 0	3, 485	
8	Renewals	0 0	11.664		32, 245	0.0
.9	Total	1, 038, 290	13, 251	6,796	35, 730	23, 907
10	Truck tractors		5	6	6	ü
11	Total trucks and tractors	1, 040, 912	13, 256	6, 796	35, 730	23, 907
	Buses:					
12	Motor buses	8, 616*	1627	8	156	172
13 14	Trolley coaches		3 —	6	87 502	322
15	Total buses	15. 181*	1627	8	745	494
16 17	Motorcycles	33, 873 56, 545*	280 863	2, 723	1,003 7,907	893 4, 993
10	Total motor vehicles:	4 710 474	W-1 R NR	25 804	164, 954	121, 715
18 19	1958	4, 719, 474 4, 497, 091	51, 575 47, 982	25, 504 23, 725	164, 286	116, 712
20	Increase 1958 vs 1957	222, 383	3, 593	1,779	668	5, 003
21	Per cent change	+ 4.9	+ 7.5	+ 7.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.3
22	Trailer licences	262, 895	748	1,390	8,371	5, 897
	Other licences:					
23	Drivers' licences	4, 131, 481	58, 350	26, 439	157, 117	106, 259
24	Chauffeurs' licences	1, 441, 557	7.8	1,970	37,879	43, 846
25	Licences	6, 147	39	26	328	381
26	Plates	15, 319	131	87	987	732
27 28	Gasoline outlets Garage licences	43, 390 23, 570*	533	353 21	1, 92117	1, 742 1, 133
	Average population per motor vehicle:					
29	1958	3.6	8. 5	3. 9	4.3	4.7
30	1957	3. 7	8. 9	4.2	4.3	4.8
	Average population per passenger car:		4. 0			
31	1958	4.8	11.8	6.3	5.9 5.9	6. 3 6. 5
34	1904	1. 9	140 %	0.0	0. 3	0.0
0.0	Average number of passenger cars per family:	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.55	0 55
33 34	1958	0.90	0. 43 0. 39	0. 69 0. 73	0.77	0. 75 0. 75
0.4	1,001	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10

SOURCE: L.B.S. 53-203 Annual, THE MOTOR VEHICLE (1958)

¹ N.W.T. estimated.
2 Included with passenger automobiles.
3 Included with motor buses.
4 Yukon Territory only.
5 Includes 38 U-Drive trucks.
6 Included with trucks.
7 Includes station wagons and seven-passenger cars used as buses.
8 No licence required.
9 Includes farm tractors.
10 P.S.V. and commercial trailers only, remainder included with trucks.



TABLE 8. Tax on Gasoline and Other Motive Fuels - Continued

The section of the se	Tax	Refund and exemptions				
Province and effective date	per gallon	Amount per gallon	Uses			
New Brunswick - Con.:	cents	cents				
Apr. 1, 1932	7 7 8 10	7 7 10	Farmers and fishermen in connection with their calling as such. Other than in motor vehicles on public highways. ''' ''' Other than in motor vehicles on public highways except on road and bridge			
June 1, 1941			contracts. Exempt marked gasoline for use other than in motor vehicles on public			
Apr. 1, 1947	13 15	10 12	highways except in repair and construction of bridges and roads. Marked gasoline subject to 3 cent tax. Diesel fuel now included.			
Quebec:			2402 2402 11011 2110244044			
Apr. 1, 1924	2 3 5 6	2 3 5 6	Other than in motor vehicles on public highways.			
May 1, 1935	8	8	Farm tractors, fishing boats, stationary engines, manufacturing processe and fire pumps. Same as above.			
June 1, 1940	11 13	11 13	All aerial navigation. Same as above. Same as above. Pating for final cill only when used for heating or cleaning purposes.			
Jan. 10, 1957 Ontario:			Refunds for fuel oil only when used for heating or cleaning purposes.			
May 11, 1925	. 3	3	Refunds for purposes other than propelling a vehicle on any highway.			
Mar. 28, 1929 May 29, 1929	5	5	Same as above. Refunds to cities and separated towns on municipally-owned commercial vehicles.			
Mar. 25, 1932 Jan. 24, 1935	6	6	Same as above. Refunds to contractors discontinued covering maintenance and construction on any highway.			
Apr. 1, 1939	8	8	Same as above. Tax exemptions to farmers, fishermen, tourist guides and tourist outfitters Discontinued tax exemption system. Refunds discontinued to cities and separated towns on gasoline used i municipally-owned commercial vehicles, also the maintenance and construction of streets, roads, highways.			
Apr. 1, 1947 Feb. 22, 1957	11 13	11 13 11	Same as above. Government of Canada, farming and commercial fishing. For all other claims. Solvents, naphthas, thinners, and all types of fuel oil excluded from Gas			
,	20¹	20¹	oline Tax Act. Refunds for purposes other than propelling a vehicle on any highway, by not for equipment engaged in roadwork.			
Apr. 1, 1958	181/21	181/21	Same as above.			
Manitoba:	1					
Apr. 27, 1923 Mar. 5, 1925	3	2	Gasoline used in tractors etc. in threshing, ploughing, grinding grain lumbering, commercial fishing boats and any mining or manufacturin purpose other than in the operation of motor vehicles.			
Mar. 31, 1926 Apr. 14, 1930 May 7, 1932 Apr. 28, 1933	5	2 5 5 5 5	All gasoline not used in operation of motor vehicles. Same as above. Same as above. Gasoline used in fishing vessels to limit of 15 gallons per day operated threshing machines and combines; municipal fire apparatus. Gasoline used in agricultural machinery, aircraft, fire apparatus. Motor of			
Apr. 5, 1940		7	canoes for commercial trapping, prospecting, freighting and fishing. Same as above. Aviation gasoline for aircraft exempt of tax by permit.			
July 1, 1945	7	7	Motive Fuel Users Tax Act became effective. Motive fuel other than gasoline for moving or operating fire apparatus a municipal corporation; agricultural machinery; hospital machinery.			
	7	6	Motive fuel other than gasoline for the operation of motor boats; stationar engines; portable engines, tractors and trucks when used otherwise than on a public highway; railway cars and other motor vehicles running only upon rails or tracks; any industrial purpose otherwise than it the operation of motor vehicles; propelling aircraft; machinery for making or repairing roads or drainage works.			

¹ Applies to the following fuels: diesel, domestic, furnace, stove oil, kerosene, distillate, light, medium and heavy fuel oil but not bunker. Gasoline tax remains at 13 cents per gallon.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-203 Annual THE NOTOR VEHICLE (1958)





TABLE 2. Size and Weight Regulations for Commercial Vehicles in Effect March 31, 1959

vo.			Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	Size limits				
1	Overall length - Bus	Ft.	N.S.	33	36
2	" - Truck		N.S.	33	36
3	" - Semi-Trailer	44	N.S.	33	36
4	" " —Trailer	44	N.S.	33	36
,	" - Combinations	4.4	N.S.	85	65 - or mor
0	Maximum width	In.	96	96	permit 96
	Maximum height	44	N.S.	174	144
	Trailing units permitted		1	Limited only by length	1
)	Tandem axle spacing — Minimum		N.S.	of train N.S.	48
7	Tenden are specing—minimum				
	Practical gross weight limits				
	Trucks and combinations:				
)	2-axle truck	Lb.	24,000	24,000 ¹ 22,000 ²	22,000
1	3-axle truck	6.6	N.S.	36,000¹ 32,000²	30,000
2	2-axle truck and one 2-axle full trailer	6.6	N.S.	54,000 ¹ 48,000 ²	N.P.
3	2-axle truck and two 2-axle full trailers	44	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
435	2-axle truck and one 3-axle full trailer	**	N.S.	54,000 ¹ 48,000 ²	N.P.
5	2-axle truck and two 3-axle full trailers	6.6	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
6	2-axle truck, 3-axle full trailer and 2-axle full trailer	66	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
7.6	3-axie truck and 2-axle full trailer	**	N.S.	54,000 ¹ 48,000 ²	N.P.
5	3-axle truck and two 2-axle full trailers	6.6	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
3	3-axle truck and 3-axle full trailer	64	N.S.	54,000 ¹ 48,000 ²	N. P.
)	3-axle truck and two 3-axle full trailers	66	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.
	3-axle truck, 3-axle full trailer and 2-axle full trailer	e 6	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.

For footnotes see pages 8 and 9.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-204 Annual,
THE MOTOR VEHICLE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF REGISTRATIONS AND SIZE,
WEIGHT AND SAFETY REGULATIONS (1958)

THE MOTOR VEHICLE

TABLE 2. Size and Weight Regulations for Commercial Vehicles in Effect March 31, 1959

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
35	35	35	35	35		35	
35	35	33	35	35		35	
35	35	Combination not to exceed 50 ft.	50	50 - tractor and semi-trailer	35 ft. wheel base	35	
35	35	33	35	35		35 (40 on certain highways)	
50	50	50	60	60	50	50 (60 on certain highways)	
96	96	96	96	96	96	96-Loads of hay etc up to 120 in.	3.
150	150	162	156	156	162	150 (162 on certain highways)	
1	1	Combination not to exceed 50 ft.	1	N.s.	1	1 (2 on certain highways)	
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	40	N.S.	42	N.S.	
24,000¹ 22,000²	27, 000 ³	28,000	26,000	24,000	24,000	26,000	
36,000¹ 32,000²	28,000 ^s 34,000 ⁴ ³	40,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	40,000	
54,000 ¹ 48,000 ²	44,000 ³ 50,000 ⁴ ³	56,000	44,000	48,000 58,000 ⁵	56,000	61,500	
N.P.	N.P.	84, 000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	
60,000 ¹ 54,000 ²	44,000 50,000 ⁴ ³	68,000	44,000° (58,000)	48,000	62,000 (Specified highways)	61,500	
N.P.	N.P.	108,000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	
N.P.	N.P.	96,000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	
60,000 ¹ 54,000 ²	44,000 ³ 50,000 ⁴ ⁸	68,000	44,000 ⁶ (72,000)	48,000	62,000 (Specified highways)	. 61,600	
N.P.	N.P.	96,000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	
60,000 ¹ 54,000 ²	44,000 ³ 50,000 ⁴ ⁸	80,000	44,000° (72,000)	48,000	62,000 (Specified highways)	84,800	
N.P.	N.P.	120,000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	
N.P.	N.P.	108,000	N.P.	48,000	N.P.	73,300	



STATEMENT OF HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER BY PORTS MAY

1960

			1000					
	Fore	eign Vehicles	Entering Cana	ıda	Canadian Vel	hicles Returnii	ng to Canada	
Port of Entry	Length of Sta	y in Canada .	Repeats	Commercial	Length of S	tay Abroad	Commercia	
	24 hours or less	Over 24 hours	and Taxis			Over 24 hours	Vehicles	
			Pr	wfoundland ince Edward Is va Scotia	sland			
Vehicles transported								
by boat direct from the								
United States*	-	329	, m	. 91	26	114	53	
			1	New Brunswic	k			
Andover	3,702	807	1,129	59	5,843	84	665	
Beaconsfield	45	7	64	32	121	23	46	
Belleville	48	9	124	5	342	23	86	
Bloomfield	94	21	149	12	430	18	122	
Campobello	123	32	60	18	1,085	4	239	
Centreville	1,182	346	698	455	3,451	136	428	
Clair	1,261	901	7,155	649	10,092	778	750	
Edmundston	4,217	1,599	29,701	2,525	39,548	818	2,318	
Fairhaven		2		2,525	33,310	010	2,510	
Forest City	75	13	181	78	454	2	93	
Fosterville	106	45	325	, ,	805	8	50	
Four Falls	23	7	96	40	256	1	5	
Gillespie	2,022	430	1,442	6	2,861	19	256	
Grand Falls	587	161						
Mars Hill Road	75	7	2,160	89	3,674	20	293	
Milltown	186				88	061	366	
River de Chute	323	254	4,600	214	9,403	261	365	
St. Andrews	343	19	24	15	274	-	28	
	00	1	6 220	200	7 000	1 0/0	111	
St. Croix	88	558	6,238	389	7,822	1,343	461	
St. Leonard	2,781	761	14,482	1,023	16,079	868	1,171	
St. Stephen	1,358	2,102	32,180	1,813	37,785	3,832	2,501	
Union Corner	72	9	111	4	438	13	71	
Union Mills	42	36	3,160	118	5,788	42	272	
Woodstock Road	1,785	971	6,719	239	20,596	1,018	792	
Provincial Total	20,195	9,098	110,823	7,787	167,235	9,311	11,066	
			J					

^{*}As Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia have no ports of entry adjacent to the United States boundary, rehicles proceeding to these provinces (with the exception of those transported direct from the United States by boat) enter through ports in other provinces and are recorded in the latter.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 66-001- Monthly, TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES (May 1960)



TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

TABLE 10. Number and Expenditures of Canadian Travellers Returning to Canada via Rail in 1958, Classified by Length of Visit

Days stay	Number of persons	% of total persons	Average expenditure per person	Estimated expenditures	% of total expend- itures	Number of person-days	Average expenditure per person per day
			\$	\$			\$
1	8, 406	2.07	40.95	344, 257	0.61	8, 406	40.95
2	45,088	11. 12	66. 98	3, 020, 079	5. 36	90, 176	33. 49
3	72, 695	17. 93	76. 34	5, 503, 383	9. 76	218, 085	25. 24
4	45, 665	11. 26	94. 16	4, 299, 772	7. 63	182, 660	23. 54
.5	33, 519	8. 27	108.09	3, 623, 066	6. 43	167, 595	21. 62
6	19, 842	4. 89	115. 82	2, 298, 166	4.08	119,052	19. 30
7	26, 384	6. 51	112. 10	2, 957, 531	5. 25	184, 688	16. 0
8	16, 276	4.02	116.96	1, 903, 564	3. 38	130, 208	14. 6
9	8, 161	2.01	120. 27	981, 560	1. 74	73, 449	13. 30
~10	21, 653	5. 34	120.67	2, 612, 813	4.64	216, 530	12. 0'
11	3,672	0. 91	148. 59	545, 640	0.97	40, 392	13. 5
12	9, 863	2. 43	155. 67	1, 535, 362	2. 72	118, 356	12. 9
13	3, 413	0. 84	167. 44	571, 473	1.01	44, 369	12. 8
14	17, 827	4. 40	190. 55	3, 396, 931	6.03	249, 578	13. 6
15	5, 502	1. 36	183.81	1, 011, 320	1. 79	82, 530	12. 2
16	4, 685	1. 16	224. 37	1, 051, 195	1. 86	74, 960	14. 0
17	3, 295	0. 81	229. 06	754, 739	1. 34	56, 015	13. 4
18	3, 834	0. 94	200. 74	769, 622	1. 37	69, 012	11. 1
19	2, 057	0. 51	201. 10	413, 671	0.73	39, 083	10. 5
20	3, 964	0. 98	223. 79	887, 091	1. 57	79, 280	11. 1
21	7, 612	1. 88	206. 68	1, 573, 230	2. 79	159, 852	9. 8
22	2, 033	0.50	257. 33	523, 160	0.93	44, 726	. 11.7
23	1, 524	0. 38	276. 47	421, 347	0.75	35, 052	12. 0
24	1, 449	0. 36	270.83	392, 439	0.70	34, 776	11. 2
25	1, 279	0.32	281.86	360, 498	0.64	31, 975	11. 2
26	967	0. 24	383. 93	371, 256	0.66	25, 142	14. 7
27	1, 063	0. 26	272. 32	289, 476	0.51	28, 701	10.0
28	2, 652	0.65	259. 78	688, 925	1. 22	74, 256	9. 2
29	582	0.14	287. 40	167, 264	0.30	16, 878	9.9
30~ 39	11. 496	2. 84	283. 44	3, 258, 411	5. 78	368, 273	8.8
40 - 49	4, 851	1. 20	397. 22	1, 926, 925	3. 42	211, 609	9. 1
50- 59	1, 774	0. 44	404. 10	716, 882	1. 27	95, 004	7. 5
60 - 69	3, 243	0.80	358. 51	1, 162, 663	2.06	201,054	5. 7
70 - 79	1, 193	0. 29	460.04	548, 833	0.97	89, 140	6. 1
80 - 89	980	0. 24	508. 85	498, 669	0.88	81, 684	6. 1
90 - 99	2 067	0.51	664 24	1 277 002	2 44	190 446	7 9
90- 99	2, 067 891	0. 51	664. 24	1, 372, 992 543, 489	2. 44 0. 96	189, 446 95, 279	7. 2 5. 7
20 - 139	1,019	0. 25	619. 40	631, 165	1. 12	126, 413	4.9
140 - 169	995	0. 25	659. 09	655, 794	1. 12	151, 049	4. 3
70 - 199	1, 186	0. 29	654. 98	776, 806	1. 38	212,076	3. 6
200-over	723	0. 18	1, 392. 21	1, 006, 571	1. 79	192, 802	5. 2
	, 23		-,				
Total	405, 380	100.00	139. 05	56, 368, 030	100.00	4, 709, 611	11. 9

SOURCE: D.B.S. 66-201, Annual, TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES (1958)





TABLE 2. Highway and Rural Road Expenditure, 1958

No.		Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			AND	dollars	megant welstiftening min) weletige-provisionales-Print-propagamen	To a militar de companyo esperante de la companyo d
	Total expenditures:					
1	Total construction ^{1,2}	535, 577, 276	15, 422, 240	5,442,721	17, 526, 726	23, 200, 00'
2	Total maintenance	209, 903, 710	5,921,000	1,634,229	12,397,624	15,798,89
3	Total administration and general ³	24, 176, 849	781, 277	72,080	1,774,992	1, 134, 98
4	Grand total expenditures ^{1,2,3}	772, 748, 991	22, 124, 517	7, 149, 030	31, 699, 342	40, 133, 88
	Federal expenditures:					
5	Construction1	23, 214, 323	3,922,240	2,252	238,086	183,79
6	Maintenance	4,487,832	_	10,707	199,994	30,33
7	Administration and general ³	3,062,800	368,777	170	28,501	5, 34
8	Net subsidies and grants-in-aid (Paid +, Received -)	+ 67,434,387	+ 4,682,967	+1,317,509	+ 4,951,993	+10,492,66
9	Total ^{1,3}	98, 199, 342	8, 973, 984	1, 330, 638	5, 418, 574	10, 712, 12
	Provincial expenditures:					The state of the s
10	Construction	457, 545, 262	11,500,000	5,440,405	17, 277, 045	23,001,50
11	Maintenance	157, 503, 295	5,921,000	1,623,522	12, 112, 458	15,768,56
12	Administration and general	19, 257, 354	412,500	70,110	1,534,466	1,100,54
13	Net subsidies and grants-in-aid (Paid				- 010 000	14 040 00
	+, Received -)	- 17,793,685	- 4,682,967	-1.315,709	- 5,212,860	-11,042,68
14	Total	616, 512, 226	13, 150, 533	5, 818, 328	25, 711, 109	28, 827, 92
	Municipal expenditures:					THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT O
15	Construction	54, 257, 361		0 0 0	• • •	
16	Maintenance	47,613,093				• •
17	Administration and general	1,112,683				
18	Net subsidies and grants-in-aid (Paid +, Received -)	- 50,701,690			+ 213,767	* *
19	Total	55, 372, 603	• •	• • •	213, 767	• •
20	Net expenditures by others ²	2,664,820	_	64	355,892	593,83
21	Grand total expenditures ^{1,2,3}	772, 748, 991	22, 124, 517	7, 149, 030	31, 699, 342	40, 133, 88

¹ Includes payments for railway grade crossings from Railway Grade Crossing Fund, allocated by provinces as in Table 7.

2 Includes payments for railway grade crossings by railways allocated by provinces as in Table 7.

3 Includes \$242,100 federal administrative costs re Trans-Canada Highway-not allocated by provinces.

TABLE 3. Revenue Earned by Highway and Rural Road Toll Facilities, 1958

No.		Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		ern kall Claude de Claude en verklemennen som her en en en gelighetetete de Claude verklemetetet en selfen en	kaasi seman jan kii jerinda jan ananggi ishin juri, anemagi sanema ishin semala ishin jerinda jerinda jerinda i	dollars	· ·	en marine augustage yan gaway ngaba adi manad na ka''ana'da ka'' Ta Adizza
1	Domestic toll bridges, tunnels and ferries¹	9,999,394	70,000	1	1,727,438	0.00
2	Controlled access toll highways	31,134				0 0 0
3	Licences for travel in National Parks	467,160		_	and a second	_
4	Total revenues	10, 497, 688	70,000	_	1, 727, 438	-

¹ For revenues from international facilities see "International Toll Bridges, Tunnels and Ferries" report.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-201, Annual,

ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURE (1958)

formerly HIGHWAYS STATISTICS

ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 2. Highway and Rural Road Expenditure, 1958

			Chartaro, 13	ar Mond Dab	way and Kui	D		
No	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskat- chewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec
	elle musikalense sukkressussien suurin 15. ja 20. Kunsen verrillähisell lähtörja kui			S	dollar			
1	1						1	
1	3,829,625	3,121,653	67,897,619	46,868,117	32, 177, 138	25, 676, 864	172,480,378	121,934,188
2	112, 183	2,545,403	17,088,678	24,362,277	11,708,143	4,791,324	60,143,039	53,400,913
3		415,001	3,692,097	905, 963	2,732,186	1,649,152	7,347,486	3,429,533
Sec.	3, 941, 898	6, 082, 057	88, 678, 394	72, 136, 357	46, 617, 467	35, 208, 496 ⁴	239, 970, 903	178, 764, 634
5	3,811,164	2, 284, 415	4,226,350	3,625,500	489, 673	348,803	1,971,779	2,110,267
6	96,847	1,331,337	1,599,212	491,438	69,664	55,565	315,336	287,397
7	• •	415,001	1,448,966	285, 568	3,727	• •	935	263,715
8	- 7,544	+1,767,753	+13, 130, 372	+ 3,005,104	+ 1,612,500	+ 3,203,312	+ 23, 277, 761	
9	3, 900, 467	5, 798, 506	20, 404, 900	7, 407, 610	2, 175, 564	3, 607, 680	25, 565, 811	2,661,379
o commercial and a second								
10	18,461	837,238	63,593,866	40, 274, 786	16,415,678	25,328,061	135, 119, 326	118,738,891
111	15,336	1,214,066	15, 445, 321	7,971,349	7,542,078	4,735,759	32, 218, 095	52,935,749
112	• •	0 0	1,928,184	620, 395	1,636,597	1,630,670	7,346,551	2,977,339
13	+ 7,544	-1,767,753	-12,988,937	+ 7,202,019	+ 3,839,795	- 3,402,556	+ 10,593,827	+ 976,598
14	41,341	283, 551	67, 978, 434	56, 068, 549	29, 434, 148	28, 291, 934	185, 277, 799	175, 628, 577
15	0 0 0	0 0 0		2,897,878	15, 263, 569		35,119,316	976,598
116		0 0 0	• •	15,899,490	4,096,401	• •	27, 609, 608	7, 594
117	0 0 0		• •	• •	1,091,862	• •	• •	20, 821
18				-10,207,123	- 5,478,026	+ 217,726	- 34,471,436	- 976, 598
19	• • •		• •	8, 590, 245	14, 973, 806	3, 308, 8824	28, 257, 488	28, 415
20	_	-	295,060 ⁵	69,953	33,949	_	869,805	446, 263
21	3, 941, 808	6, 082, 057	88, 678, 394	72, 136, 357	46, 617, 467	35,208,4964	239, 970, 903	178, 764, 634

TABLE 3. Revenue Earned by Highway and Rural Road Toll Facilities, 1958

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
			dollars	3		Parameter (Marie Marie M	
3,225,856	170,732	6, 386	• • •		4,798,982	(t 9 f	6 . 4
31, 134		• • •				000	40.
	21,669	40,002	9,860	321,229	74,400	⊕ ⊌ s	6.54
3, 256, 990	192,401	46, 388	9, 860	321, 229	4,873,382	0 4 4	963

⁴ Includes expenditure of \$3,091,156 by municipalities in Manitoba for which no breakdown is available.

⁵ Decrease from 1957 due to inclusion with provincial expenditures in this report of some expenditures previously reported as "by others".



	NEWFOU	NDLAND	NOVA :	SCOTIA	NEW BR	UNSWICK
	1960	1959	1960	1959(r)	1960	1959
No. of firms reporting	1	1	4	4	2	2
Passengers Electric car	535,557 535,557	510,124 510,124	1,615,768 512,068 2,127,836	1,642,904 525,773 2,168,677	922,018 6,305 928,323	927,322 5,448 932,770
Vehicle Miles Electric car	123,810	89,139 89,139	217,870 163,143 3,312 384,325	235,600 173,406 3,780 412,786	184,650 2,194 186,844	184,954 1,790 186,744
Fuel Consumed Gasoline	3,050 20,933	6,286	32,559	36,762 4,396	2,817	2,81 7
Total Revenue\$	70,099	63,955	247,642	254,217	101,630	101,900

	MANI	TOBA	SASKAT	CHEWAN	ALB	ERTA
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
No. of firms reporting	2	. 2	3	3	4	4
Passengers						
Electric car				* m	-	
Trolley coach	2,327,940	2,318,277	532,557	506,988	3,180,506	3,229,390
Motor bus	3,270,497		(4) 1, 329, 493	(4) 1, 199, 324	1,670,093	1,584,920
Chartered ²	-	m	33	207	40	
· TOTAL	5,598,437	5,517,924	1,862,083	1,706,519	4,850,599	4,814,310
Vehicle Miles						
Electric car	wh.	dn.	***	_	400	
Trolley coach	452,825	439,635	178,696	176,697	543,024	528,860
Motor bus	778,061	721,753	180,828	142,969	492,939	471,920
Chartered ³		-	639	505	4,458	3,46
TOTAL	1,230,886	1,161,388	360,163	320,171	1,040,421	1,004,25
Fuel Consumed						
GasolineGals.	23,520	18,649	14,541	18,073	45,368	52,30
Liquefied petroleum gasesGals.	20,520	20,047	17,571	20,075	25,838	22,45
Diesel oilGals.	116,963	110,198	19,660	11,287	40,255	31.03
	220,703	220,270	27,000	22,207	10,200	32,03
Total Revenue	741,904	732,064	194,001	180,230	580,911	560,21

⁽r) 1959 data are revised.

in 1959).

⁽¹⁾ Includes Toronto Rapid Transit (subway): 3,225,892 passengers (3,110,517 in 1959); 630,612 miles (592,340

⁽²⁾ The number of passengers carried in chartered service is only approximate, as exact counts are not made for all trips.

⁽³⁾ Includes miles run by all classes of vehicles in chartered service.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes passengers carried by Trolley coaches of the Regina Transit System for which no breakdown is available.

SCURCE: D.B.S.53-003 - Monthly, URBAN TRANSIT (Class Carriers Only) March 1960.





TABLE 12. Income Account of Major Urban Transit Systems

No.		St. John's Transportation Commission	Nova Scotia Light and Power Halifax	City Transit Saint John	Quebec Autobus Ltd. Quebec City	Montreal Transportation Commission
				dollars		
	Operating revenue:					
1	Passenger revenue	467, 667	2,003,525	785,342	3,043,829	34, 378, 609
2	Other transportation revenue (chart-	0 500	973	9,818	172, 111	1, 224, 944
	ered, etc.)	8,566	6,501	8, 146	34,429	
3	Other operating revenue	1,763 477,996		803,306	3,250,369	
4	Total operating revenue	411,990	2,010,999	000,000	3,200,000	00,000,100
	Operating expenses:					
5	Operators' and conductors' wages and bonuses	159,431	612, 792	245, 593	943,595	10, 423, 218
6	Maintenance and repair expense	78, 027	189, 439	221, 546	489,312	6,507,252
7	Fuel for revenue equipment	67, 452	_	132,661	278, 579	1,066,279
8	Power purchased for revenue equip-					
	ment	-	223, 184	_	mon	420, 194
9	Insurance and safety expense	21,371	20,003	19,010	92, 650	1,110,040
10	Franchise expense	-	-	28, 100	_	- Control of the Cont
11	Operating taxes and licenses	7, 932	81,771	20,954	235, 348	1,811,634
12	Non-recurring expenses	5, 713	-	400m	distan	divinos
13	Operating rents (net)	_	-	7,800	ates	_
14	All other operating expenses	29, 517	613, 947	43,891	817, 371	8, 463, 089
15	Depreciation expense	91, 153	143,660	31,105	213,525	4, 156, 623
16	Amortization of transit operating property	-	_	10,000	22, 245	
17	Property gain chargeable to opera-	ere de	Get 123	46.000 Market 1	azone	arms
18	Total operating expenses	460,596	1,884,796	760, 660	3,092,625	33, 958, 329
19	Net operating revenue (or deficit)	17,400	126, 203	42,646	157,744	2,062,394
20	Rent for lease of transit property - Debit	-1	MICHIE	-	and a	_
21	Income from lease of transit property—	_		_		_
22	Net transit operating income (or	17,400	126, 203	42,646	157, 744	2,062,394
23	Total other income	_	4,584,796	8,352	22,666	352,058
24	Gross income (or loss)	17,400	4, 710, 999	50, 998	180, 410	2,414,452
25	Total deductions	16, 900	1,201,208	11,555	11,524	3, 123, 484
26	Net income (or loss) before income tax	500	3, 509, 791	39,443	168, 886	Dr. 709,032
27	Provision for income tax	-	1, 490, 317	18,538	88, 474	
28	Net income (or loss)	500	2, 019, 474	20,905	80, 412	Dr. 709, 032

¹ Includes earned surplus of \$52,292 on North Yonge Eus to be paid to Municipality of Richmond Hill, Twp. of Mark-ham and Twp. of Vaughan.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-216, Annual, URBAN TRANSIT (1958)

URBAN TRANSIT

TABLE 12. Income Account of Major Urban Transit Systems

Ottawa Transportation Commission	Toronto Transit Commission	Hamilton Street Railway	Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission	Regina Transit System	Edmonton Transit System	Calgary Transit System	British Columbia Electric Railway	No.
			doll	ars				
					0.00			
4, 465, 640	36,070,577	3, 734, 409	8,022,641	977,317	3, 418, 414	2, 867, 538	12, 795, 380	i
156, 822	662, 976	74, 348	74,077	7,021	143,095	89, 138	244, 552	2
66, 308	520,072		109,009	27, 141	31, 112	-	_	3
4, 688, 770	37, 253, 625	3, 808, 757	8, 205, 727	1, 011, 479	3, 592, 621	2, 956, 676	13, 039, 932	
1, 546, 180	9,922,264	1, 187, 963	2, 649, 103	456, 659	1, 270, 566	1, 112, 981	5,748,223	5
1,349,719	12, 558, 661	688, 102	1,737,631	224,696	882, 580	735, 573	2, 260, 611	6
156, 184	959, 268	268, 605	227, 753	20,334	90, 106	90,728	382, 459	7
107, 401	2,064,484	59, 940	293, 023	52, 173	93,820	102, 878	282, 446	8
161, 306	636,592	214, 539	175,309	11, 378	17, 346	48,712	195, 570	9
_	53, 391	_	****	_	wanten	_	648, 353	16
293, 817	1,025,205	67, 897	252,031	22, 692	256, 645	2	689, 162	11
21, 503	_	15, 346	_	_	_		_	12
32,740	Cr. 135, 368	Cr. 11,868	_			-	Cr. 1,661	13
985, 484	3, 421, 500	532, 601	1,328,059	166,875	626,040	556, 130	3, 368, 688	14
-	3, 636, 268	292, 509	772, 576	_	228, 455	120,000	1,595,103	15
-	,,,,,	-	176, 435	169, 295	172, 339	190,000	ments	1 16
			G- 0.000					
4 684 994	04 142 968	9 918 694	Cr. 8,008	1 124 102	2 627 507	2,957,002	15, 168, 954	1 11
4,654,334	34, 142, 265	3,315,634 493,123	7, 603, 912	1, 124, 102 Dr. 112, 623	3, 637, 897 Dr. 45, 276		Dr. 2, 129, 022	7
34, 436	3,111,360	200, 120	001, 010	DI. 110, 000	101. 20,210	1010	D11 R; 1800, 058	
dina	_	and the second	-		64.00	42004		
	_	-	_	_	Allerine			21
04 400	0 444 000	400 100	604 04E	D= 119 000	D= 48 990	D= 226	D= 2 120 022	1
34, 436	3, 111, 360	493, 123 2, 565	601, 815	Dr. 112, 623	Dr. 45, 276 64, 456	Dr. 326	Dr. 2, 129, 022 10, 852, 644	4
3, 175 37, 611	3, 249, 407	495, 688	601, 815	Dr. 112, 623	19, 180	35,557	8,723,622	3.0
654, 407	2, 320, 654	130,331	002,020		56, 344	38,351	3, 663, 025	
00 8, 20 8		200,001						
Dr. 616,796	928, 7 53¹	365, 357	601, 815	Dr. 112, 623	Dr. 37, 164	Dr. 2, 794	5,060,597	26
ghttep	_	208, 905	-		-	-	1,561,000	27
Dr. 616, 796	876, 461	156, 452	601, 815	Dr. 112, 623	Dr. 37, 164	Dr. 2, 794	3,499,597	28

² Operating licenses included with "All other operating expenses".



URBAN TRANSIT

TABLE 9. Persons Killed and Injured

			Persons	killed		•			
	Employees	Passengers	Pedes- trians	Persons riding in motor vehicles	Other persons	Total			
			numl	per					
Cause of accident:		1		4	1				
Collision	1	_	21	2	-	2			
Boarding (excluding door accidents)	-	-				-			
Alighting (excluding door accidents)	Girda	640	* * *		colina	-			
Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board	-	-		0.01	-	_			
Other	-		* 1	* * *	-	64			
			_						
Total	1	grant	. 22	2	-	2			
lass of equipment involved:									
Electric car	Santa.	garde .	7	67004	1 4000				
Trolley coach		eine	3	1					
Motor bus	eno.		-12	1	ents.	1			
Other company equipment	1	-	delina	-					
No vehicle	-	-	Signio	Gridge .	_				
Total	1		22	2		2			
	Persons injured								
	Employees	Passengers	Pedes- trians	Persons riding in motor vehicles	Other persons	Total			
			num	per					
					1				
lause of accident:									
ause of accident:	41	297	427	259	66				
Collision	8	321	427	259	66	33			
Collision	8 19	321 820				38 88			
Collision	8 19 3	321 820 366	0 0 0			33 83 36			
Collision	8 19 3 59	321 820 366 1,813	• • •	• • •	4	33 83 36 1,87			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other	8 19 3 59 251	321 820 366 1,813 48	37		4 - - 11	33 83 36 1,87			
Collision	8 19 3 59	321 820 366 1,813	• • •	• • •	4	1,09 33 83 36 1,87 34			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total	8 19 3 59 251 381	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37	259	11 81	33 83 36 1,87 34			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total lass of equipment involved: Electric car	8 19 3 59 251 381	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37 464	259	4 - - 11	33 83 36 1,87 34 4,8 8			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total lass of equipment involved: Electric car Trolley coach	8 19 3 59 251 381	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37 464 139 51	259 64 55	4 - - 11 81	33 83 36 1,87 34 4,88			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total	8 19 3 59 251 381	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37 464	259 64 55 137	4 - - 11 81	33 83 36 1,87 34 4,88			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total lass of equipment involved: Electric car Trolley coach Motor bus Other company equipment	8 19 3 59 251 381 33 53 114 27	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37 464 139 51 255	259 64 55 137	9 -58 12	33 83 36 1,87 34 4,88			
Collision Boarding (excluding door accidents) Alighting (excluding door accidents) Caught/struck by doors Accidents on board Other Total lass of equipment involved: Electric car Trolley coach Motor bus	8 19 3 59 251 381	321 820 366 1,813 48 3,665	37 464 139 51	259 64 55 137	4 - - 11 81	33 83 36 1,87 34 4,88			

^{...} Not applicable.

TABLE 10. Urban Transit Operations of Intercity and Rural Passenger Carriers1

	1957	1958
Passenger revenue\$	1,335,398	1,416,242
Revenue passengers carried	11,010,698	11, 295, 719
Revenue vehicle miles run	3,079,816	3, 475, 352

¹ Carriers whose main source of revenue is derived from intercity passenger operations. These data are not included in preceding tables.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 53-216- Amnual, URBAN TRANSIT, 1958.



TABLE 14. Fares Charged by Major Urban Transit Systems

No.		St. John's Transportation Commission	Nova Scotia Light and Power Halifax	City Transit Saint John	Quebec Autobus Ltd. Quebec City	Montreal Transportation Commission
1 2 3 4	Adults Cash fare ¢ Ticket fare ¢ Off-peak tickets ¢ Zone fare ¢	8/1.00	3/. 40: 8/1. 00	8/1.00 -	. 15 4/. 50 9/1.00:20/2.00	. 20 2/. 30 4/. 30
5 6 7 8	Children Cash fare	4/. 25	2/.15:9/.50	6/. 25	. 05 5/. 25 —	.07 5/.30 6/.30
9 10 11 12	Students Cash fare ¢ Ticket fare ¢ Off-peak tickets ¢ Zone fare ¢	. 15	eme dan para dan	6/.25	.05 5/.25	-

TABLE 15. Revenue Equipment of Major Urban Transit Systems

No.	No.		St. John's Transportation Commission	Nova Scotia Light and Power Halifax	City Transit Saint John	Quebec Autobus Ltd. Quebec City	Montreal Transportation Commission
	Electric cars	No.		87 	44	54 91 —	120 105 345 1,325

TABLE 16. Employees, Salaries and Wages of Major Urban Transit Systems

No.		St. John's Transportation Commission	Nova Scotia Light and Power Halifax	City Transit Saint John	Quebec Autobus Ltd. Quebec City	Montreal Transportation Commission
1 2	Salary rated employees	5 15,858	64 247, 840	13 24, 512	108 465, 286	1.036 4,737,486
3	Conductors and passenger equipment operators ¹	72 159, 431	163 612, 792	80 245,593	284 987, 921	2, 649 10, 949, 410
5	Other hourly rated employees ¹ No. Wages\$	50,416	39 121, 219	29 94,923	68 236, 152	1, 275 5, 029, 911
7	Total employees No.	89	266	122	460	4,960
8	Total salaries and wages \$	225, 705	981, 851	365,028	1,689,359	20, 716, 807

¹ Monthly average.

TABLE 17. Fuel Consumption of Major Urban Transit Systems

No.		St. John's Transportation Commission	Nova Scotia Light and Power Halifax	City Transit Saint John	Quebec Autobus Ltd. Quebec City	Montreal Transportation Commission
1	Gasoline gal.	36,000	***	_	412,552	1,357,099
2	Diesel oil "	108,000	-	366,872	560,484	6,316,824
3	Liquefied petroleum gas "	_	_	-	-	anne

SOUNCE: D.D.S. 53-216, An unl, URBAN TRANSIT (1958)



SHIPPING REPORT, 1958

TABLE 1. Cargoes Loaded at Canadian Ports for Foreign Countries, by Country of Destination, Kind of Cargo,
Registry of Vessel and Geographic Area

Country of destination and kind of Cargo	Registry of Vessel	At Atlantic and Lower St. Lawrence Ports, Montreal and below	At Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence Ports above Montreal	At Pacific Ports	Total
			Cargo tons	(2000 lb.)	
DEN					2
GENERAL CARGO	UK	2 1			2
FRICA BRITISH EAST			W		
GENERAL CARGO	NETH	1701		5	170
FLOUR GRAIN	NORW	266			2 €
LUMBER TIMBER BOX ETC NEWSPRINT PAPER	NETH			1 1 4 8	114
PLYWOOD	NETH			16	1
OTHER NON MET MIN PROD	NORW	218			2 1
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	NETH	2 1 8 5		1 4 6 9	365
FRICA BRITISH WEST					
FLOUR GRAIN EGGS CHEESE DAIRY PROD	UK	507			5 0
NEWSPRINT PAPER	UK	227			2 2
ALUMINUM	UK	4 0			4
OTHER NON FERROUS METAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	UK	1 2			1
AUTOS TRUCKS PARTS	UK	6			
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	UK	8 3 8			8 3
FRICA FRENCH					
GENERAL CARGO	GER	5 9			5
· ·	OTHER	1 9			1
ASBESTOS RAW	GER	1112			111
LUMBER TIMBER BOX ETC'	OTHER	454		5 2 0	4 5 5 2
	UK			184	1 8
BEVERAGES CANNED FOOD PRODUCTS	NETH	3		1	
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	ITALY			1	
EDICA ED EQUATORIAL		1 6 4 8		706	2 3 5
FRICA FR EQUATORIAL GENERAL CARGO	NETH	2			
FLOUR GRAIN	UK	5 7 5 5 5 1			5 7 5 5
TOBACCO	USA	25			2
		1 1 5 3			115
FRICA PORTUGUESE GENERAL CARGO	NETH			2	
	NORW	1077			107
WHEAT	LIBER			1688	168
	NETH	•		7613	761
	NORW	1000		2 2 5 1	100
LOGS POSTS POLES ETC	OTHER	351		6631	3 5
LUMBER TIMBER BOX ETC	GREEK			1 3 1 8	131
	LIBER			7849	784
	NETH			6952	6 9 5
	NORW	3 6		1898	189
•	UK			8879	887
	OTHER			4775	477
FISH FRESH FROZEN ETC	JAPAN			1 1	1
CANNED FOOD PRODUCTS	JAPAN			1 0	1.
	NETH	1 9		4 5	4
NEWSPRINT PAPER	NORW	14181			1418
PAPER OTHER	NETH			600	6 0
PLYWOOD	JAPAN			3 1	3
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY	JAPAN			2	
A 1 1104 1 011104	NETH	668		6	6.6
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	JAPAN	6 6 5		1	6 6
	NORW	6			

1. See page 61

SOURCE: D.B.S. 5/4-202, Annual, SHIPPING REPORT (1958) Part I, International Scaborne Shipping



SHIPPING REPORT, 1958

TABLE 5. Number and Registered Net Tonnage of, and Tons of Cargo Carried by, Vessels Arrived at and Departed from Canadian Ports in International Seaborne Shipping by Geographic Area and Registry of Vessel

Country of Registry			Atlantic and Los St. Lawrence Po Montreal and be	rts,		St. Lawrence Po above Montre	orts		Pacific Ports			Total	
, \	-	Number	Registered net tons	Cargo tons (2,000 lb.)	Number	Registered net tons	Cargo tons (2,000 lb.)	Number	Registered net tons	Cargo tons (2,000 lb.)	Number	Registered net tons	Cargo tons (2,000 lb.)
AFRICA SOUTH	A	1 1	5 9 6 6 5 9 6 6	10100				1 1	4 5 8 7 4 5 8 7	1 1 6 3 7	5	1 0 5 5 3 1 0 5 5 3	1 0 1 0 0
LASKA	A							1	5 2		1	5 5	
USTRALIA	A	1 1	3 1 8 6 3 1 8 6	628							1 1	3 1 8 6 3 1 8 6	6 2 8 9 6
SARBADOS	A	9	3 9 9 6 3 5 5 2								9	3 9 9 6 3 5 5 2	
BELGIUM AND	A	1 1	48691	322							1 1	4 8 6 9 1 4 8 6 9 1	3 2 2 7 3
BERMUDA	A	6 0	3 4 4 4 0 5	35444				1 1	1 1 0		6 1 6 1	3 4 4 5 1 5 3 4 4 5 1 5	3 5 4 4
BOLIVIA	A		,,,,,,,		1	6 5 0 6 5 0	1983				1	6 5 0 6 5 0	192
CANADA	A	6070	1945837	1181949		8717771	12577278	3829	2 6 8 6 2 3 5 2 6 4 2 5 6 8	210668	13209	1 3 3 4 9 8 4 3	1 3 9 6 9 8 9 7 3 5 4 4 2
SHILE	A	, , ,	, , , , , , ,					10	2 1 8 0 2 2 1 8 0 2	1 4 8 4 4 3 1 0	10	3 1 8 0 2	1 4 8 4 3 1
CHINA	AD	3	6141	4900				3	10998	2950	6	17133	4 9 0 4 9 8
COLOMBIA	A	1 2	19718	5 8 9 6 3 1				1 8	39968	2 5 5 2 1 2 3 7 2	30	5 9 6 8 6 6 0 7 9 8	5 2 0 0
COSTA RICA	A	2 2	6 8 11 1	5 5 6 8				1 1 1 1 1	49017	3 2 4 6 3	1 3	5 5 8 3 8 5 5 8 3 8	3 0 0 3
CUBA	D A	1 5	6 M M 1	28764							15	2 2 4 9 6 2 2 4 9 6	2 8 7 6
DENMARK	A	3 2 9	22496	1795		19933	14858	5 8 5 9	164735	9125		620093	16772
ECUADOR	A	3 3 1	434036 25381	133099		1,9,9,3	1,01,	1 2	27230	1 4 2 6	2 4	5 2 6 1 1 5 2 6 1 1	501
EGYPT	A	17	25381	5 2 9 6 1 4 3 6 3							17	5 8 6 5 2 5 8 6 5 2	1 4 3 6
EIRE	A	17	145103		3		5 6 9	9 9	4 1 2 8 6	11836	8 0	188036	9 4 5
FIJI	D A	68	145103	1 5 8 4 6 5	3	1647	209	1 6 1 5	44103	18441	1 6	44103	1 8 4 4
FINLAND	D	4 3	66663			6590	934	.3 5	57273	1 1 1 8 9	8 4	130526	5 2 5 1
FORMOSA	A	4 2	63943			6590	,,,	1 7	7 3 2 0 2	101	2 2	84083	1 0 6 9 6 0
FRANCE	D A	1 4 9	210927	15393	2 9		2178	2 6	1 1 2 8 4 2 1 1 2 8 4 2	3 4 6 4 4 3 0 0 0	2 0 4	3 5 4 8 2 6 3 5 8 0 5 1	2102
GERMANY	D . A	1 1 8 0	214152	413150	671	580798	9 2 9 5 4	1 4 2	414088	48269	1993	3229037	55437
GREECE	A	1176	2229935	62233		579595	10011	103	473762	11157	1 5 8	895045	7 3 3 9
HONDURAS	D	1 3	4 2 1 2 8 3 3 2 9 6	1 6 4 8				1 6	7 1 8 2 3	3 3 7 6 2	2 9	7 5 1 1 9 7 5 1 1 9	1 6 s 3 5 0 3
HONDURAS	D A	1 3	3 2 9 6	1 2 6 2				2 2	8 8 2 1 8 8 2 1	2290	3		2 2 3
BRITISH HONG KONG	D A	3	8 9 7 3		,			1 6		307	1 9	68122	
ICELAND	D A	1	8 9 7 3					1.0			1 1	2 4 5	
ISRAEL	A	5		2 4 4 6							5 5	24982	2 4
ITALY	D A	177	759368	430162	10					14460	285	1205454	4 4 6 4
JAPAN:	D	177				11980	684	4 4 3	2041428	76286	4 4 5	2050558	

SOURCE: D.B.S. 54-202 Annual, SHIPPING REPORT (1958) Part I, International Seaborne Shipping



SHIPPING REPORT, 1958

TABLE 11. Cargoes Loaded and Unloaded at Canadian Ports in Coastwise Shipping by Port and Commodity

Port and Commodity	Cargoes Loaded	Cargoes Unloaded	Total
,		Cargo tons (2000 lbs.)	
ALL OTHER B C PORTS			
GENERAL CARGO	3 4	111	14!
SULPHUR		2.8	5 1
SAND GRAVEL CR STONE	4006	4 9 1 0	891
LOGS POSTS POLES ETC	450542	21060	47160
PULPWOOD AND CHIPS	5 2 0	1125	164
LUMBER TIMBER BOX ETC		65 0	6
FISH OILS	300		300
IRON AND STEEL BAR ETC		2 5	2 !
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY	2 5	1 5 9	18
CEMENT	900		900
GASOLINE		8 5 6	861
PETROLEUM OILS AND PROD	5 2 0	8044	856
CHEMICALS AND CHEM PR	1 4 8	1 3 2	28
CONTAINERS WOOD METAL	8 4		8
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	2 4 2	3 7 6	61
	457321	36896	49421
B C PORTS TOTAL	7040993	6836535	1387752
RTHWEST TERRITORIES			
FROBISHER BAY			
GENERAL CARGO	3 8 1	11264	1164
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY	1 6		1 (
GASOLINE		9749	974
PETROLEUM OILS AND PROD		2 5 4 7	254
CONTAINERS WOOD METAL	2 4		2 .
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S		3 3 4 2	3 3 4 2
	4 2 1	26902	2732
ALL OTHER N W T PORTS			
GENERAL CARGO	6	3 5 5	36:
PETROLEUM OILS AND PROD		2 3 1 0	231
CONTAINERS WOOD METAL	2 3		2 :
ALL OTHER FREIGHT N O S	3 2		3
	6 1	2665	272
N W T PORTS TOTAL	482	29567	3004

TABLE 11 SUMMARY

PROVINCE	Cargoes Loaded	Cargoes Unloaded	Total					
	Cargo tons (2000 lbs.)							
NEWFOUNDLAND	1491314	1689157	3180471					
PRINCE EDWARD ISL	70784	119027	189811					
NOVA SCOTIA	4088446	1369245	5 4 5 7 6 9 1					
NEW BRUNSWICK	175579	802807	978386					
QUEBEC	8809195	13747818	22557013					
ONTARIO	16686293	14163040	30849333					
ANITOBA	6 4 5 5	21708	2816					
BRITISH COLUMBIA	7040993	6836535	13877528					
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	482	29567	. 30049					
GRAND TOTAL	38369541	38778904	7714844					

SOURCE: D.B.S. 54-204, Annual, SHIPPING REPORT (1958) Part III, Constwise Shipping.



SHIPPING REPORT, 1958

TABLE 17, Tonnage of Cargo Unloaded at Canadian Ports in Inter and Intra-Provincial Trade by Province

				F	rovince of lo	oading			
Province of unloading	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Northwest Territories 11	Total
				Са	rgo tons (2.0	00 lb.)			
Newfoundland	640,504	26, 795	857.431	29,530	111.523	23,363	11	_	1,689,157
Prince Edward Island	67	4900	115,838		1.368	1.754	_	_	119.027
Nova Scotia	671.371	8,721	261,473	59,489	367,509	600		82	1.369.245
New Brunswick	965	13,676	368, 148	74. 791	285,997	1.624		57,606	802.807
Quebec	156. 107	16,660	2,302.501	61,354	6.417.992	4.778.883	2.375	11,946	13,747,818
Ontario	5,384	nitro	9010		1.923.145	12.234.355	-	156	14.163.040
Manitoba		_	nen	-	535	16	-	21, 157	21.708
British Columbia and Northwest Territories	10, 373	-	4.857	Arrob	57.129	stree	355	6,793,388	6, 866, 102
Total	1,484,771	65,852	3, 910, 248	225, 164	9, 165, 198	17,040,595	2,741	6, 884, 335	38, 778, 904

TABLE 18. Cargo Loaded and Unloaded in Coastwise Shipping by Vessels of Foreign Registry, with Number of Vessels and Registered Net Tonnage

		tlantic and L Lawrence Riv		Gre	at Lakes po	orts	1	Pacific port	3		Total	
Country of registry	Number ¹	Registered net tonnage	Cargo tons	Number ¹	Registered net tonnage	Cargo tons	Number ¹	Registered net tonnage	Cargo tons	Number ¹	Registered net tonnage	Cargo tons
						Lo	aded					
United Kingdom	688	2, 275, 559	4, 140, 773	66	40.162	29,935	. 27	84,510	38, 127	781	2,400,231	4, 208, 835
British West Indies	121	-249,100	532, 604		_	_	-			121	249,100	532,604
Germany	2	1.210	1,821	miss	_	-	-			2	1,210	1,821
Hong Kong	1	2,991	5,220	-		-	4	11,964	6,685	5	14,955	11,905
Netherlands	_		State	_	-	-	2	9,012	785	2	9,012	785
Norway	5	7,542	13,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7.542	13,567
Portugal	2	778	361	- manh	_	ation.	-	-	-	2	778	361
Sweden	1	222	200			_	-	-		1	222	200
Grand total	820	2, 537, 402	4,694,546	66	40, 162	29, 935	33	105,480	45,597	919	2,683,050	4, 770, 078
			1		Y	Unlo	aded	ı				Υ
United Kingdom	660	1.969.314	4,092,823	50	32,327	30,970	34	84,403	71, 251	744	2,086.044	4.195.044
British West Indies	169	332,595	649,937	_			_	_		169	332,595	649,937
Germany	1	546	674	1	774	688	-		-	2	1,320	1,362
Hong Kong				-	-		4	11,964	5,677	4	11,964	5,677
Netherlands	_	_		-	-	deser	2	9,012	785	2	9,012	785
Norway	7	8,155	13,160	-		-	100		derror.	7	8, 155	13,160
Portugal	2	778	361			den	_	-	nom	2	778	361
Sweden	1	222	200	-		- Cina		_		1	222	200
Grand total	840	2, 311, 610	4, 757, 155	51	33,101	31,658	40	105,379	77, 713	931	2,450,090	4. 866, 526

¹ Excludes vessels in ballast.

SCURCE: D.B.S. 54-204, Annual, SHIPLING REPORT (1958) Part III, Coastwise Shipping.



TABLE 7. Vessels Owned or Chartered in Operation during and at End of Season, by Canadian Marine Operators, by Type of Operator, by Division, 1958

		Passenger					Passenger and freight					Freight				
	To	tal in	opera	tion	vessels not operated during		Tota	otal in operation		lon	Owned	Total in		operat	ion	Owned
	dur sea			end eason			during at er season of sea			vessels not operated during	during season		at end of season		not operate during	
Incorporated companies					Seas	011	Ü		C		season			*/		season
Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division Total	12		9 12 9 3	-		1 5	45 35 13 19	48 5 - - 53	38 32 13 18	48	2 - 1 3	138 14 157 3 312	115 59 3 -	135 11 153 3 302	62 13 3 -	1 1 2
Individual ownership and partnership Atlantic division Pacific division Freat Lakes division Inland division	1	-	10 1 1 3			_ _ _ 1 _	41	1111	38 - 4	-	1 -	48	MITTO Albana Mitton	47	etheth server djetor	-
Total vessels	15	-	15	-		1	45		42		1	48	-	47	~~~	
Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division	13	-	19 13 10 6	000 000		4 1 1 1	86 35 13 23	48 5	76 32 13 22	48	1 2 -1	186 14 157 3	115 59 3	182 11 153 3	62 13 3	1
Total	50		48			6	157	53	143	49	4	360	177	349	78	3
				ıker					Tu			 -		arges		
	du	during season		end ason	Own vess no opera	els t	duri seas			end	Owned vessels not operated	Total in during season		at end of season		Owner vesse not operat
	0	С	0	С	duri seas	ng	0	С	0	C	during season	0	С	0	С	durin
Incorporated companies Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division	9	12 16 -	33 8 13	5 - 3 -		1 -	31 262 9 40	40 2 1	30 254 9 40	35 - 1	2 31 - 11	47 362 14 147	1 157	47 359 13 147	1 145	
Total Individual ownership and partnership Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division	1	28	1 1 -	8		2	342 3 10 1 6	43	333 9 1 6	36	1 2 -	12 - 6	159	12 - 6	147	
Total vessels			2			-	20	-	19		3	18		18	-	
Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division	10	12 16 -	34 9 13	5 - 3 -		1	34 272 10 46	40 2 1	33 263 10 46	35 - 1	3 33 	59 362 14 153	157	59 359 13 153	1 145	
Total	61	28	56	8		2	362	43	352	36	47	588	159	584	147	
			M	iscell	aneous	ves	ssels					Total all vessels				
		Т	otal in	n oper	ation			Own			Total	in ope	eratio	n		Owned
		durin			at e			no opera duri	ted		during season			end eason		operat during
	0		С		0	С		seas		() C		0	C	:	seaso
Incorporated companies Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division Total	•••	9 8 12 21 50	_	2	7 9 12 21 49		1 - 1		- - 4 4		702 2 230 233	76 53 21 2	299 685 222 232		116 195 6 2 319	1
Individual ownership and partnership Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division		12	_		12		-			1	127 12 2	_	123 11 2		_	
Inland division Total	***	12			12		-		-		19	_	19 155		-	
Total vessels	***	1.0			1.0				-		.00		199			
Atlantic division Pacific division Great Lakes division Inland division		21 8 12 21	-		19 9 12 21		- 1 -		_ _ 4		714 2	76 33 21 2	422 696 224 251		116 195 6 2	
Total		62	1	2	61		1		4	1,0	640 4	62	1,593		319	1

SOURCE: D.B. U. 54-205- Ammail (1958)

¹O - Owned. ²C - Chartered.





FABLE 6D. Number of Tons of Cargo Carried Down St. Lawrence Canals to Outside Points, by Country of Registry of Vessel

	Ports or countries at which cargo unloaded										
Country of registry of vessel	Canadian Atlantic Coast ports	Atlantic and G	Inited States atic Coast Gulf of ico ports		nited ingdom and orthern eland	British West Indies and Burmuda		Belgium	Denmark	Finland	
Canada	12,40	8	_		_	130		_	n=10	-	
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	20,92		650		35,055	_		1,182	-		
British West Indies and Burmuda	and the same		- 1		-	_			_	-	
Denmark	-				16,366	1.046		1.240	1,260	1,908	
Finland	-				707			253	1, 400	1,300	
France				6	61,823	3,714		22, 472	80	_	
Germany				,	_						
Netherlands	_		-		11,775			665		-	
Norway			~	4	18,971	2, 189		2,980	6,538	-	
Sweden	_	the state of the s		1	13,940	_		3, 618	32	_	
Panama	_		-		-		į		0.00	-	
African Countries	-		-		1,269	1,015		-	_		
Total	33,333	3	650	18	89, 906	8, 094		32,410	7, 910	1,908	
	France	Germany	Greed	се	Italy	Neth		Norway	Portugal	Sweden	
								AV) AND SHAPE OF THE PARTY OF T		300000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Canada				-					_	_	
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	-			_			-	_	_	_	
British West Indies and Burmuda	_	witte		657	-	-	-	_	_	_	
Denmark	1,456	1,391		_	66	5.	089	-	-	-	
Finland				-	-	-	-	-	-	1,788	
France	8,418	_		230	1.47		419	_	560	-	
Germany	19,989	35,531	1,:	270	11,02	9 16.	442	4,720	7, 233	1,000	
Italy Netherlands	15 210	1 041		700	1 177	0 14	 CDA	PONA.	1,300	-	
Norway	15,318	1,041		700 872	9,35			14, 260	1, 210 2, 778	1,122	
Sweden	14, 984	48		_	1.01		458	1, 921	2,110	6,315	
Panama			- magintame	printer.		_	_		_	0,010	
African Countries	_			-	_	-	-		-	_	
Total	70,493	39, 820	4,7	729	24, 70	9 53,	681	20, 901	13,081	10, 225	
	Other European Panama an Countries Carib		Centr			n Asian		The state of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of	Total		
			and Caribbean Countries		America Countrie			African Countries		argo	
			Counti	ries			~~~~~	- K. H. 3-07	1958	1957	
Canada	_	450			1, 20			_	12 720	05 551	
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	1,109	man		_	1,20		_	1, 081	13,738	35.551 81,062	
British West Indies and Burmuda	_	_		_			_	-, 001	657	-	
Denmark	-	_		-	630		-	*	27,884	2,076	
Finland	40	-		-	-		-	-	5,703	10,833	
France	1,350	_		-			-	1,350	15,053	13, 144	
Germany	8,249	-	2.4	26	13, 49	9	-	5,148	214, 625	152,007	
Netherlands		****		-			-	1,927	3, 227	3,462	
Norway	8,932	629		76	4 404		-		46,503	43, 478	
Sweden	2, 271	029		76	4,400	1.2		2, 445	131. 236	118,472	
Panama	985	400						1 107	49,603	46,360	
African Countries	-	_		-	_			1.107	2,092	8,752	
Fotai	22, 936	629	3, 1	02	19, 733	1,2	97	12 049	E72 00"	Kik iom	
			0,1	02	13, 130	1, 2	181	13,058	572, 607	515, 197	

SOURCE: D.B.S. 54-201, Annual GANAL STATISTICS (1958)

TABLE 7. Number of Bushels of Grain Down-bound through Welland Ship Canal between Canadian and United States Ports

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn	Flaxseed	Total
Canadian grain;				bushels			N ALAMANANA T AND
From United States ports to Canadian ports: In Canadian vessels	171, 767	_	gra.	_	_	_	171, 767
From Canadian ports to United States ports: In Canadian vessels	_		wood				_
From Canadian ports to Canadian ports: In Canadian vessels In United States vessels	110, 674, 966	51, 237, 791	20, 739, 235	1, 550, 178	1, 621, 250	9, 225, 964 96, 892	195, 049, 384 96, 892
United States grain:							
From United States ports to Canadian ports: In Canadian vessels In United States vessels	101, 800	_	_	238, 500	10, 306, 928	855, 750	11, 502, 978
From United States ports to United States ports: In Canadian vessels In United States vessels	8, 550, 566	3, 194, 000	=	1,601,607	 557 . 928		13, 904, 101
From Canadian ports to Canadian ports: In Canadian vessels	444, 433	-	***	_	1, 543, 071	2, 317, 928	4, 305, 432
Total grain	119, 943, 532	54, 431, 791	20, 739, 235	3, 390, 285	14,029,177	12, 496, 534	225, 030, 554
Total Canadian grain in United States vessels			-	_	-	98, 892	96, 892
Total United States grain in Canadian vessels	546, 233	-	-	238, 500	11, 849, 999	3, 173, 678	15, 808, 410

TABLE 8. Freight Carried through St. Lawrence Canals by Country of Origin of Cargo and by Country of Registry of Vessel

Country of registry of vessel		Cargo of Ca	nadian orig	in		Cargo of United States origin					
Country of registry of vessel	Up	own		Total	Up	Do	Down				
					cargo	tons	Villa Part State Control of the Cont		A ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE P		
Canada	3, 933,	832 :	5, 255, 302		9, 189, 134	59, '	731 1.	240. 304	1, 300, 035		
United States		100			100	1	325	29, 181	30,006		
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	36,	668	45, 355		82, 023		-	18, 454	18, 454		
Other	17.	140 170, 788			187, 928		-	332, 469	332, 469		
Total	3, 987,	740	5, 471, 445		9, 459, 185	60,	356 1,	620, 408	1, 680, 964		
	Cargo of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland origin				Cargo of British West Indies and Bermuda	Cargo of Other British Common-	Cargo of Belgian origin	Cargo of Danish origin	Cargo of Finnish		
	Up	Down	Total		origin	wealth origin	Origin	Oligin	origin		
					cargo	tons		Laurence	the transfer and a second and		
Canada	5, 425	_	5, 4	25	2, 464	_	ones.	_	_		
United States	_	-		-		_	_	_			
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	36, 027	_	36, 0	27	_	_	2, 423	_	alites		
Other	111.842	_	111, 8	142	10, 549	~	62, 382	10, 826	12, 088		
Total	153, 294	860	153, 2	94	13, 013	-	64, 805	10, 826	12, 088		
	Cargo of French origin	Cargo of German origin	Cargo o Greek origin		Cargo of Italian origin	Cargo of Netherlands origin	Cargo of Norwegian origin	Cargo of Portugese origin	Cargo of Swedish origin		
					cargo	tons			diamental de la company de		
Canada	_	-		-	5, 090	_	_	-	-		
United States	-	_		-	_	-	-	-			
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	_	-		-	891	_		497	mn		
Other	29, 815	80, 460	-	53	30, 368	36, 618	20, 519	5, 618	29, 028		
Total	29, 815	80, 46	0	53	36, 349	36, 618	20, 519	6, 115	29, 028		
	Cargo of Other	Cargo of Central	Cargo		Cargo of	Cargo of	Total	cargo	Grand		
1	European origin	European Caribbean		an	Asian origin	African origin	Up	Down	total		
		ł,			cargo	tons					
Canada	11, 016	30, 74	4 6,	757	-	44, 663	4, 099, 722	6, 495, 606	10. 595, 328		
United States	_	-		-	_	_	925	29, 181	30, 100		
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	1,748	-		-	-	-	78. 254	63. 809	142, 06		
Other	14, 134	16, 36	8 2.	777	100	661	491, 346	503, 257	994, 603		
Total	26, 898	47, 11	2 9,	534	100	45, 324	4, 670, 247	7, 091, 853	11, 762, 100		

SOURCE: D.B.S. 54-201, Annual CANAL STATISTICS (1958)



CANAL STATISTICS, 1958

TABLE 30. Water Freight Charges on the Great Lakes for Wheat - Concluded

		1958			1957	
Fort William — Port Arthur	Average charge per bushel	Average charge per ton	Average charge per ton-mile	Average charge per bushel	Average charge per ton	Average charge pe
	cents	\$	cents	cents	\$	cents
Oderich and Georgian Bay ports:						
	5.50	1.83	0.041	E E0	1 00	0.34
April			0.341	5.50	1.83	
May	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
June	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
July	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
August	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
September	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
October	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
November	5.50	1.83	0.341	5.50	1.83	0.3
December	6.10	2.03	0.378	6.28	2.09	0.3
Average	5.52	1.84	0.343	5.54	1.85	0.3
noluding storage	6.00	2.00	0.372	5.90	1.97	0.30
ort Colborne:						
April	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.50	2.50	0.2
May	7.68	2.56	0.302	7.50	2.50	0.2
June	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.50	2.50	0.2
July	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.50	2.50	0.2
August	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.50	2.50	0.2
September	7.53	2.51	0.296	7.50	2.50	0.2
October	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.50	2.50	0.2
November	7.50	2.50	0.295	7.85	2.62	0. 3
December	7.97	2.66	0.314	8. 50	2.83	0.3
Average	7, 58	2, 53	0,298	7, 59	2.53	0, 2
			0.314	7.79	0.00	0.3
oluding storage	7.97	2.66	0.314	1.19	2.60	0.3
uffalo and other U.S. ports:						
April	8.00	2.67	0.310	-		
May	7.98	2.66	0.309	8.34	2.78	0.3
June	7.63	2.54	0.295	.8.34	2.78	0.3
July		-	-	8.19	2.73	0.3
August	-	- 1	-	7.81	2.60	0.3
September	_	-		7.60	2.53	0.2
October	8.00	2.67	0.310	8.00	2.67	0.3
November	8.37	2.79	0.324	7.78	2.59	0.3
December	_	_	_		_	
Average	8. 03	2.68	0.311	8, 09	2. 70	0.3
cluding storage	_	-		8.54	2.85	0.3
Cluding storage	_		_	0.74	2,03	0,0
ort Colborne to Montreal:						
April	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.7
Mat	8.46	2.82	0.742	8.50	2.83	0.7
June	8,50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.7
July	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.7
August	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.1
September	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2, 83	0.7
October	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.74	2.91	0.7
November	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.7
December	8.50	2.83	0.745	8.50	2.83	0.1
December					2.03	0. (
Average	8.50	2, 83	0.745	8.51	2.84	0.7

D.B.S.54-201-Annual, CANAL STATISTICS (1958)



TRAFFIC BY ORIGIN OF CARGO AND TYPE OF VESSEL

1959 NAVIGATION SEASON

Table 3

St. Lawrence Seaway (Montreal - Lake Ontario Section)

Original Of Carso and			ďn					Down		
Type of Vessel	No. of Transits	Gross	Cargo	Pass- engers	Toll	No. of Transits	Gross	Cargo	Pass- engers	Toll
Canada:					**					45
Cargo with Passengers	1,937	7,523,038	7,785,937	2,806	3,540,054	1,394	5,460,204,	4,445,151	958	1,942,781
Scow or Barge Tanker	444	340,248	36	1 1 1	536 462,667	57 463 127	17,630	3,443	1 1 1	86,431
Pleasure Craft Other	289	3,410		1 1	2,744	2772	5,211	1 1	1-1,	2,862
Total - Canada	2,934	8,571,616	8,901,918	2,806	4,029,320	2,370	6,727,176	4,625,524	958	2,068,627
United States:										
Cargo With Passengers	18	82,398	19,946	- 615	10,492	1,074	4,134,515	3,873,042	3.077	1,817,646
Scow or Barge	(H)	13,768	650.6	1	639	77	16,927	18,589		3,525
Tanker	0,0	69,597	38,510	1 1	18,063	23	3,283	379,018	1 1	166,906
Pleasure Craft	36	727	. 1		432	901	1,297	ı	1	1,231
Other	77	150,798	3,677	1	7,535	13	28,738	1	1	1,176
Total - United States	174	396,357	77,376	615	43,804	1,573	5,395,044	4,858,246	3,077	2,371,535
Foreign:										
Cargo	507	1,905,630	847,260	1	683,636	1	1		ı	í
Cargo with rassengers Tanker	87.7	721,868	530,538	343	239,400	1 1	ŀ	a 1	1 1	8 8
Other	~	6,476		1	257	ı	1	1	1	
Total - Foreign	879	3,504,285	1,888,647	393	1,376,410		•		1	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,987	12,472,258	10,867,941	3,814	5,449,534	3,94.3	12,122,220	9,483,770	4,035	4,440,162

(1) Origin means country in which carro was loaded for Seaway transit.

SOURCE: The St.Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St.Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.

TRAFFIC HEORY OF THE ST. LEMENCE SEAWAY (1959)



Table 13

TRAFFIC BY COMPODITY CLASSIFICATION AND NATIONALITY

1959 NAVICATION SEASON (Cargo Tons)

	(r
	ntreal - Lake Ontario Section)
Seaway	lake On
St. Lawrence Seawa	(Montreal - 1

			ďn						D	Down		
Commodity	Canada	ada	United States	States	Foreign			Canada			United States	
To:	Canada	United	Canada	United	Canada	United States	Canada	United	Foreign	Canada	United	Foreign
Wheat	2,4,52	1 1	1 1	4,257	1 1	8. 8	2,647,736	1 1	242,145	214,556	4,,704	255,782
Oats	1	1	1	1	1	ı	282,245	ı	07967	4,847	1	440,012
Barley Flour Wheat	377	1 1	1 1	1 1	0	2	37,926	201	36,994	/y 2 //gds	194	125,707
Soybeans	75	1	1			ı	1,8,568	1	11,748	83,004	1	72,512
Soybean Oil Cake and Meal Hears and Peas	a .	1 1		~	236	- 29	4,904	1 1	2,446	33	1 1	079,99
Flaxsed		1	•	ı		1	111,294	ı	46,864	66,364	+	112,361
Other Agricultural Products	2,065	ı	39	1	3,191	1,780	75,650	9	13,668	77067	7	27,213
Packing House Products	- [5.237	EU	719	27.3	11.324	325	653	3,190	1 1	1 1	62,002
Other Allina Ironders	20061	7947	1	ì	Ì							
Coal	391,364	54,550	3,156	1	13,808	1	12,891	3,136	10.461	3,655		9,716
Tage	1 180 338	719 100 7	1 1	1 1	15.052	("	(m6+	1		1000	1	
Ores and Concentrates, Other	0000000	23,209	r 1	1	00.	2,590	1	1	3	ı	1	2,329
Gravel and Sand	1	ı	1	•	269	. 1	1 918	1 1	262	3.896	1 1	217
Stone, Grushed	8 8	1 1	1 1	1 1	235	1,032		1		3,476	ı	,
<u>ات</u>	183,583	ı	ı	1	102,337	10,042	710 21	1 (617	RK 771.	1 1	1 >
Dhoenhate Rock	45.705	1 1	16.785	3,676	1) 1	7/3/4	1 1	3 =	1 6 7	1	89
Sulphur	50,607	34,617	h 1		1	4,815	1.	1	1		ŀ	9
Other Mine Products	7,585	18,074	1	38	30,982	666,419	340	0	7,595	2,992	ı	22,978
Pulpwood Other Forest Products	142,476	123,901	1 1	1 1	351	17,695	- 75	4,209	2,624	328		83 2,209
				,					,			
Gasoline Fuel Oil	714,132	54,402	38,510	186.4	247,797	160°277	36,614	1.1	837	1 1	14,333	233
Lubricating Oils and Greases	118,781	14.40		2 101	1 %	78.237	15,501	1 1	₹ □	2,316	2.480	4,431
Sorbean Oil	10000	104604	1		0		2,104	ı	3,127		1	2,999
Chemicals	1	2,939	1	1	2,884	10,935	15,122	•	13,734	2 617	0 1	966
Sodium Products	25452	8,704	1,1	1 1	40,67	3	17,549) I	1	1 1	Ž, T
Pig Iron	3,377	756,64	ŀ	1	1	18,440	8 7	1	1	1	1	60
Iron and Steel Bars and Sheets	1	1	1	1	4°77 678	28,175	1,531	1,102	351	4,071	i s	2,458
Cement	15,079	100	1 1	l f	2,960	1,450	4,762	ŧ	1	1	1	60
Woodpulp	15,393	179,12	1	1	1,957	57,375		1	0	1.	ı	≅ ,
Newsprint	1	277,133	1	1	747 7 7 7	353	• (1 1	0 0	90	1 1	126
Syrup and Molasses	1,059	1 1	1 1	1 1	108,757	5,719	1 1	i	1	1	1	1.
Scrap Iron and Steel		9,298	, ,	1 6	28	7,693	210 71	1	32,957	27 663	2 080	10,519
Other Manufactures and Misc.	308.08	505,02	27	46762	505.845	C476 tha	Tren.	1	101600	Come I		21-627
Package Freight - Domestic	192,958	5,267	1	1 1	1	1 1	283,208	1 1	1 1	()	1 1	1.1
rachake rretkin - rotetkii	5.4.9ch.)	0)		ı						,	
General and Mixed Cargo (1)	977	2,896	753	1,233	221,497	520,406	11,087	125	84,536	943	64.5	363,214
TOTAL	3,142,739	5,751,849	917665	19,616	175,148	1,052,650	4,131,127	9,426	823,424	1,735,791	24,610	2,759,392
(1) Represents Unclassified Cargoes.	goes.											

(1) Represents Unclassified Cargoes.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (1959) SOURCE





TOTAL TRAFFIC

1959 NAVIGATION SEASON*

Lachine Canal

Table 5

			ďn					Down		
Type of Vessel	No. of Transits	Net Tons	Gross Tons	Cargo Tons	Pass= engers	No. of Transits	Net	Gross	Cargo	Pass- engers
Cargo	769	364,534	556,924	159,613	BED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	198	534,918	818,585	606,969	8
Cargo with Passengers	~	1,558	2,793	ŧ	198	60	1,00,1	1,844	65	17
Scow or Barge	435	226,555	213,895	2,736	ı	413	193,599	195,249	324,667	1
Tanker	23	18,239	30,612	18,130	ı	25	19,581	31,883	1,504	1
Tug	520	34,742	54,247	8	ı	513	33,141	52,452	ı	ı
Pleasure Craft	94	997	544	â	1	877	518	009	1	0
Other	28	2,031	2,747	25	8	25	2,095	2,997	25	9
TOTAL	1,748	648,125	861,762	180,504	198	1,888	784,893	1,103,610	1,025,564	17

* Season April 25 to November 30.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St. Lawrence Development Corp., TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (1959) SOU RCE:

NON-TOLL TRAFFIC

1959 NAVIGATION SEASON

Sault Ste. Marie Canal (Canada)

(Cargo Tons)

Table 4

	(Cargo Tons)		
Commodity	Bulk	General	Total
Wheat	66,659	-	66,659
Oats	28,922	-	28,922
Barley	54,590	-	54,590
Mill Products	41,397	18,679	60,076
Malt	40,479		40,479
Other Agricultural Products	27,225	274	27,499
Animal Products	73	18	91
Gravel and Sand	77,379	elio	77,379
Other Mine Products	73,777	134	73,911
Pulpwood	42,447	one	41,447
Gasoline	87,566	·	87,566
Fuel Oil	150,770	73	150,843
Iron and Steel, Manufactured	38,270	14,771	53,041
'Moodpulp	34,057	-	34,057
Newsprint	25,112	36,498	61,610
Other Manufactures and Misc.	88,142	27,927	116,069
Package Freight - Domestic	173,796	-	173,796
Package Freight - Foreign	_	3,539	3,539
General and Mixed Cargo (1)	5,319	26,076	31,395
TOTAL	1,054,980	127,989	1,182,969

⁽¹⁾ Represents Unclassified Cargoes.

SOURCE: The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St. Lawrence Development Corp. - TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (1959)





HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER

The harbour of Vancouver, situated in Burrard Inlet on the west coast of British Columbia, with direct access to the Pacific Ocean, through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca, is served by the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Pacific Great Eastern, and Great Northern Railways. The entrance channel to the harbour, which is open the year round, has a minimum depth of 39 feet. The National Harbours Board has piers, wharves and jetties with about 11,900 linear feet of berthing, providing 21 deepsea berths and 3 berths for coastal shipping, also 6 transit sheds with an aggregate floor area of about 576,000 square feet. The Board's 4 grain elevators have a total storage capacity of 10,838,500 bushels, a combined loading capacity of about 200,000 bushels per hour and 1½ miles of conveyor galleries. Besides, there are storage tanks with a capacity of over 870,000 imperial gallons for the handling of fish and vegetable oils, open wharves, booming grounds and scow pools for the storage and shipment of timber. Three special wharves are also provided for the fishing industry, one being complete with a shed, a small ice plant and freezing equipment for processing fish. A 40-ton fixed derrick is installed on Lapointe Pier.

SHIPPING

VESSELS-ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Statement showing number and net registered tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed during calendar year 1959, with comparisons for previous years.

_	Number of Vessels	Net Registered Tonnage
Arrivals—		
1959	29,099	20, 639, 242
1958	30,123	18,803,504
1957	31,433	21,169,505
1956	33,031	21,675,067
1955	32,773	20, 136, 443
Departures—		
1959	28,973	20,561,510
1958	29,735	18,845,713
1957	30,997	21,147,711
1956	32,788	21,542,409
1955	32,315	20, 121, 377

(Exclusive of naval vessels)

SOURCE: Annual Report of the NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD for Calendar Year 1959.

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER

VESSELS—CLASSIFICATION

Statement showing classification, number and net registered tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed during calendar year 1959, with comparison for 1958.

	1	.959	1	.958
	Number	Net	Number	Net
	of	Registered	of	Registered
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Arrivals— Deepsea or ocean-going commercial Coastal or inland commercial (including fishery) Other	1,609	7,275,479	1,467	6,397,988
	27,490	13,363,763	28,656	12,405,516
Total	29,099	20, 639, 242	30,123	18,803,504
Departures— Deepsea or ocean-going commercial	1,591	7,200,331	1,496	6,487,177
	27,382	13,361,179	28,239	12,358,536
Total	28,973	20,561,510	29,735	18,845,713

(Exclusive of naval vessels)

TRAFFIC

CARGO TONNAGE—SUMMARY

Statement showing water-borne cargo tonnage unloaded from and loaded to vessels during calendar year 1959, with comparisons for previous years.

Basis: Tons—weight (2,000 lbs.) or measurement (40 cu. ft.)

_	Inward	Outward	Total
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Foreign—			
1959	1,210,110	5,311,380	6,521,490
	1,020,507	5,280,253	6,300,760
	1,377,832	6,503,139	7,880,971
	1,657,486	5,765,332	7,422,818
	1,296,580	3,835,817	5,132,397
Domestic— 1959. 1958. 1957. 1956. 1955.	3,004,178	1,909,311	4,913,489
	3,388,647	1,940,224	5,328,871
	3,217,351	2,024,178	5,241,529
	3,638,407	2,300,079	5,938,486
	3,821,188	2,031,427	5,852,615
Total— 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955	4,214,288	7,220,691	11,434,979
	4,409,154	7,220,477	11,629,631
	4,595,183	8,527,317	13,122,500
	5,295,893	8,065,411	13,361,304
	5,117,768	5,867,244	10,985,012

(Exclusive of ballast (non-revenue), bunkers, ships' stores, mail and passengers' baggage)

SOURCE: Annual Report of the NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD, for Calendar Year 1959.





TABLE 2

		S	Canadian carriers	S		Foreign carriers	arriers		
	Domestic	Domestic services	Trans-	Atlantic &		Trans-	Atlantic &	Grand total all	Year
	Scheduled	Non-scheduled carriers	border	Pacific	Total	border	Pacific	services	ם בי
Passengers carried: Revenue: Unit transportation	249,949	6,135	(1) 63,487	17,733	337,304	41,657	7,381	386,342	4,803,898
Total revenue passengers carried	252,393	19,208	63,761	17,944	353,306	42,250	7,501	403,057	5,296,961
Passenger miles - Unit toll transportation: Revenue Non-revenue	111,266,064	876,775	21,179,833	45,175,327	178,497,999	2,496,265	7,259,117	188,253,381	2,481,338,052
Total passenger miles	115,538,913	918,252	21,470,623	48,218,718	186,146,506	2,556,176	7,403,262	196,105,944	2,583,869,501
Freight carried (lb.):									
Revenue; Unit toll transportation Bulk transportation Total revenue	2,966,508 803,525 3,770,033	419,064 5,229,027 5,648,091	(2) 770,859 - 770,859	440,587	4,597,018 6,032,552 10,629,570	650,539	454,840	5,702,397 6,032,552 11,734,949	61,470,214 123,718,288 185,188,502
Non-revenue	359,805	88,207	15,611	170,582	634,205	10,588	36,081	680,874	9,063,792
Total freight carried	4,129,838	5,736,298	786,470	611,169	11,263,775	(5) 661,127	(5) 490,921	12,415,823	194,252,294
Freight ton miles - Unit toll transportation: Revenue	1,210,065	146,500	128,248	784,683	2,269,496	22,403	151,482	2,443,381	24,504,409
Non-revenue Total freight ton miles	1,394,924	1,605	130,750	<u> </u>	2,764,354	(6) 23,236	(6) 164,497	2,952,087	28,948,767
Express carried (lb.)-Unit toll transport.	1,570,763	43,026	(3) 205,279	t f	1,819,068	(2)	(2)	1,819,068	19,948,216 5,057,607
Excess baggage carried (lb.) " Excess baggage con miles	360,481	9,517	(4) 85,151 14,935	32,790	487,939	(3)	(7)	487,939	6,855,942 2,113,144
Mail carried (lb.)-Unit toll transportation	n 3,265,606	147,300	227,883	236,391	3,877,180	175,878	126,722	4,479,780	35,514,381
Mail ton miles-Unit toll transportation	1,116,157	17,935	41,409	433,221	1,608,722	5,889	62,133	1,676,744	13,666,424
/// **********************************						(5) Includes	Includes express and excess baggage.	cess baggage.	

Includes 6,722 division interline passengers.
 Includes 46,586 lb. division interline freight.
 Includes 3,121 lb. division interline express.
 Includes 11,584 lb. division interline excess baggage.

includes express and excess beggage.
Included sxpress and excess baggage ton miles.
Included in freight carried.
Included in freight ton miles. 9396

D.B.S. 51-001, Monthly, CIVIL AVIATION (December 1959) SOURCE:

Canadian carriers

Total operating expenses

General administration

Traffic

General taxes

Operating income (or loss)
Add non-operating income

Gross income

Total operating revenues

Other flying services Total flying services Non-flying services

Bulk transportation

Excess baggage

131,979,654 46,762,541 25,358,146 16,163,939 998,194

221,262,474

355,611 1,899,516

2,255,127

2,367,913 468,238 2,836,151

152,449,455 13,440,677 8,964,588 3,867,287 1,717,347

Year-to-date

6,945,274 217,186,856 4,431,229

221,618,085

29,802,228

80,439,354

Operating ratio

8.66

114.8

Note: Revenues and expenses for foreign carriers not available.

CIVIL AVIATION (December 1959) D.B.S. 51-001, Monthly, SOURCE:

TABLE 3

Operating revenues: Unit toll transportation:

Passengers

Freight Express

Includes Canadian trans-border, Atlantic and Pacific services. 3



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			2	W	W	Ĺ	9	3	O		۵	- Bos	>		>	-	36				

Prepared by the Statistics Section, Economics Division, on behalf of the Air Transport Board, ORIGIN AND DESTINATION STATISTICS - NAINLING SCHEDUED TRAFFIC BURTH OF REFERDED PASSENGERS (1955-1959)



OIL PIPE LINE TRANSPORT

TABLE 2. Oil1 Carried by Trunk Pipe Lines, 1958 and 1957

		1958	1957
		bari	rels
1. To	tal received ² (2+3+4+5)	401, 751, 143	416, 898, 490
I	Less: Received from other Canadian pipe lines:		
2.	Own gathering system	98,860,281	101, 179, 892
	Other pipe lines:		
3.	Gathering	65, 601, 363	56, 355, 853
4.	Trunk	107, 719, 151	123,662,680
5. Net	t received (6+7+8)	129, 570, 348	135, 700, 065
6. C	Originating on own trunk line	47,810,732	49, 380, 250
7. R	Received from foreign pipe line connections	78, 577, 075	81, 439, 690
8. F	teceived from other carriers (rail and truck)	3, 182, 541	4,880,125
9. Tot	al delivered ² (10 + 11)	400, 894, 469	416, 153, 363
.0. L	less: Delivered to other Canadian trunk lines	128,079,021	127, 517, 732
1. Net	delivered (12 + 13 + 14)	272, 815, 448	288, 635, 631
2. Т	Perminated on own trunk line	183,088,977	186, 670, 011
3. D	Delivered to foreign pipe line connections	89, 180, 416	94, 582, 893
4. D	Delivered to other carriers (truck, rail and water)	546,055	7,382,727

 ¹ Includes natural gasoline and products.
 ² Includes duplications.

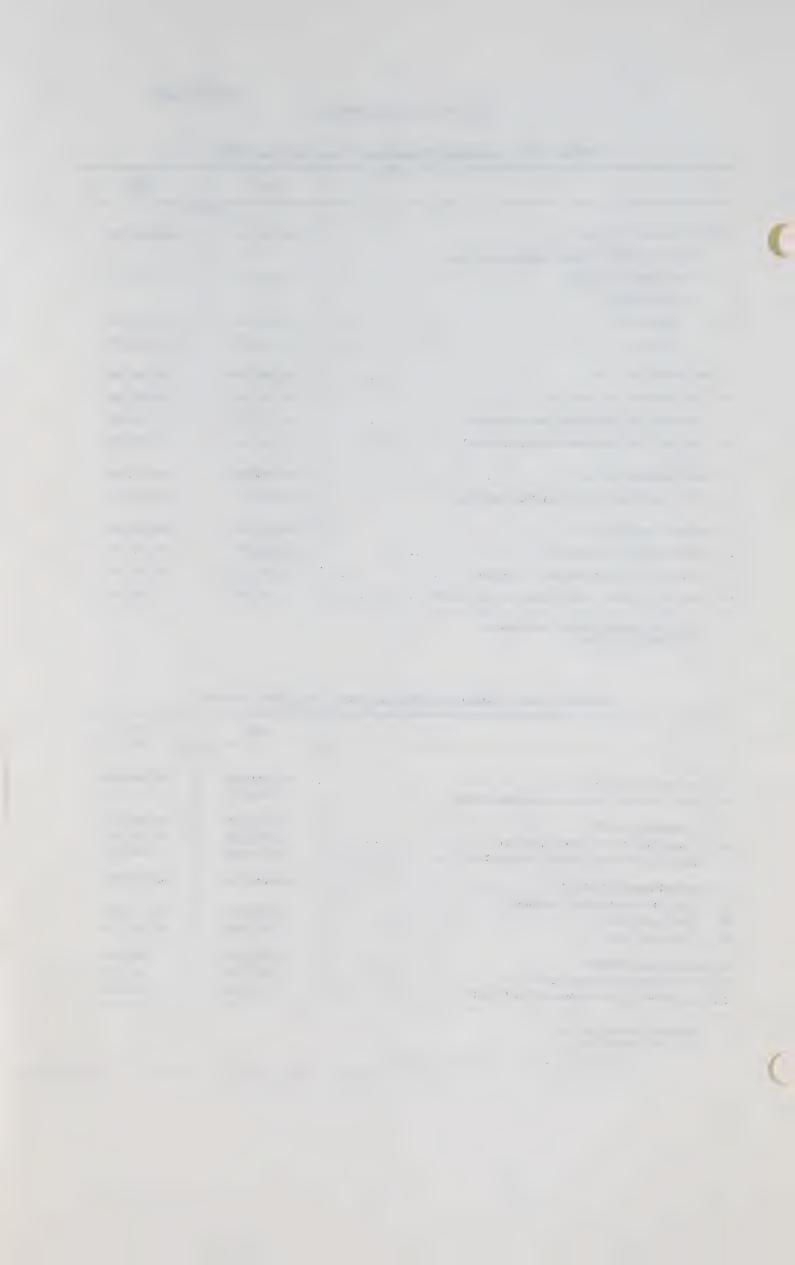
TABLE 3. Oil¹ Carried by Gathering Pipe Lines, 1958 and 1957

	1958	1957
	bar	rtels
15. Total received (16 + 17)	156, 362, 631	163, 646, 644
16. Less: Received from other gathering systems	5,964,856	-
17. Net received (18+19)	150, 397, 775	163, 646, 644
18. Originating on own gathering system	147,868,126	160, 747, 472
19. Received from other carriers (rail and truck)	2,529,649	2,899,172
20. Total delivered ² (21 + 22 + 23) Less: Delivered to other pipe lines:	156, 427, 314	163, 666, 927
21. Own trunk system	98,860,610	101, 179, 892
22. Other pipe lines	55,609,360	60, 265, 054
23. Net delivered (24 + 25)	1,957,344	2, 221, 981
24. Terminated on gathering system	977, 905	840,675
25. Delivered to other carriers (rail and truck)	979,439	1,381,306

¹ Includes natural gasoline.
² Includes duplications.

SCURCE: D.S. 2 55-201, Annual,

OLL PIPE LINE TRANSPORT (1950) - Formerly Pipe Line (Oil) Statistic



GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA

TABLE 9. Distribution of Primary Shipments of Canadian Grain from Country Elevators, 1 Crop Year 1957-58

Distribution	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Corn	Rapeseed ¹
Forwarded:8	A AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T		1	bushels	1	destinative and a filmation model publica	
By rail to: Lakehead	175.458,552 711.760 130,183,175 17,054,558 1,419,633 46,142,292	55, 377, 039 25, 216 1, 968, 627 1, 023 675, 120 5, 225, 050	77,522,498 29,987,237 2,249,939 8,438,063	5,300,144 1,428,862 5,425 100,198	9,521,684 5,760,390 77,018 137,840	11,990	57,440 383,353 2,797,477 3,057,952 104,871
Domestic shipments: ⁴ By rail to: Canadlan points, western division ⁵ Canadlan points, eastern division United States points	419,377 1,722,761 12,683	1,988,495 1,405,317 476,288	243,173 177,440 4,608	255, 553	39,579 1,088	32,455 763	
Milled and processed	1,149,728	41,723	42,280	3,778	2,834	96,004	86,590
Totals, shipments	374,274,519	67, 183, 898	118,665,238	7,093,960	15,540,433	141,212	6,487,683

TABLE 10. Receipts, Shipments and Stocks in Store of Canadian and United States Grain at Private Terminal and Mill Elevators in the Western Division, 1 Crop Year 1957-58

Distribution	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Corn	Rapeseed ²	U.S.A. corn
				bush	els			
Receipts		ı	1	1	1			
Car-lot receipts Primary truck lot receipts	46.608,229 3,576,314	5, 783, 806 599, 397	10,388,350 264,358	116,508 86,814	238,853 502,246	20,690	224,444 353,705	978, 816 —
Totals, receipts	50, 184, 543	6, 383, 203	10,652,708	203,322	741.099	20,690	578.149	978, 816
Shipments								
Primary shipments	3,385,110 45,793,439	757, 577 5, 689, 728	851,433 9,315,435	2,878 181,597	306, 149 462, 327	21,746	198,852 373,200	990, 229
Totals, shipments	49, 178, 549	6,447,305	10, 166, 868	184, 475	768,476	21,746	572,052	990,356
Stocks in store, July 31, 1958	7,777,680	672,846	2,308,120	37.331	33,802	644	26, 703	18, 487

 $^{^{1}}$ Does not include private and mill elevators at Fort William - Port Arthur. 2 In bushels of 50 lb.

TABLE 11. Distribution of Primary Shipments of Canadian and United States Grain from Private Terminal and Mill Elevators in the Western Division, Crop Year 1957-58

Distribution	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Corn	Rapeseed	U.S.A.
				bush	els			
Forwarded:4		1	1		1		i i	
By rail to:							1 101	
Lakehead	1.971.575	513,659	628, 102	1,629	55,004	4900	1,431	week
Pacific seaboard	455, 965	8,823	16,643	1,249	239, 199	-	197,421	reputer.
Interior terminals Eastern elevators	2,007 730,608	12,383	_		11,200		191,421	
Eastern elevators	130,000		_		-			
Domestic shipments: ⁵ By rail to:								
Canadian points, western division6	114,950	81.623	119,902		691		_	127
Canadian points, eastern division	110,005	129,912	83,974	atoms.	_	-		4001
United States points		****	2,812	egan.	-	deris	-	-
Milled and processed	45, 793, 439	5,689,728	9,315,435	181,597	462,327	21,746	373,200	990, 229
Exported overseas	****	11, 177		-	ghan.	_		week
Totals, shipments	49, 178, 549	6,447,305	10,166,868	184,475	768,476	21,746	572,052	990,356

¹ Includes grain milled or processed, by private terminal and mill elevator licenses.
2 Does not include private and mill elevators at Fort William — Port Arthur.
3 In bushels of 50 lb.
4 Grain reappearing in subsequent visible supply returns.
5 Grain not reappearing in subsequent visible supply returns.
6 Includes local sales for feed, seed, etc.

SOURCE: D.B.C. 22-201- Annual, GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA (1957-58)

Includes grain milled or processed, by country elevator licensees.
 In bushels of 50 lb.
 Grain reappearing in subsequent visible supply returns.
 Grain not reappearing in subsequent visible supply returns.
 Includes local sales for feed, seed, etc.

Note: Primary receipts or shipments refer to those originating outside the private terminal and mill elevator licensed system, either from the farms as primary truck lot receipts or receipts from or shipments to another licensed elevator not licensed as a private terminal or mill elevator.





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

TABLE 61. Handlings of Canadian Grain at Eastern Elevators by Groups of Ports, Crop Year 1957-58 - Concluded

Ī	Origin and destination		Wheat (Except Durum)	Durum wheat	Oats	Barley
4		-		bushe	els	
	Lower St Lawrence ports		0		- 1	
	Lower St Lawrence Power					
	Receipts from: Western Canada	Rail			28,769	-
11	Fort William Port Arthur	Vessel	2, 439, 963	100,898	2, 252, 202 91, 186	2, 251, 624
3,			19,514	1,001	J1, 100 —	11, 22.
4	Eastern country points	Vessel Rail	451,359 247,694	-	729,312	1, 66
5	United States Lake ports	Vessel	66,264	-	-	
61	United States Lake Ports				- 1	
	Transfers from:				100 044	169,82
7	Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports	Vessel Rail	8, 222, 288 24, 533, 033	6,354,673	188,044 268,884	107, 93
6	Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence ports		55, 278, 941	4,020,749	8,737,318	31,734,21
9		Tema	669,446	-	20, 685	_
1	Lower St. Lawrence ports	Vessel Rail	10, 780 36, 686	_	47,000 3,546	18,62
2				4, 121, 647	11, 224, 564	34, 165, 66
3	Totals	Vessel Rail	66, 469, 595 25, 506, 373	6, 356, 230	1, 142, 382	139, 44
4		Kali	20, 500, 515	0,000,200	2, 224, 354	200, 22
5!	Totals, receipts		91, 975, 968	10, 477, 877	12, 366, 946	34, 305, 10
,	Shipments to:				0.004	
6	Canadian local domestic points	Vessel Rail	6,980,721	379,587	2,924 9,931,892	10, 300, 88
8	Canadian flour mills	Rail	2, 052, 924	62,144	42,130	29, 79
9	Canadian manufacturing plants	Rail	-	-~	2,412	825,70
0	United States domestic points	Rail	2,664	-	219,431	_
-	Quenosas clearances	Vessel	82, 507, 424	9,453,401	1,901,736	22, 711, 23
	Transfers to:	Vennel	10.700		47,000	
31	Lower St. Lawrence parts	Rail	10,780 39,784	_	3, 546	18,63
4	Maritime ports	Rail	8,337	-	- 1	_
	Totals	Vessel	82, 518, 204	9, 453, 401	1, 951, 660	22, 711, 23
6		Rail	9, 084, 430	441, 731	10, 199, 411	11, 175, 02
7	Totals, shipments		91, 602, 634	9, 895, 132	12, 151, 071	33, 886, 26
	, vosas, international interna	***************************************	31, 002, 034	0,000,102	12, 131, 011	33, 330, 20
			1			
1	Maritime ports					
	Receipts from:	D 11		1		
9	Fort William - Port Arthur		-	-		_
0	Eastern Country points		74,674	~~~	104, 765	256, 81
		**************************************	14,014	_	-	_
1	Transfers from:				İ	
1	Georgian Bay and upper Lake ports	Rail	20,533,694	3,124,701	_	46,64
2	Lower Lake and upper St. Lawrence ports	Rail	1,221,330		7,978	1,66
3	Lower St. Lawrence ports	Rail	8,000	-	_	
4	Totals	Vessel			400	_
5		Rail	21, 837, 698	3, 124, 701	112, 743	305, 12
61	Totals, receipts		24 227 222			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	***********	21, 837, 698	3, 124, 701	112, 743	305, 12
	Shipments to:					
7	Canadian local domestic points	Rail	3,782	727	10 000	1 00
5	Overseas clearances	Vessel	25, 366, 288	737	13, 977	1,66
9	Totals				98,766	321,57
0		ltail	25, 366, 288	2, 961, 012	98, 766	321, 57
11	Totals, shipments		3, 782	737	13, 977	1, 66
			25, 370, 070	2, 961, 749	112, 743	323, 24

¹ Includes Port McNicoll, Midland, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Goderich, Sarnia and Walkerville.
² Includes Port Colborne, Humberstone, Toronto, Lakefield, Peterborough, Kingston and Prescott.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 22-201, Annual, GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA (1957-58)

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA

TABLE 61. Handlings of Canadian Grain at Eastern Elevators by Groups of Ports, Crop Year 1957-58 - Concluded

Rye	Flaxseed	Corn	Soybeans	Buckwheat	Peas	Rapeseed	Mixed grain	Samrle gelo	
		bush	els				pounds		
52,103	338 103	_	_	27,568	229, 280	49, 116, 700		159,880)
-	338, 193 20, 607	_	_	3,691	_	1,925,730	_	167, 220	0
295		618,407 8,564	896,862 14,074	50,958	6,913	-	_	_	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
_	_	152, 869	413,620 1,327	_	milities .	_		1,885,200)
1,017,212	6,772,303	_	585,631	92,518	eten.	den	_	5,903,440)
-	9,833		32,604 54,769	34,567	ot	-	4000		
_	9,000	16,932	54, 769	_	_	_	_	_	
1, 069, 315	7, 120, 329	771, 336	1, 950, 882	92, 518	time		etter .	7, 788, 640	D
295	20, 607	25, 496	48, 005	116, 784	236, 193	51, 042, 430	-	327, 100)
1, 069, 610	7, 140, 936	796, 832	1, 998, 887	209, 302	236, 193	51, 042, 430	_	8, 115, 740	0
66,194	2,440	861, 917	60	12,351	_	_	=	10,624,465	5
-	-	5,786	_	1,600	_	_	_	***	
166,311	1,792,795	6,075		-	-	-		~~	
928, 873	E 474 820	-	1 700 141	2,689	236,511	51,554,960	-		
940,013	5,474,620	-	1,798,141	192, 277	230,311	31, 332, 300	_	_	
_	9,828	_	54,825	-	_	_	_		
-	-	15,448		-	-	-	-	_	
000 000		_		100 000	000 711	#4 ##4 000	-	Allons	
928, 873 232, 505	5, 484, 448 1, 795, 235	889, 226	1, 852, 966 60	192, 277 16, 640	236, 511	51, 554, 960	****	10, 624, 465	5
1, 161, 378	7, 279, 683	889, 226	1, 853, 026	208, 917	236, 511	51, 554, 960	ditino	10, 624, 465	5
_	-	_	_		60, 441	683,770	April 190	_	
2,148	2,172,682	-		64,025	_	1, 273, 480	_		
-	-	### P	50,093	-	2,538	-	-	_	
7,977			278,968	68,090	_				
_	_	_	_	-	velon	_	_		
	ann,	944		_			din	_	
10, 125	2, 172, 682		329, 061	132, 115	62, 979	1, 957, 250	_	***	
10, 125	2, 172, 682	pute	329, 061	132, 115	62, 979	1, 957, 250	4000	_	
-	1,489	-	-	-		-	-	_	
10, 125	2, 172, 682	-	329,061	132, 115	62,979	1,957,250	-	440	
10, 125	2, 172, 682	-	329, 061	132, 115	62, 979	1, 957, 250	-		
-	1, 489	6000			-		-	_	
10, 125	2, 174, 171	-	329, 061	132, 115	62, 979	1, 957, 250		-	

Includes Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers and Quebec.
 Includes Saint John, West Saint John and Halifax.



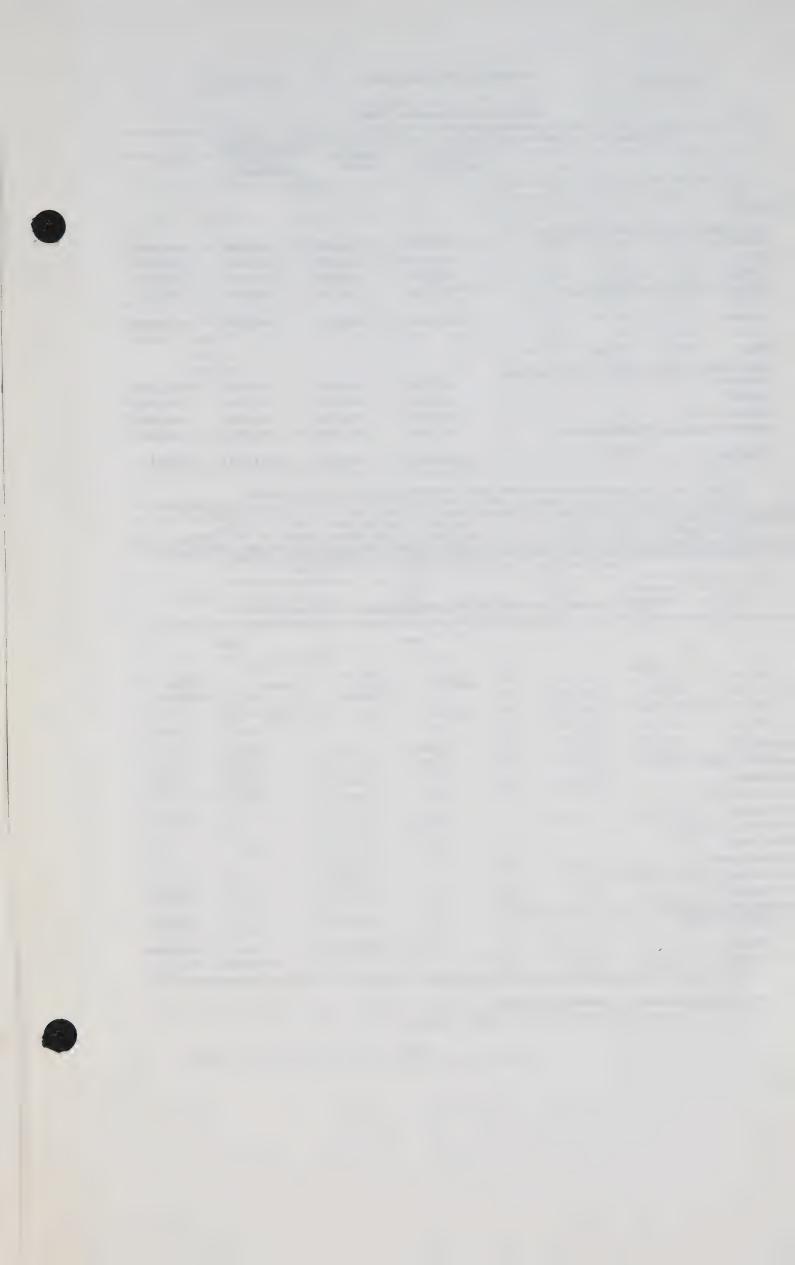


TABLE 2. Inventories, 1 1958

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
		doll	lars	
Opening:				
Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	227,828	44,520	243, 286	515,634
Quebec	160, 035	45,506	103,594	309,135
Ontario	782,407	575,395	361,529	1,719,331
Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia	312,146	175,770	160,768	648, 684
Canada	1, 482, 416	841, 191	869, 177	3, 192, 784
Closing:				
Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	259, 186	46,327	385, 813	691,326
Quebec	180,802	45,769	153,256	379,827
Ontario	766, 646	473,094	415, 193	1,654,933
Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia	313,780	264,182	166,843	744,805
Canada	1,520,414	829,372	1, 121, 105	3, 470, 891

¹ (a) Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses.

(b) Beginning with 1954, information on the value of year-end inventory holdings at plant and plant warehouses is being collected as part of the annual Census of Industry. These data were formerly collected by a separate survey. The summarized results for the Boat Building Industry for the Year under review are shown in the above table.

(c) The opening inventory for 1958 does not necessarily agree with the closing inventory for 1957, because of the addition of new plants, the transfer of plants to other industries and plants going out of business, etc. However, the value added figures for the previous year have not been recalculated to allow for the changes mentioned above.

TABLE 3. Products of the Boat Building Industry, 1957 and 1958

	195	57	195	8
Product	Quantity	Value of factory shipments	Quantity	Value of factory shipments
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Canoes	4, 066	424, 542	4,577	489,210
Rowboats, skiffs, dories, etc.	3,419	321,079	4,726	518,922
Sailboats	106	126,152	180	213,456
Outboard boats ¹	14,861	5, 225, 013	19, 138	5, 177, 247
Motor-boats	422	1,719,856	744	1,803,283
Lifeboats and whaleboats	109	184,488	77	125,621
Other boats	7,912	2,050,951	409	957,060
Oars and paddles		102,868		85,354
Marine and fishermen's supplies		188,045		147,450
All other products	• •	503,457		948,773
Amount received for custom work, repairs, and boat livery and storage		2, 039, 480	• •	1,825,585
Total		12, 885, 931		12, 291, 961

¹ Did not include hulls for outboard boats which were included in "Other boats" in 1957 but includes hulls in 1958.

SOURCE: D.B.S. 52-205, Annual,

THE BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY (1958)

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TABLE 4. Materials Used in the Boat Building Industry, 1957 and 1958

Makaria 1		1	957	1958		
Material	Quantity	Cost at works	Quantity	Cost at works		
			\$		\$	
Lumber (rough and planed), softwood (pine, spruce etc.)	M ft. b.m.	4, 059	687, 356	3,989	652, 489	
Lumber (rough or planed), hardwood (birch, oak, basswood, etc.)	4.6	3, 474	730, 099	2. 171	334, 582	
Veneer	M surface ft.	10, 093	265, 296	6,407	225, 905	
Plywood	4.6	1, 407	328, 177	1.044	286. 199	
Iron and steel, all forms		0.0	79, 020	0 0	100, 898	
Aluminum - Castings	lb.	1,660	962	2,500	2,390	
Sheet	4.6	343, 170	188, 758	182, 759	87, 220	
Other forms	**	24, 800	12, 603	85, 307	51, 580	
Other non-ferrous metals		0 0	21, 197		16, 682	
Hardware			• •		157, 558	
Fibreglass					152, 369	
All other materials and process supplies			3, 242, 401	0 0	3, 123, 764	
Total			5, 555, 869		5, 191, 636	

TABLE 5. Principal Statistics of the Boat Building Industry in Canada, Grouped According to Selling Value of Factory Shipments, 1957 and 1958

Establishments reporting factory shipments	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Selling value of factory shipments
	number		dollars		
1957					
Under \$10,000	65	86	190, 812	85, 544	296, 881
\$10,000 to \$24,999	50	160	418, 636	279, 351	792, 478
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33	198	551,065	493, 599	1, 207, 482
\$50,000 to \$99,999	28	271	808, 112	931, 356	1, 948, 206
\$100,000 to \$199,999	14	256	775, 900	855, 834	1, 804, 414
\$200,000 to \$499,999	13	435	1, 469, 547	1, 732, 251	3, 873, 318
\$500,000 to \$999,999 \$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	1 2	351	1, 129, 528	1. 177. 934	2, 963, 152
Total	206	1,757	5, 343, 600	5, 555, 869	12, 885, 931
1958					
Under \$10,000	62	109	219, 046	165, 585	342, 147
\$10,000 to \$24,999	60	216	504, 229	415, 741	974, 972
\$25,000 to \$49,999	41	257	715, 351	647, 116	1, 538, 141
\$50,000 to \$99,999	21	214	604, 059	739, 282	1, 573, 606
\$100,000 to \$199,999	19	313	1,093,606	1, 056, 319	2, 684, 675
\$200,000 to \$499,999	8	244	929, 618	877, 189	2, 272, 828
\$500,000 to \$999,999 \$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	3	380	1, 207, 915	1, 290, 404	2, 905, 592
Total	215	1, 733	5, 273, 824	5, 191, 636	12, 291, 961

SOURCE: D.B.S. 42-205, Annual,
THE BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY (1958)

THE BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY

TABLE 4. Ruenals Used in the Seat Building industry, 1937 and 1938

		Dober materials and process sumples.

TABLE 5. Principal Sciences of the Ross British in Country in Calculation of the Country of Sciences and Country of the Countr

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